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HISTORY  
OF  
JACKSON COUNTY,  
ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations  
DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

AND

Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY  
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## P R E F A C E.

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O the citizens of Jackson County. The publishers of this work would be pleased to make acknowledgment to such of the parties who have aided and assisted us in our labors in the making up and preparation of this volume; especially are we indebted and acknowledge the same to Prof. James H. Brownlee, of the Southern Illinois Normal University, who has principally had in charge the editorial department of the work, ably assisted by President Robert Allyn of the same institution. These gentlemen, with scholarly ability, have also carefully prepared the various articles to which their names are attached. We would also render thanks for the aid and assistance given by Dr. B. Boon, whose vast store of historical recollections has been called upon and cheerfully given, also to Prof. Parkinson, Judge U. E. Robinson, Col. D. H. Brush, George W. Holliday, John Gill, Sen., Judge Bradley, Berry B. Whitson, Mrs. Henson, Mrs. Worthen, Capt. W. E. Talbott, Hiram Swartz, Judge A. D. Duff, Judge W. A. Lemma, F. W. W. Barr, Judge M. F. Swortzcope, Hon. Robt. Beasley, Hon. F. E. Albright, John Gill, Jr., Peter Kiefer, Dr. James Roberts, A. L. Davis, Davis Cox, F. M. Tuthill, Hillery Ripley, Prof. Granville, F. Foster, William B. Pike, Dr. H. C. Hodges, Judge Wm. J. Allen, Col. Wiley Gill, J. Burr, Hon. J. Banks Mayham, Charles Kirkham, Co. C'lk, Robert Hamilton, Cir. C'lk, Geo. W. Smith, Esq., and many others who have been our friends and advisers in this enterprise.

We are under many obligations to the members of the different professions, for the favors conferred by them. From the press we have received that aid which members of the profession so cheerfully render to one another. We return our hearty thanks to the County officials for their assistance.

We have confined ourselves as nearly as possible to the original materials furnished, except, when from necessity, we were compelled to abbreviate the material furnished, all being of an interesting character. The public is aware of the great difficulty attending the compilation of such a work, not so much for lack of material as to the difficulty of judicious selection. The material has been classified as carefully as possible, and will, we are assured, be a great help to the public as a book of reference, as to the History, Geography, Topography and all subjects that make up the character of Jackson County. Our work may, and probably will be criticised, but when it is taken into consideration the difficulty of proper classification, the crudeness of the material, the different persons from whom facts are to be obtained, the imperfections of memory, and the different manner in which facts are detailed, there can be no doubt but there may be errors and inaccuracies in the work.

But trusting that the Public will believe that we have done the best under the circumstances, we throw ourselves upon their generosity.

THE PUBLISHERS.

# THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the

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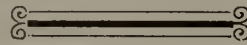
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## PORTRAITS.



# INTRODUCTION.

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EW studies are more profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race. And inconsistently and unfortunately, few are more frequently and more strangely neglected. True, national patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples. But narrow prejudice and selfish interests, too often, have availed to suppress the truth, or to distort facts; and history, consequently, is little more than a record of one man's opinions, concerning the few things he has carelessly learned or dimly conjectured. While even this has been valuable, it has been misleading; and it has tended to cause men to overlook the importance of local traditions and events, the rise and education, the training and habits of particular families. It has therefore come to pass, that the material, from which alone, a full and instructive history of a nation or a state could be inferred and even written, have been lost, or, at least, have been preserved in a manner so fragmentary as to be of little account. Hence it is that every attempt to collect the history of a county or a town, of a city or a church, of a family, or a school, or college ought to secure the hearty encouragement and active co-operation of all lovers of humanity.

This work aims to do something to supply such a want. It aims to collect and preserve in a popular form some of the facts of the history of one of the most important counties of Southern Illinois. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the country what it is, deserve remembrance; and their difficulties, customs, labors and patriotism, should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future will be guided.

Another object to be gained by this work, is to bring to the notice of our own citizens, the immense resources which a bountiful Providence has bestowed upon them, and which it becomes, not merely a privilege to use, but a duty to improve. How little is now known of these treasures, and how greatly profitable such information may be, needs only a thought to comprehend. Our fertile soils, our noble timber trees, our genial climate, our inexhaustible mineral treasures, our excellent building stones, and our easy facilities for commerce, are, in a great degree, unknown even to our own population. This volume seeks to develop an appreciation of them, and to stimulate a desire to improve and extend them.

Then, local customs, old family traits and anecdotes are so rich in interest and so full of instruction to the young, that they ought never to be forgotten. These, so many as time and diligence could gather, are here

recorded and will be found to form no unimportant or uninteresting portion of this volume.

Among the most influential agencies in building a nation, and in establishing a character for its people, are the efforts of its citizens to educate their children, and to provide for social religious worship. While the first of these will be partially, at least, and as a rule only in part, provided for at the public cost, and by an equalized taxation; the latter is wholly a voluntary and entirely an individual affair. These two interests will therefore show most accurately the tastes, the habits and aspirations of a community. They have hence been made prominent in the ensuing narrative, and it is confidently hoped that they will not only interest readers, but will be studied and appreciated.

Family biography so full of incident, and often of sparkling humor, has not been omitted, although, from the nature of the case, it cannot be made to occupy a very large space. The numbers of citizens of the County since its organization, each one of whom has had his idiosyncracies, and striking peculiarities, either of person, or mind, of custom or character, preclude a notice of by far the most. Of only a few is it possible to make satisfactory mention. But enough has been said of many to sharpen interest for more, and if this attempt to record the local history of Jackson County shall stimulate others to write more fully, and more vivaciously concerning matters of common interest to us all, one purpose of our publication will have been gained.

A word is scarcely needed in regard to the maps and illustrations with which the work abounds. It has been the design to put in nothing simply for the sake of a picture, because it could be had cheap. We desire to present to the eye what the mind should grasp firmly, and what can be better seen by the imagination with the help of the illustration. All has been done with the purpose of giving satisfaction, and adding to the value of the book. We trust it will be found a decided advantage to the County, that it has been written and published, and we anticipate for it a high appreciation from our people.

It is only a very meager outline of what might have been compiled and digested into history. Jackson County and its excellent people deserve a far better notice. And their resources need only to be known in order to attract hosts of emigrants to fill its plains, and cultivate its fertile bottoms, to develop its mines and to use its timber, and stones and clays in the interests of a better civilization.





# THE ABORIGINES.

BY ROBT. ALLYN, LL.D.

**W**HO were the first men on the ground? What were their customs? Whence came they? What is their history? are always questions of interest concerning any country; but most of all are these inquiries full of profit to those who occupy a land. Especially is that the case when the living nation has driven away the aborigines, and when these were a people of strange habits, and have been made objects of sympathy by their singular misfortunes. Such were the American Indians. Never did a race inspire more romantic contemplation, or suffer more speedily and completely a disastrous fate. They perished when they came into contact with our civilization, almost as the hues of sunset fade when you look at them through the telescope; or as the odor of the rose vanishes while you attempt to analyze it. Before they could be studied as men or as nations, as families or as tribes, either by their traditions and literatures, by their customs and affinities, they had disappeared; or at least they had been so degraded as to seem to have fallen below the level of even scientific observation.

It is therefore very little we can learn concerning them. Their origin is a mystery. Their history is a myth. Their manners and customs are chiefly romance. Their language is mostly unknown, and their literature is a blank. We can study them little, and that by scarcely another light than conjecture as to facts, and very unreliable inference as to the conclusions reached. It would hence seem lacking in promise of interest to write concerning them. But their misfortunes, no less than their brotherhood in the race, entitle them to remembrance, and the interests of historical and ethnological science should prompt us to collect every item of knowledge which remains to illustrate in any way their history. It is with this purpose that these few pages are written, with the hope also that they may serve as a stimulus to others who have leisure to make local inquiry, till a complete history of the Indian tribes who have inhabited Southern Illinois shall have been compiled.

These tribes or nations were by no means the first denizens of the soil. America appears to have been the home of a prior race, who have totally disappeared, leaving behind them a singular poverty of records. A few mounds, some beads, a small variety of earth-made ware, stone hammers, implements for dressing skins, and now and then one of their own idols of religious worship, together with a few personal articles of luxury or dissipation, or ornament, are all of their domestic or public life left to us. To describe them is now impossible, and to write their history would be to set forth "the baseless fabric of a vision." Yet all their relics are curious and suggestive. We find in Jackson county a large representation of their mounds and flint implements, and many traces of their habits. The whole of the Mississippi bottom is dotted with their earthworks, and so is that of the Big Muddy, and Crab Orchard and Cedar Creek. Indeed hardly a fertile and arable spot in the county embracing a mile square can be found that does not bear unmistakable and instructive evidence of their labors or battles. Were they the lost Tribes of Israel, as some have argued? Were they Astecs, akin to those who settled Mexico and perhaps Peru? Were they Mongolians, who crossed Behring's Straits? Each theory has had ardent advocates; but no ingenuity has thus far obtained any key to this riddle.

We only know that the Red Men, who lived here when the English or French came to visit the land and trade for peltries, had not even a tradition of them. They must have perished wholly before the present forests began to grow. That period, however, may not be so remote as at first would appear. The age of forest trees can be read by the annual layers of their growth, with considerable accuracy. This age, determined by an examination of hundreds of trees in a region rich in mounds—which were themselves also covered with trees—showed these trees to be not over three hundred years. A fact like this suggests that our present forests may have sprung from a nearly prairie country, at a period only a short time previous to the settlement at Jamestown. The mounds and earthworks clearly show that large tracts of land were free from trees. Whether these artificial works were for defence or for worship, they imply a numerous population acting in concert, and having well ordered customs. So far we can certainly conjecture. How they perished, in war, or by pestilence, we cannot ascertain.

Another race succeeded them, and though they were numerous in Southern Illinois as late as sixty years ago, who knows much of them? We are sure they were of the hunter race; they practiced scarce one of the arts of peace. They could not build houses; only huts or *wigwams* sheltered them. They tamed no animals to aid them, except possibly the dog. They scarcely tilled the earth. They rarely had fixed boundaries for their tribes or nations. No time-honored institutions bound them to the past or gave them a pledge for the future. And so we can only remember a brief day of their history, and, in fact, only fragments of even that. It is like trying to say of an April day how much was sunshine and how much was shower. They were, and they are not. They preceded us, but left the country no better for their labors. We can scarcely be grateful. It would be curious, profitable, to know all about them. But that is impossible.

Those who occupied Southern Illinois were the Kaskaskias, the Shawneese, and the Piunkashaws. These were kindred branches of the Algonquins, as Bancroft calls them. They appear to have lived,—the Shawneese on the Ohio below the Wabash, the Kaskaskias on the Mississippi, and the Piunkashaws on the Wabash. Tradition points to a field on the Crab Orchard, near where it enters Big Muddy, as a place where one of the last battles between the Piunkashaws and Kaskaskias was fought. At all events, large numbers of war arrows are found in that place, and some skulls also. These Indians seem to have been generally friendly to the whites, though it is known that many of them engaged in the war in which St. Clair was defeated, and the very last remnant of them went north and engaged in the Black Hawk war of 1832. Since that day—and probably for a few years previous—not an Indian foot has trodden our soil. We find their gimlets, arrow-heads, spear-heads, saws, flesh-scrapers, spades, and hammers, all made of stone, and demanding almost infinite patience for their manufacture, and hardly less for their use. They were not ingenious, but they were sufficient for their simple habits; and they excite our wonder, how a people having so much power to concentrate the mind on such difficult work as shaping flint-stones should have been so barren in all the graceful and elevating arts. At most they were children, but yet children who could persevere a year in chipping a flint for a weapon, or a shell for a jewel. They had high notions of dignity; and yet how they

ignored all convenience and comfort. How they delved as patiently as their neighbors the beavers, and yet how they despised labor and imposed it as a degrading burden on their women. We alternately pity and despise them; admire their sublime stoicism, and sicken at their abominable cruelties. We praise their valor and denounce their selfishness. They gave us their country and left us none of their customs. We use the maize which they sometimes cultured, and stupefy ourselves with the smoke of tobacco which they taught us to consume. These are their sole contributions to the world's progress in profit and comfort. Is it wonderful that we forget them? Or that we should readily persuade ourselves that such an idle, unprogressive people should scarcely have a right which an enterprising, ambitious and needy race should respect? Their whole ideas, habits, wants, aspirations, and beliefs were so different from those of our race that we can scarcely rise to any sympathy with them or their interests.

Their modes of life seem to have been individual rather than social. In war they were cunning and cruel, brave and cautious, almost to cowardice at the same time. Like the lion, they never rushed upon the foe in open sight, if they could conceal themselves in ambush and spring unawares upon the

victim, or could speed the arrow from a hidden lurking place into the back of an enemy. Yet they could endure torture with stoic indifference, and look a single foe in the face with a determination as resolute as ever the Spartan faced a helot. Sometimes, as in the case of the Kaskaskias, an entire tribe would perish in battle before they would yield. Having selected their place of ambush, it is said this tribe was surprised by a more numerous enemy, and remained, each warrior at his post by his tree, till every man was killed. It was a long fight, and the nation at its close was annihilated, every warrior having given his scalp to his antagonist, and every woman and child having been made a captive. The Piunkashaws seem to have shared the same fate at the hands of some northern tribes. By these wars of extermination they had been so reduced in power, that when the English or Americans came they were obliged to succumb as much to numbers as superior skill and mightier weapons. They were selfish and unsocial. Each man for himself, they could not combine to grow. And having done nothing for the future, that future has in vain asked for their records. They left us nothing, and why remember them?









# ILLINOIS IN 1822.

(From the American Atlas published in Philadelphia in 1822.)

## SITUATION, BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

Illinois is situated between  $36^{\circ} 58'$  and  $42^{\circ} 30'$  N. lat. and  $10^{\circ} 20'$  and  $14^{\circ} 21'$  W. long. It is bounded north by the North West Territory; east by Indiana; south by Kentucky, and west by Missouri. Its medium length is about 365 miles, and medium breadth 162, the area being about 59,000 square miles, or 37,760,000 acres.

## FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

The greater part of the State is either flat or undulating. Extensive prairies constitute two-thirds of its surface. The soil may be divided into six classes: 1. Bottoms, bearing a heavy growth of timber. This land is of the first quality, and is found on all the principal rivers. It varies in width from 50 rods to two miles, and is of inexhaustible fertility. 2. Newly-formed land found at the mouths of rivers. There are many thousand acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is annually inundated, and is very unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers and bordering on the bottom land, but elevated from 30 to 100 feet. The prairies of the Illinois river are the most extensive of any east of the Mississippi, and have alone been estimated at 1,200,000 acres. The soil is not inferior to the first-rate river bottoms. 4. Wet prairies, found remote from rivers or at their sources. This soil is generally cold and barren, abounding with swamps and ponds, and covered with a tall coarse grass. 5. Timbered land, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills, of a sterile soil, and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines. Corn is at present the staple production of the State. Wheat does well, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich. Tobacco grows to great perfection. Flax, hemp, oats, Irish and sweet potatoes succeed as well as in Kentucky. Among the mineral productions are iron, coal, and copper. Salt springs are also numerous.

## RIVERS.

The State is bordered on three sides by the great rivers Wabash, Ohio, and Mississippi. The Illinois is formed by the Kankakee and the Plaines, which unite near the N. E. corner of the State. It pursues a southwesterly course of nearly 400 miles, and joins the Mississippi 18 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. It has a gentle current, unbroken by rapids, and is navigable for boats throughout its whole course. The Kaskaskia rises in the N. E. part of the State, and running S. W. falls into the Mississippi 84 miles below the mouth of the Illinois, and 100 above that of the Ohio. It is navigable for 150 miles. Saline Creek falls into the Ohio 20 miles below the mouth of the Wabash. It is navigable 30 miles. There are salt works belonging to the United States on this stream, 20 miles from its mouth. The Little Wabash falls into the Wabash a few miles from its mouth.

## CLIMATE.

The climate is in general very favorable. In the south it is sufficiently mild to raise cotton; and peaches come to maturity in the northern parts. It is generally healthy and agreeable.

## CHIEF TOWNS.

Kaskaskia, lately the seat of government, is on the right bank of Kaskaskia River, 11 miles from its mouth. It contains a bank, a land office, a printing office, and about 160 houses, scattered over an extensive plain. The town was settled upwards of a hundred years ago by emigrants from Lower Canada, and about one-half of the inhabitants are French. The surrounding country is under good cultivation. Cahokia is a French settlement, on the Mississippi, 52 miles N. W. of Kaskaskia, and 5 miles below St. Louis. Shawneetown is on the north bank of the Ohio, 12 miles below the mouth of the Wabash,

and 12 miles east of the salt works belonging to the United States, on Saline creek. The inhabitants are supported principally by the profits of the salt trade. Edwardsville is a flourishing town on Cahokia river, 22 miles N. E. of St. Louis. Vandalia, 50 miles N. E. of Edwardsville, is now the seat of government.

## CIVIL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.

Counties.	Inhabitants.
Gallatin.....	3,155
White.....	4,828
Edwards.....	3,444
Franklin.....	1,763
Washington.....	1,517
Bond.....	2,931
Alexander.....	626
Jackson.....	1,542
Randolph.....	3,492
St. Clair.....	5,253
Madison.....	13,550
Union.....	2,362
Wayne.....	1,114
Jefferson.....	691
Monroe.....	1,537
Crawford.....	3,022
Clark.....	931
Pope.....	2,610
Johnson.....	843
	55,211

In 1810 the population was 12,282; in 1818, 35,220; in 1820, 55,211, and is very rapidly increasing. The settlements at present are confined to the southern portion of the State, and the neighborhood of the great rivers. The number of slaves in 1810 was 168. The constitution provides that no more slaves shall be introduced into the State.

## GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of Illinois was adopted by a convention held at Kaskaskia, on the 6th of August, 1818. It provides for the distribution of the powers of government into three departments. The legislative authority is vested in a general assembly, composed of a senate and house of representatives, the members of each of which bodies are elected every two years by the people. The senators vacate their seats in rotation. The Governor is chosen every fourth year by the people, and, at the same period, a Lieutenant-Governor is chosen in the same manner. The governor and judges of the supreme court constitute a council of revision, to which all bills that have passed the assembly must be presented. Although the council of revision may return a bill with their objections, a majority of the members of both houses may pass it into a law. The governor nominates, and with the consent of the senate, appoints to all offices not otherwise provided for in the constitution. The right of suffrage is universal. All white male inhabitants who have resided in the State six months preceding elections, enjoy the rights of electors; and it is provided that all votes shall be given *viva voce*, until altered by the general assembly. The judicial power is vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the general assembly may from time to time establish. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and three associates, who are appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the assembly, and hold their offices until 1824, at which time their commissions expire; but after that period the justices of the supreme court and of the inferior courts hold their offices during good behaviour.





PERRY

COUNTY

R. 5 W.

R. 4 W.

R. 3 W.

R. 2 W.

R. 1 W.

T. 2 S.

T. 8 S.

T. 9 S.

T. 10 S.

T. 11 S.





# HISTORY

OF

## JACKSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

BY JAS. H. BROWNLEE, A. M.

### CHAPTER I.

#### PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

*"Through the long vista of departed years,  
The kindling eye now gazes—dimmed with tears;  
And now, with magic power, behold, it brings  
The sweets of memory—without its stings!  
But tongues more tuneful shall these scenes rehearse,—  
For mine but heralds many a nobler verse."*

**I**N the following pages is related, from the best attainable sources, the history of the first settlement of our county. No labor has been spared to make the narrative both interesting and complete; yet we are painfully aware that it is in some things defective.

Nor, indeed, is it possible for it to be otherwise. No newspapers were published here, in early times, in whose musty and preserved files we might find *authentic data*. Many events and anecdotes worthy of insertion here have faded from the memories of the living. All available sources of information have been consulted, and nothing has been omitted which, in our opinion, reflects light upon the past history of our county. The picture here drawn of the pioneers and first settlers, their modes of living, their customs, habits and amusements, while necessarily lacking entire completeness, we feel, so far as it goes, is accurate and truthful.

While engaged in the agreeable work of preparing these annals, we have been conscious only of a desire to perform our task with fidelity to facts; to sketch life-like portraits of the bold men and brave women who played their parts so well in the morning twilight of our county's history, upon life's stage.

A record of those to whom we of this generation are so greatly indebted, while falling short of that fulness and accuracy which so greatly enhances the value of a work of this character, cannot fail to prove at once highly interesting and greatly instructive. It would have been far better for this people, and for the future Macaulay of this great valley, had an historian of the founders and first immigrants of this county,—of their privations and distresses, of their heavy sorrows and simple joys, of their free-hearted hospitality, of their courage and daring in the day and hour of danger, of the prophetic hope which stimulated them always, and, together with their trust in Providence, enabled them to successfully combat the dark throng of dangers that cruelly beset them,—sooner appeared. Most of their number have passed from among us to the narrow house appointed for all the living, and the silent tomb which received their worn frames, received also the host of recollection, and anecdote, and reminiscence, which was of priceless value. The remorseless grave keeps well the secrets committed to its bosom. But it is well that at last the work of gathering together the meagre and scattered records of the past, for the instruction of those who are to inhabit this land, and for the benefit of the student of history, has at last been attempted, before the last gray-haired actors of an earlier day, are called to travel into God's presence, there to be reunited to the friends of their youth, and companions of their toils and dangers. We are heirs of the past, but we are also debtors of the past. Are we not too apt to forget how great is our obligation

to the hardy men and noble women who, two generations ago, bade farewell to the homes of their fathers and familiar scenes of their youth, and traveled westward to the great Mississippi Valley, to lay broad, deep and strong, the foundations of a mighty state, under whose protection a prosperous and happy people, might enjoy without stint the blessings of liberty and peace?

A majority of them brought with them little that we call wealth, but they brought what, to the settler in an unbroken wilderness, is of more value,—industrious and frugal habits, stout and enduring muscles, and contented and brave hearts. Since first their eyes beheld the country, how changed is the scene! The physical features of the landscape remain nearly the same. The same sky, not less blue, not less bright, arches above it as of yore; the same hills rear their crests, and stand, like sentinels, along our western boundaries; the same majestic river, the noblest of the earth, rolls ceaselessly along our border to pour its mighty tribute of waters into the ocean, but the damp and almost impenetrable forest has largely disappeared before the axe of the woodman, as have its beasts before his rifle; while white-walled farm-houses, the abodes of happiness, are seen wherever you turn your eye,

*"And forest, and field, and meadow,  
As a carpet, checker the land."*

Fair towns and pleasant villages have gathered their happy populations, and resound with the "hum of men." Railroads run as great arteries through hill and across dale, while telegraph wires have woven a net-work over the land. Temples of knowledge, where children gather with earnest, inquiring eyes, to learn the way of wisdom, are multiplied, till there is room for all; and temples of religion, where all ages gather to learn the way of holiness, point with burnished spires towards the utter peace and solemnity of the skies.

*"A debt we ne'er can pay,  
To them is justly due."*

The early settlers, through unrelenting toil and great hardship, through great sacrifice and manifold dangers, have made possible the degree of leisure and culture we enjoy to-day, and the progress of science and art, of letters and high philosophy, in the great valley of the west. The germ of the beneficent school system, on which the hope of the Republic rests, and which unrolls the ample page of knowledge, "rich with the spoils of time," alike to the child from the mansion and the hovel, was planted by their hands and watered by their care. They brought with them the cheering ceremonies of a pure religion, which to-day elevates and consoles the hearts of the children of men. They laid the foundations of the grand state of Illinois, which to-day presses closely on towards her predestined place as first of all the sisterhood.

We say, then, all honor to those

*"Who travailed in pain with the births of God,  
And planted a state with prayers.  
Hunting of witches and warlocks,  
Smiting the heathen horde;  
One hand on the mason's trowel,  
And one on the soldier's sword."*

A few who are well nigh worn out in the battle and toil of life linger



among us. They deserve well of their country, and of the younger generation that has grown up around them. Let them feel that we are not ungrateful to them for their unselfish devotion to liberty, for their sacrifice and toil, and while we reap the grand harvest their hands have sown, let us cause them to feel that we honor them, and that their deeds will be held in grateful remembrance by us and by our children.

In the midst of the beautiful and fertile land they wrested from the wild beast of the forest, and from the fiercer red man, who contended desperately for the inheritance of his fathers, they shall sweetly sleep, while ages glide away, leaving behind them a race that will read with never-flagging interest the record of their lives, which furnishes noble examples of manly daring and womanly heroism; examples of fortitude under trial, and patience in affliction, which commend themselves to our hearts. And as we dwell upon the pages made glorious by their deeds, let us highly resolve to emulate their virtues.

A contemplation of the integrity of the fathers, can but be beneficial at this age. We need more of that austerity of virtue and simplicity of taste that characterized the people of that earlier day.

"Let us so live that when our summons comes

To join the innumerable caravan that moves to the pale realms of shade,  
Where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death,  
That we shall go, not like the quarry slave, scourged to his dungeon,  
But, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,  
We shall approach our graves like one that wraps the drapery of his couch about him,  
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

#### EARLY SETTLERS AND PIONEERS.

*Song of the Pioneers.*

BY WM. D. GALLAGHER.

A song for the early times out west,  
And our green old forest home,  
Whose pleasant memories freshly yet  
Across the bosom come:

A song for the free and glad some life,  
In those early days we led,  
With a teeming soil beneath our feet,  
And a smiling Heaven o'erhead!  
Oh, the waves of life danced merrily,  
And had a joyous flow,  
In the days when we were Pioneers,  
Fifty years ago!

The hunt, the shot, the glorious chase,  
The captured elk or deer;  
The camp, the big, bright fire, and then  
The rich and wholesome cheer;  
The sweet, sound sleep, at dead of night,  
By our camp-fire, blazing high—  
Unbroken by the wolf's long howl,  
And the panther springing by.  
Oh, merrily passed the time, despite  
Our wily Indian foe,  
In the days when we were Pioneers,  
Fifty years ago!

We shunn'd not labor: when 'twas due,  
We wrought with right good will;  
And for the homes we won for them,  
Our children bless us still.  
We lived not hermit lives, but oft  
In social converse met;  
And fires of love were kindled then,  
That burn on warmly yet.  
Oh, pleasantly the stream of life  
Pursued its constant flow,  
In the days when we were Pioneers,  
Fifty years ago!

We felt that we were fellow-men;  
We felt we were a band,  
Sustain'd here in the wilderness  
By Heaven's upholding hand.  
And when the solemn Sabbath came,  
We gathered in the wood,  
And lifted up our hearts in prayer  
To God, the only Good.  
Our temples then were earth and sky—  
None others did we know—  
In the days when we were Pioneers,  
Fifty years ago!

Our forest life was rough and rude,  
And dangers clos'd us round;  
But here, amid the green old trees,  
Freedom was sought and found.  
Oft through our dwellings wintry blasts  
Would rush with shriek and moan;  
We cared not—though they were but frail,  
We felt they were our own!  
Oh, free and manly lives we led,  
'Mid verdure, or 'mid snow,  
In the days when we were Pioneers,  
Fifty years ago!

But now our course of life is short;  
And as, from day to day,  
We're walking on with halting step,  
And fainting by the way,  
Another land, more bright than this,  
To our dim sight appears,  
And on our way to it we'll soon  
Again be pioneers!  
Yet, while we linger, we may all  
A backward glance still throw,  
To the days when we were Pioneers,  
Fifty years ago!

## CHAPTER II.

### CIVIL HISTORY.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATOR ELECTED—FIRST SENATOR ELECTED—STATE BANK CREATED—FIRST GRAND JURORS—LICENSE TO SELL LIQUORS—FIRST COUNTY JUDGE—CLERKS—SHERIFFS—ATTORNEYS—TREASURERS—CIRCUIT CLERKS—COUNTY SURVEYORS—SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—COUNTY SEAT CHANGED—INDEBTEDNESS—FLOOD OF 1844—MUDDY SALINE RESERVATION—THE BAR—THE GREAT REBELLION—ASSESSMENTS.

**I**N the preparation of this chapter, one of the most important contained in the entire work, we have been greatly embarrassed by the difficulty or impossibility, in some cases, of procuring very accurate data. This arises not from the condition, but from the absence of county records; and this lamentable fact is explained when we know that nearly all records and books of the county were destroyed in the conflagration that in 1843 consumed the court-house at the then county seat, Brownsville. Some of these, indeed, were restored by the Board of Investigation created by act of Legislature, but they were comparatively few, and mainly were deeds and land titles. The names of early county officials, the services, the dates of their entrance upon and withdrawal from office are entirely lost, or exist only in the fading remembrance of aged citizens.

We submit this chapter to our patrons and to criticism cheerfully, however, and with that degree of satisfaction which arises from a consciousness that we have done the best that could be done under the untoward conditions and circumstances that encircled us. Thorough search of all existing records at the county seat have been instituted, during which the officials in charge have, in all ways, extended valuable assistance.

Prior to 1795 this county was embraced within the widely capacious limits of the county of St. Clair. In that year Gen. Arthur St. Clair organized the county of Randolph, and thenceforward, or for a period of 21 years, the soil of this county formed a portion of Randolph, the county seat of which was the historic Kaskaskia. In 1816 the demands of the settlements within our limits were acceded to, and Jackson county was formed. It is bounded on the north by Randolph and Perry counties, on the east by Franklin and Williamson, on the south by Union, while on the west it is bounded by the Mississippi. Its territory is large, consisting of 497 square miles, or 318,080 acres. The soils and woods, the valuable minerals, the geography and climatology, the fauna and flora of this large domain have been fully noticed in another part of this work, and need not be dwelt on here. When this county sprang into being in obedience to legislative mandate, Illinois was yet a territory, the most part of which was a wilderness, the greater portion of whose vast solitudes had never been trodden by the foot of civilized man.

Remarkable, indeed, have the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred and been made on this earth of ours since



Jackson had her birth. Napoleon, the most wonderful warrior that "ever rose or reigned or fell," has since fretted out his life on a lone island in the south Atlantic, where British fear and hate had confined him; Scott and Taylor, and Grant and Sherman and Lee, have been placed in military annals amongst the great captains of history; Byron, the greatest poet of modern times, has closed his brief and sad, yet splendid career; Keats and Hunt, Tennyson and Browning, Bryant and Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell have sung; Irving and Hawthorn, and Thackeray and Dickens have won their place amongst the masters of English; the "god-like," matchless Webster, the impassioned and eloquent Clay, and the powerful and metaphysical Calhoun, have risen to eminence, shed new lustre upon their country and their race, and sunk into the bosom of the grave; Agassiz and Darwin and Huxley, Priestley and Faraday, and Miller and Lyell, and a host of coadjutors have extended the circle of science; Charles Lamb, the most admired of English humorists, has written the *Essays of Elia*; and Thomas de Quincy, the greatest master of English prose the world has seen, has published his *Confessions of an English Opium Eater*; Macaulay has written in noble and eloquent strains, unrivalled for their display of learning, aptness, and richness of illustration and imagery, the great history of his native land; Bancroft and Prescott, and Hildreth and Motley, of our own country, have won high rank among the historians of the earth; Chalmers and Channing, Spurgeon and Punshon, and Beecher and Moody have enforced the duties of morality and religion, with a force and eloquence not inferior to that of a Massillon or a Bossuet or a Taylor; Stuart Mill has arisen as a bright star upon the horizon of philosophy, and Carlyle upon that of history and philosophy; and Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, the world's most illustrious son, has been crowned Saviour of his Country and Benefactor of Mankind. Then, too, since has the broad bosom of that mighty river, which forms the western limit of our county, been first furrowed by the rushing keel of the steamboat; the voice of Stephenson's locomotive has been first heard in our land; Morse, the American scientist, has discovered how to send that subtle agent, electricity, on its lightning pinions, to do the bidding of man; Charles Goodyear has discovered how to make vulcanized rubber, and McCormack, to the wheat-growing belt, the reaper; the Ocean Cable has been laid by Field along the "slimy bottom of the deep;" and the Atlantic and Pacific have been bound together by iron bands; while Howe has been distinguished by the public as the inventor of the sewing machine; Florida has been obtained of Spain, and Alaska has been purchased of Russia, while Mexico has been conquered, and a magnificent domain rescued from her grasp and added to our western border; the centre of population has travelled more than 300 miles westward along the 39th parallel, and the population has increased from 8,000,000 to more than 40,000,000; the constellation upon the blue field of our flag has been increased and made more glorious by the addition of 29 stars, representing 29 states; St. Louis has grown from a mere trading post to a city of 500,000 inhabitants, while upon the shore of Lake Michigan there has arisen, as if through enchantment, a city which claims the proud title of "Queen of the West and North." Jackson county from near 1,200 has swelled her numbers to nearly 25,000, and Illinois from a population of near 33,000 has advanced to more than 3,000,000; gold has been discovered in the far west, and has now gathered her busy populations; and finally, the great war for the Union has been fought and won.

The act creating the county and appointing the first board of county commissioners specified that when the capital was located it should be called Brownsville. Conrad Will, who at that time was engaged in salt manufacture at the wells, near where the capital was located, offered to donate 20 acres as a site for the county seat, which offer the commissioners, after investigation, accepted, and a deed was made some time after by Conrad and his wife Susanna to Jesse Griggs, Nathan Davis, and James Hall, Jr., the justices of the first county commissioners' court who represented the county. Contracts were made by the commissioners for the building of a court house and jail. The court house was erected by Marion Fuller, was enclosed and made fit for occupancy, but was never completed. Edward Miller had the contract to build the county jail. Brownsville never was large or flourishing, and was not platted until 1825; the plat was recorded by the then county clerk, Joel Manning, which record being destroyed by fire, was restored by order of the Board of Investigation. Jesse Griggs moved at once to the county seat. At the time that Jackson county was created by legislative enactment, Illinois had been for four years under the second grade of territorial government, or since 1812. Previous to this date, or for nearly four years after the organization of Illinois territory, no legislature existed in Illinois.

The ordinance of 1787, *q. v.*, authorized the governor to exercise both executive and legislative powers. The only governor who has been charged with arbitrarily exercising these extraordinary powers was Governor Arthur St. Clair. The people were loud in complaint and in demand for an extension of the right of suffrage. Congress, by act of May 21, 1812, raised Illinois to the second grade of territorial government, in compliance with the wishes of the people, if not the desire of the governor. Previous to this the political privileges of a citizen were few. He could not vote unless he was a freeholder of fifty acres. "The people could not elect justices of the peace, county surveyors, treasurers, coroners, sheriffs, clerks, judges of the inferior courts, nor even choose the officers of the militia." These were appointed by the executive. After the entrance upon the second grade of government short sessions of the legislature were held.

#### FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATOR.

Three territorial legislators were elected by the people. Jackson county elected her first representative in 1817. This was Nathan Davis. The next year the bill for the admission of Illinois into the Union having passed Congress, April 18, 1818, a convention was called to draft the first constitution of the state of Illinois. Conrad Will and James Hall, Jr., were chosen to represent Jackson county in that convention.

Some observations upon the laws of Illinois while under territorial government may be found instructive and interesting. Some features of the territorial code are in marked contrast to those of the present. The penalties prescribed for offences against laws were whipping upon the bare back, standing in the pillory, confinement in stocks, branding with hot irons, besides fines and other methods of punishment. The burglar received 39 stripes; the thief, or receiver of stolen goods or perjurer, 31; horse stealing, first offence, from 50 to 100 lashes; hog stealing, from 25 to 39; altering or defacing brands on domestic animals, at large, 40 stripes "well laid on;" bigamy was punished by from 100 to 300 stripes; children and servants might, upon conviction of disobedience, before a justice of the peace, be beaten with 10 stripes.

The Legislature of 1817-18, which was the first in which Jackson county had a representation, as a political organization, is chiefly notable as the one that granted the "Cairo City Charter," which had for its object the establishment of a great city at the confluence of the two great rivers, the Mississippi and Ohio. The scheme proved a failure, as a matter of course. At this session also, was incorporated a company for the cutting of a canal a few miles north of Cairo, via the town of America, then in Johnson county, to connect the waters of the two rivers; nothing resulted from this, however.

William Wilson came from Randolph county to act as Clerk of the first Commissioners' Court, and assist in getting the political machinery of the new county to running smoothly. This is the Wilson who, for nearly 30 years, was one of the Supreme Judges of our State. His home for many years was about two miles from Cairo, the county seat of White county, and here he exercised genuine old Virginia hospitality. When the Constitution of 1848 went into effect, he retired to private life. He died at his home April 29th, 1857, at the good age of 63 years, and met the king of terrors with that serenity that accompanies the consciousness of a well-spent life. Mr. Wilson soon vacated the office of clerk and was succeeded in that office by Edward Humphries, and he in turn was followed by Timothy Nash, who was appointed,—for nearly all officers were appointed in those times. He was Recorder, Judge of Probate, Clerk of County Court and of Circuit Court. Mr. Nash held these offices till his death, which was about the year 1820. He was a faithful officer, and his untimely death was regretted by all who knew him. There were two applicants for the position thus vacated, Singleton H. Kimmel, son of Peter Kimmel, was indorsed by Captain Boon, but his application was unsuccessful. Joel Manning was the other applicant, and secured the appointment. He held the offices for a long term of years, and retired to be succeeded by Col. D. H. Brush, now a resident of Carbondale. Joel Manning was of medium size, weighing probably between 150 and 160 pounds, positive, and some thought, even crusty in speech. He was brother-in-law to Gov. A. M. Jenkins, having married his sister Diza at Brownsville, in 1823. He was a very efficient officer. He resigned his office on the 5th day of September, 1836; moved to the northern part of the State and died there. The first Sheriff of whom any record can be found, was Jesse Griggs, previously mentioned as one of the members of the first County Court. He held this position for many years, the last year he served being 1836. He soon after this moved to Stoddard county, Missouri, where he died.



The first election under the Constitution that had been formed for the infant State, Illinois, for State officers and members of the general assembly was, as specified by the Convention, held on the third Thursday and the two following days in September, 1818. All white males who were residents of the State at the time of the adoption of the State Constitution, were entitled to the elective franchise. Shadrach Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard was elected Lieut. Governor for a term of four years. The State Legislature met, Oct. 5th, 1818, at Kaskaskia, the old seat of government, to formerly induct the officials into the high offices to which they had been chosen, and set in motion the machinery of State Government.

#### FIRST SENATOR ELECTED.

The voters of this county elected as their first Senator for a term of four years, William Boon, and as their second representative Conrad Will. This Legislature had important work before it. Two Senators were to be elected to represent the State at the Nation's Capital, and Ninian Edwards, the last territorial Governor, and Jesse B. Thomas, one of the territorial federal Judges, were elected. John M'Lean was representative in the House of Representatives. This Legislature also elected a Supreme Judge and three Associate Justices, who were required to do circuit duty. An Auditor of public accounts, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General and two state printers were also elected by them. At this time, Jackson county was one of a family of 15 counties, the farthest north being Bond.

The census of 1820 showed the population of Jackson county to be 1542, of whom 39 were returned as slaves, the rest being all white. The total population of the State was 55,211, or an increase of over 300 per cent. during the preceding decade. The amount of State tax paid in Jackson county, was not more than \$250, and the total State revenue was less than \$8,000. The first Legislature fixed the salaries of State officers as follows: Governor and Supreme Judges, \$1,000 each, per annum; Auditor, \$700; Secretary of State, \$600; Treasurer, \$500. Messrs. Boon and Will, as members, received \$4.00 per day, for their services. "The county revenue was raised by a tax upon personal property, including slaves and indentured servants, and by a resident land tax. Lands were divided into three classes of \$2, \$3, and \$4 per acre respectively."

"The Constitution of 1818, was the first organic law of any State, to abolish imprisonment for debt." The worse feature of it was the absence of a most necessary limitation upon the Legislature, preventing it from loaning or pledging the State credit and faith, in aid of, or the undertaking of, any public or private enterprise, or to the assistance of private individuals or corporations. The absence of such a limiting clause, proved the source of many woes for a series of years, and even threatened to bankrupt the State.

The session of 1819 was held at Kaskaskia, and since that period the ancient village, in early days, the emporium of trade and the resort of fashion, has steadily declined. The student of history who is thither lured by the historical recollections that are grouped about it, finds that its glory has departed. A few inhabitants remain to occupy the dilapidated buildings. The flood of 1844 put the finishing touches to the work of decay.

In 1823, the Legislature in session at Vandalia, passed a law clearly defining the boundary line between Jackson county and Randolph.

In the celebrated Enabling Act, passed by Congress April 18, 1818, occurred among others, this proposition, "That all salt springs within said State, and the land reserved for the use of the same, shall be granted to the said State, for the use of the said State, and the same to be used under such terms and conditions and regulations, as the Legislature of said State shall direct. *Provided* the Legislature shall never sell nor lease the same for a longer period than 10 years, at any one time."

William Boon was succeeded as senator by Joseph Duncan. This noted man, whom our older citizens remember, was born at Paris, Kentucky, February 23d, 1794. He had distinguished himself while a youth, in the war of 1812, and was with Col. George Croghan at Fort Stephenson. He settled in this county in 1818, and his military fame procured the position of Major-general of Militia. He introduced the first bill for the establishment of free schools in Illinois, and his memory is revered by all friends of popular education. In 1826 his fame was greatly increased by his election to Congress over his distinguished competitor, Daniel P. Cook. This seat he retained till he was elected Governor, in August, 1834. At the same time Alexander M. Jenkins was chosen Lieut. Governor.

Duncan was a man of fine abilities, but his education was somewhat limited. He gathered a store of knowledge through long official service, that served him to good purpose.

"He possessed a clear judgment, decision, confidence in himself and moral courage to carry out his convictions of right. His intercourse with the public, was affable, courteous and dignified. He inspired confidence, and attached to himself unswerving friends."

From 1820 to 1830, the progress made by our county in wealth and population was scarcely perceptible. The waves of immigration had entirely subsided, or beat but feebly on our shores, and the census reports evince the fact that the increase for the decade was only 287, or a small fraction more than 12 per cent. The citizens were without good markets for their produce to stimulate them to activity. Inhabitants of a new country seldom labor hard. During this period, but little wheat was sown, because fields grew yellow for the rude sickle at a time when the sun shot down his fiercest rays. It was not until 1830, that the work of clearing away the primeval forest was energetically begun.

The causes for this stagnant condition of the county, are to be found in the general condition of the State and nation. We have stated that the Territorial Legislature, shortly before the organization of the State had chartered several banks. Before this, other States and territories had granted charters to a large number. There were many banks in Ohio and Kentucky, and there were two at St. Louis. The whole country was flooded with paper currency; times became flush, "credit was unlimited," immigrants crowded westward with means to invest, and property rapidly increased in value. The pulse of the west beat high, but as the result of disease, not health. The spirit of speculation was rife. Merchants bought heavily, and people forsaking that simplicity which had before characterized them, began to be comparatively extravagant in dress and habit. All contracted debts, based on hope, promises and expectations of the future. Dreams of vast fortunes flitted across the heated imaginations of the citizens. Towns were platted which they ordinarily believed were destined in a short time to become cities. In short, the same condition of affairs existed, that was induced by the immense sums of money set afloat by our government during the great rebellion, only greatly aggravated by vast inferiority of the wild cat currency to the greenbacks.

As early as 1819, the more thoughtful were awakened from their dream of hope by unmistakable signs of reaction. Paper money began to depreciate, and banks to tremble, while specie was forced to retire by the irredeemable paper currency. The Legislature vainly sought at the session in 1819, to stay the overcoming tide of disaster, by incorporating a new bank of Illinois with a capital of \$2,000,000, but it might as well have attempted to turn the stars in their courses. Banks were opened in many towns, but confidence was shaken, and succeeded by distrust, and "not a dollar of stock was taken."

Immigrants came without money in their purses, trade became depressed, the paper towns grew far less rapidly than Jonah's gourd, or than had been anticipated; real estate was a drug on the market; men could not meet their obligations, and wide-spread ruin stared people in the face. The necessity for some great scheme for relief was felt, and the aid of the new Legislature, which was elected in August of 1820, was invoked.

#### STATE BANK CREATED.

It addressed itself to its impossible task, and created the "Illinois State Bank," with a capital of \$500,000, based upon state credit. The notes were of denominations from \$1 to \$20, and were loaned to the oppressed people on personal and real-estate security. The issues of the bank soon fell below par, and eventually became worth but 25 cts. on the dollar. Change was made by cutting bills in two, as once they had cut the silver six-dollars. This depreciated currency was a sad curse to the State for four years, and produced an incalculable amount of distress. The financial idiocy, cost the State the full amount of the capital of the bank, and retarded the growth of State and county. The advantage to a people of a stable currency has been the theme of declamation of statesman and sophomores, and cannot be too strongly emphasized. Without such a medium, trade sickens and commerce languishes, and prosperity is impossible: with it the progression of a people is only limited by their energy and ambition.

In 1830, owing largely to the wisdom of Governor Edwards—(1826-30)—the fiscal affairs of the State were in good condition. Immigration set in strongly for the fertile lands of Jackson county, and during the ten years following, the increase in population of the county was 1738, or nearly 95 per cent. as against 127 of the preceding decade. The jovial Irishman came to our borders to find welcome, the cheerful, industrious German, the impetuous son of the South and the shrewd Yankee, whose quaint speech seemed out of place, so far west of New England, here selected their home. The



progress of Jackson in numbers and wealth, has since been constant and rapid.

The Legislature passed at Vandalia in 1831, the following Act, by which, it will be seen, that our county was to get a share of the proceeds of the sale of saline lands, and that this was to be expended for a certain purpose.

An act appropriating a portion of the avails arising from the sale of the saline lands in Gallatin county, to *internal improvement*.

SEC. 1. This specifies that as soon as Congress grants permission to this state to sell twenty thousand acres of land, now asked for by the Legislature of this state, and the following sums are realized from the sales of said lands, the commissioners of said sales were to pay to the county commissioners' court of Jackson county one hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended under the direction of said commissioners in building a bridge across Big Crab Orchard creek, on the road leading from Frankfort, in Franklin county, by way of Eight Mile Prairie, to Brownsville, in Jackson county.

The same session another law was passed, of which we give only a portion:

SEC. 1. *Of an act to encourage the manufacture of salt, and for the benefit of Conrad Will and others*, authorized the governor to execute a lease to Conrad Will, free of rent, which lease was to end on December 1st, 1840, and commence at the expiration of the lease granted to James Pearce. Two years later, or in 1833, an appropriation of \$500 to improve the Big Muddy river was, by act of Legislature, applied to the improvement of the above mentioned bridge and road.

The earliest record of the grand jurors is the list selected in 1835 at the next May term of the Circuit Court. It was "ordered by the court that the following persons be selected as grand jurors to serve at the next May term of the Circuit Court, to wit: Reason Wright, Charles M. Robarts, Josiah B. Deming, John Cline, John Provence, Andrew Jones, Sr., Richard Bradley, Thomas Parrish, Thomas L. Ross, George Schwartz, Richard Taylor, George Holliday, Benjamin Henderson, John Tyner, Thomas Stewart, Titus Hinchcliff, Clement C. Cornway, James Ozburn, Stephen Ellis, Simon Hiller, Urbane E. Robinson, William Elmore, Henry Casey, and — Harris."

The court further ordered that the following be selected as traverse jurors to serve at the next May term of the Circuit Court: Jesse Henson, Joel Chitwood, Gabriel Bilderback, Isaac Jarrett, Jr., William Talbert, — Barron, William Peak, Archibald F. Kilpatrick, Casper Butcher, Samuel Road, John Creekaum, William Cheatam, John Holliday, Jesse Crow, William Deason, Imri Byars, Abraham Hanson, James Ripley, Peter Keefer, Ezekial Lee, John Davis, Isadore Cripps, Christopher Gregory, and John Lipe.

#### COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The County Court in 1835 consisted of Phillip Davis, Alexander Cochran, and Benningsen Boon. This court granted the first recorded license to retail liquor. The entry in the books is as follows: "William B. Axtell came, and it appeared to the court that he had filed his notice that he would commence retailing liquors, on the 13th day of November last, and would apply for license therefor; and he now applies for license to keep a tavern and retail liquors at his residence. Ordered by the court that the same be granted, at the tax of five dollars and the usual fees for one year, from the said 13th day of November, 1835.

PHILLIP DAVIS.  
ALEXANDER COCHRAN.  
BEN. BOON."

License to sell goods was granted to the above for \$8.00.

The following facts, as showing the financial condition of Jackson county, are taken from the records of 1835. Joel Manning, the clerk of the court, at the request of the commissioners, prepared and submitted to the court a statement of moneys owing by the county and to the county. It will be seen from this that the ideas entertained by the people of that day, as to the proper method of conducting county affairs, were exceedingly primitive. They seem never to have realized what seems now to have been generally adopted, namely, the idea that a county debt is a county blessing; and these upright, honest men, positively so conducted county matters as to not only make the receipts equal, but *exceed the disbursements*. In this fast age the balance is always on the other side of the ledger.

"The clerk having made out a statement of the funds of the county, and presented the same, it appears that the debtor side amounts to eight hundred and thirteen dollars and 45½ cents (\$813.45½), and the credit side to the sum of twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars and 63½ cents (\$1,248.63½); leav-

ing a balance due the county of four hundred and thirty-five dollars and 18 cents (\$435.18)."

Jefferson Allen served as treasurer from June 1st of this year to June 1st of the ensuing year. Emanuel Canaday had preceded him in office, but how many years he was an incumbent of it is not known by the records.

Urbane E. Robinson and Richard R. Taylor, at a regular term of county commissioners' court, held at Brownsville, on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1836, took the several oaths specified by law, and these, with Alexander Cochran, who held over, constituted the court for 1836. In this year Joel Manning resigned, and D. H. Brush was appointed to the vacancy thus created.

The next county court was composed of Richard A. Bradley, George Schwartz, and Richard Worthen, as appears from the following: "At a regular term of the county commissioners' court, at Brownsville, on Sept. 3rd, 1838, Richard A. Bradley, George Schwartz, and Richard Worthen—who were at the August election duly elected county commissioners—took the several oaths prescribed by law." By lot Bradley held for three years, Schwartz two years, and Worthen one year.

In August of the next year, Urbane E. Robinson was duly elected county commissioner, vice Mr. Worthen, whose term of office expired. At the regular September term, 1839, he appeared and took the prescribed oaths. Mr. R. A. Bradley did not serve out his term, but on the 21st of June, 1840, resigned. His reason was given in his letter of resignation, which was couched in these terms:

"To the Hon. Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court: Sir,—Having become a candidate for the Legislature, I hereby offer my resignation as one of the county commissioners of said county, this the 2nd day of June, 1843.

R. A. BRADLEY."

In the following August two members of the court were chosen, namely, George Butcher and Thomas B. Hill. They qualified September 1st, 1843. Mr. Butcher drew the long term, and Mr. Hill filled the vacancy for one year.

The following persons have been members of the county commissioners' court, in addition to those already mentioned:

The court, in 1843, was composed of George Butcher (chairman), Thomas B. Hill, Peter Gill

1845—Peter Gill, George Butcher, Jefferson Allen.

1846—George Butcher, William Doty, Jefferson Allen.

1847—William Doty, Jefferson Allen, Phillip Kimmel.

1848—William Doty, Phillip Kimmel, W. E. Robinson.

1849—Andrew Jones, Phillip Kimmel, W. E. Robinson.

After this period the members were elected for *four* instead of three years.

1850-54—Jefferson Allen, William Bradley, W. E. Robinson.

1854-58—William Bradley, Peter Gill, M. F. Swartzcope.

1858-62—John B. Clinton, William Hagler, Thomas Parrish.

1862-66—Thomas B. Clinton, Joseph B. Davis, Ed. Dively.

The members of the last court were—Robert A. Beasley (chairman), Edward McGuire, Henry E. Williamson.

Present Board—R. A. Beasley, Henry E. Williamson, Phillip R. Davis.

It should be stated that prior to the year 1872 one member of the court attended to the probate business.

A change in the statute was made, which took effect that year, and provided for the election of a county judge, who was to have control of all probate matters.

#### FIRST COUNTY JUDGE.

William Bradley, Jr., at the time the change was made, was a member of the commissioners' court. He was the first county judge. He is a man of great popularity, and it is needless to say was efficient in the discharge of its duties. He was succeeded in office by Judge C. H. Layman, whose legal attainments are of the first order. At the November election in 1877, Geo. W. Andrews, a courteous gentleman and good lawyer, was elevated by the people to this important position.

Dr. John Ford, of Murphysboro', served most wisely and well the people in the office of county superintendent of schools. He succeeded in awakening much interest in the cause of popular education. Dr. L. H. Redd, of De Sota, a capable and earnest man, filled this position for the first four years, ending in 1877. Mr. John M. Reeder, a young man of experience in teaching, and of good attainments, now fills the office.



## CLERKS.

The names of the first five clerks have already been noticed, viz.: William Wilson, Timothy Nash, Ed. Humphries, Joel Manning, and D. H. Brush. D. H. Brush was three times elected to the offices of clerk and recorder the first time in August, 1837, and the last in August, 1843. His term of office expired in 1847. He was succeeded in office by Brown Keith, who was elected August 2, 1847, and qualified as clerk, September 6, and as recorder, September 8, 1847. John A. Logan, since so distinguished amidst the ranks of war and in the peaceful walks of life, was elected clerk of county commissioners' court, November 6, 1849, and qualified on the 9th of December same year. He was succeeded in office by Thomas L. Hall, who was elected in November, 1853. Mr. Hall was re-elected on the 3d of November, 1857, and again re-elected in 1861, but died during his term of office. The vacancy thus occasioned was filled by Hugh Crawford, who served till November 25th, 1865. In this year was chosen, for the clerkship, John F. Coven, who qualified, November 25th. James W. Hull served until 1873, was commissioned November 11, 1869. He was succeeded by Mr. Ben. Johnson, a genial, and clever gentleman, and one who has filled the duties of the office with marked ability. At the last November election, Mr. Kirkham, an obliging and capable gentleman, was the successful candidate. Mr. Kirkham has had experience in the office, having been Mr. Johnson's deputy, and will fill the office with ability.

## SHERIFFS.

Jesse Griggs held this office for many years; the last time he served the people of the county in this capacity, was in 1836. He was succeeded by the well-known William Worthen, whose occupancy of the office lasted until 1838.

Mr. Worthen was succeeded by James M. Reynolds, who served one year only.

Jefferson Holliday, honorably connected with the early settlement of the county, held this office in 1840. When he ceased to act is not shown.

The next on record is James Willis, who was elected August 7th, 1843, and qualified on the 19th of September of the same year.

Mr. Willis was re-elected on August 5th, 1844, and qualified on Sept. 19th, of the same year.

Benjamin Henderson was elected sheriff on the 3d of August, 1846, and qualified on October 12th. He died before the expiration of his term. Who served out the term is not shown.

John Redfield was elected sheriff on the 22d of August, 1847. He was superseded in office by John Elmore, elected on the 7th of August, 1848, and served until January 6th, 1851.

John B. Cliutou was elected to this office on the 5th of November, 1850, (it will be noticed that the election day was this time changed), but did not assume the duties of his office until the 6th of January of the next year.

William Cox was next. He was elected on Nov. 2d, 1852. He resigned this office on the 4th of October, 1854.

Ed. H. Reese is not on record, and we only find that his term expired Nov. 4th, 1856.

William Cox was next, again being elected on the above day and year.

Mr. Cox was followed by Abel C. Davis. He by William Cox. He by Joseph H. Reeves. He by James C. Thompson. He by Joseph H. Culley. Next followed Gilbert J. Burr, whose right to the office was contested by his opponent, James C. Thompson.

Next, was Joseph F. Robinson, and then James H. Campbell, who died before the expiration of his term. Franklin B. Hauks was elected to fill the vacancy thus created. Mr. Hanks was succeeded by John B. Kimball, and he by the present incumbent, Benjamin F. Sams.

## STATE AND PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Samuel D. Marshall held this office in 1837. No further record is obtainable, till we come down to 1862. Since that period, the list is found to comprise a very remarkable array of talent. And first, since then, Monroe C. Crawford, now the able judge of this circuit, whose vigorous and impartial administration of justice in his present high office, has endeared him to the hearts of all who love order, law and peace.

George W. Wall, lately chosen judge by a handsome majority, in a neighboring circuit, and highly distinguished in legal circles for his great attainments in his profession, came next.

Mr. Wall was followed by Col. R. R. Townes, a man who won renown as Colonel of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, and is a good lawyer.

Mr. Towner was succeeded by Mr. A. R. Pugh, of our own county, who did himself great and lasting credit, by the faithful and energetic discharge of his duties, during the most trying period of our history. His name will not soon be forgotten by the people for this, and yet, no doubt, is remembered by members of the famous "Williamson County Vendetta," and "Calahan Clan," who now languish behind prison bars at Joliet.

Mr. Pugh was succeeded in office by William A. Lemma, the present occupant. Judge Lemma fills an office that, as the above list shows, has been occupied by men of distinguished ability, but those who know him, know that he will fill it ably and well. He is a man of fine presence and ability, and great and increasing popularity.

## TREASURERS.

The first on record to fill this office (it is well to remember, that in early times, one man filled nearly all the offices of the court), is Emauel Cannady. When he assumed and relinquished the duties of the office, is not shown. It was prior to January 1st, 1835, however, for we find that Jefferson Allen served as Treasurer from that date till the first of June, 1836.

Mr. Alleu was followed in office by William Doty, who took charge on the 7th of March, 1837, as the following record shows:

"At a regular term of the County Commissioners' Court, held at Brownsville, on March 7th, 1837, William Doty was appointed Treasurer for the ensuing year. Bond in \$2,000, approved."

Mr. Doty served until Sept. 4th, 1837. John Byars was the next Treasurer, as witness the following: "At an election held in August, 1837, John Byars was duly elected Treasurer, and on Sept. 4th, 1837, was duly qualified, and filed his bond in the sum of \$4,000."

John M. Hanson was elected first Monday in August, 1839, filed bond Sept. 3d, 1839, \$3,000. Qualified and served to Sept. 4th, 1843.

William Pike was elected to this responsible office on August 7th, of this year. He qualified September 4th, 1843, and served until March 6th, 1845.

The next Treasurer was Thomas M. Sams, brother of Ben. F. Sams, our present efficient Sheriff. He was appointed to a vacancy caused by the retirement of William Pike, by the County Commissioners' Court, on the 29th of April, 1845. His term expired on Sept. 5th, of the same year.

William R. Phelps was elected to his office on Aug. 4th, 1845. Qualified on the 3d of September, same year. His term expired on Sept. 22d, 1846.

The next custodian of public funds, was Jacob Shultz, appointed by County Court, on September 22d, 1846.

Washington Davis was the next incumbent of the office, elected August 2d, 1847, resigned Dec. 11th of the same year. On the 8th of January, 1848, William Garner was appointed by the court to fill the vacancy, caused by Mr. Davis' resignation.

Daniel Worthen was elected on Nov. 7th, 1848, and served for one year.

Julius Bainberge was chosen to the office on Nov. 6th, 1849, but, failing to qualify, on the 11th of January, 1850, the County Court appointed Claiborne Barrow to the position.

The next was N. B. Henderson, who assumed the duties of this office on Nov. 8th, 1853. He was succeeded by B. M. Parrish, on the 11th of Nov. 1855. Mr. Parrish resigned his office, and the County Court appointed, on March 6th, 1857, C. W. Easterly, to the vacancy. Mr. E. served until Nov. 13th, 1857.

On the 3d of this month, Edward McGuire was elected as Treasurer, and qualified on the 13th of the same month.

Next, came John L. Phelps, who being removed, his place was filled by Edward McGuire.

Next, came Davis Cox, and then Jefferson Conner, then Oliver Cross, then Cornelius C. Culley, and then Gilbert J. Burr, who was re-elected, then William Bradley, who is now serving his second term.

## CIRCUIT CLERKS.

A list can be given of these since 1857. William Wilson, at an early day, discharged the duties of this and several other offices; as also did Timothy Nash, Ed. Humphries, Joel Manning, and Col. D. H. Brush.

Edward H. Reese was clerk from 1857—perhaps before—till July 1st, 1860, at which time he resigned. Judge A. M. Jenkins appointed, on July 3d, James P. Watson to fill the vacancy so occasioned. Mr. Watson was elected to this office by the people on November 8th, 1864; qualified, November 18th, 1864, and served until his death.

John Ford was appointed to fill the vacancy, and took the prescribed oath on the 15th day of September, 1865.



Gilbert J. Burr was elected in the following November to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Watson, and filed his bond on November 25th, 1865.

Hugh Crawford next held the office, and he was succeeded by the present efficient clerk, Mr. Robert W. Hamilton. So faithfully did this latter gentleman perform the onerous duties of his responsible position, that the people elected him a second time to it.

## CORONERS.

Samuel Bowers held this office in 1837, and Alexander Cochran in 1840.

John Devine, of Grand Tower, now discharges its duties to the satisfaction of the public.

## COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Claiborne Barrow has held this office, as have also M. F. Swartzcope, Edward Newsome. John A. Werner is the present incumbent of the office.

## A LIST OF THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM JACKSON COUNTY (OR THE DISTRICT IN WHICH SAID COUNTY WAS INCLUDED) FROM 1818 TO 1877.

## SENATORS.

In 1818-19—Conrad Will.  
In 1820-22—William Boone.  
In 1824-26—Joseph Duncan.  
From 1828 to 1834—Conrad Will.  
From 1835 to 1842—Braxton Parrish.  
In 1844-46—Willis Allen.  
In 1849—Hawkins S. Osburn.  
In 1855—John E. Detrich.  
1857-59—E. C. Coffey.  
1861—James W. Rodgers.  
1863—Israel Blanchard.  
1865-67—Daniel Riley.  
1869—Samuel K. Casey.  
1871—S. K. Casey and Jas. M. Washburn.  
1873-5-7—Jesse Ware.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

In 1818-19—Jesse Griggs.  
From 1820 to 1826—Conrad Will.  
In 1828—S. H. Kemmell.  
In 1830—No name on file from Jackson county.  
In 1832—Alexander M. Jenkins.  
In 1834—James Harreld.  
From 1836 to 1840—John Logan.  
In 1842-44—R. A. Bradley.  
In 1846—John Logan.  
In 1849—R. A. Bradley.  
In 1853—John A. Logan.  
In 1855—Thomas M. Sams.  
In 1857—John A. Logan.  
In 1859—James Hampton.  
In 1861—Peter Keifer.  
In 1863—James M. Washburn.  
In 1865—William H. Logan.  
In 1867—Hugh Gregg.  
In 1869—E. L. Denison.  
In 1871—William Schwartz.  
In 1873—William A. Lemma, W. J. Inscore, and John H. Oberley.  
In 1875—F. E. Albright, M. J. Inscore, and Claiborne Winston.  
In 1877—F. E. Albright, A. H. Irwin, and W. H. Woodward.

## CHANGE OF COUNTY SEAT IN 1843.

Brownsville, until its extinction, the capital of the county, was situated on the right bank of the Muddy, at a distance of nearly five miles a little south of west of Murphysboro'. This, for many years, was the only town in the county. Around it are grouped many interesting recollections. This was the place where all the citizens entitled to the elective franchise assembled in those early days to vote, *viva voce*, for the men of their choice, and on ques-

tions of state and national interest; where the militia mustered on the green on the glorious training day; where the then youthful Sidney Breese, now so distinguished as a jurist in our state and throughout our nation, failed in his first pleading; where Governor Duncan addressed the people powerfully from the stump; where Alexander M. Jenkins, Captain in the Black Hawk war, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and Judge of Circuit, learned the trade of a carpenter in his youth; where Conrad Will cracked jokes and manufactured salt: Brownsville, whose site is now a wheat field, ceased to be the capital in 1843.

As we stood upon the site of this ancient village, which, though scarcely known to have had an existence by the present generation, yet lives in the memories of the old settlers, and observed the few, faint traces that have survived the lapse of time, the well-remembered lines of Goldsmith, in his "Deserted Village," came unbidden to our lips:

"Sweet was the sound, when oft, at evening's close,  
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose;  
There as I passed with careless steps and slow,  
The mingling notes came softened from below;  
The swain responsive as the milk-maid sang;  
The sober herd that low'd to meet their young;  
The noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool;  
The playful children just let loose from school;  
The watch-dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind,  
And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind;  
These all in sweet confusion sought the shade,  
And filled each pause the nightingale had made.  
But now the sounds of population fail,  
No cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,  
No busy steps the grass-grown foot-way tread,  
But all the bloomy flush of life is fled.

\* \* \* \* \*

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,  
And still where many a garden-flower grows wild;  
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,  
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.

\* \* \* \* \*

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,  
With blossom'd furze unprofitably gay,  
There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,  
The village master taught his little school:  
A man severe he was, and stern to view,  
I knew him well, and every truant knew;  
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace  
The day's disaster in his morning face.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,  
The love he bore to learning was in fault;  
The village all declared how much he knew,  
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too;  
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,  
And e'en the story ran—that he could gauge:  
In arguing too, the parson owned his skill,  
For e'en though vanquished, he could argue still;  
While words of learned length, and thund'ring sound,  
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around,—  
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,  
That one small head could carry all he knew.  
But past is all his fame. The very spot  
Where many a time he triumphed, is forgot."

The description of the tavern in "Sweet Auburn" suits well that kept in the "pleasant days of old" by Jesse Griggs, and where Diza Jenkins, who afterwards became the wife of Joel Manning, worked.

"Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,  
Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,  
Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts inspired,  
Where gray-beard mirth, and smiling toil retired,  
Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,  
And news much older than their ale went round.  
Imagination fondly stoops to trace  
The parlor splendors of that festive place;  
The white-washed wall, the nicely sanded floor,  
The varnished clock that clicked behind the door;



The chest contrived a double debt to pay,  
 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;  
 The hearth, except when winter chilled the day,  
 With aspen boughs, and flowers and fennel gay.  
 Vain transitory splendors! could not all  
 Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall?  
 Thither no more the peasant shall repair,  
 To sweet oblivion of his daily care;  
 No more the farmer's news, the barber's tale,  
 No more the woodman's ballad shall prevail,  
 No more the smith his dusky brow shall clear,  
 Relax his poulderous strength, and learn to hear.

\* \* \* \* \*

Yes! let the rich deride, the proud disdain,  
 These simple blessings of the lowly train,  
 To me more dear, congenial to my heart,  
 One native charm, than all the gloss of art."

But we forbear, as were we to quote all of the beautiful poem, which applies to the past and present of old Brownsville, we should have to transfer it entire to our columns. Maybe some poet one day shall embalm recollections of this deserted village in verse not less pleasing, poetical, and enduring than that which has immortalized Lissoy as "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain."

The court-house was a frame building, two stories in height, and was only partly seated. Various theories have been suggested concerning the origin of the fire, but the following is the most plausible, and is probably the correct one: In one of the rooms was kept the "little school" of the village. It may be well to remark that to insure greater security against fire, the court-house occupied the centre of an entire square, in which were no other buildings. Hence the fire must have originated in the building itself. The pupils of the school were in the habit of removing the hot ashes and coals from the stove and throwing them into the ash-box. It was supposed that the box was fired in this way, and thus the flames were communicated to the structure. It was shortly after midnight, on the morning of the 10th of January, 1843, when Mrs. Lyons, an old lady, first discovered that the building, containing the records of the county stretching over a period of 27 years, was on fire. At the time she first saw it there was but a small blaze, but some minutes elapsed before an alarm could be given to the sleeping inhabitants. No adequate means existed for subduing the flames, and it was at once seen that the court-house was doomed.

D. H. Brush, at that time, County Clerk, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, rushed into the burning building, at the imminent hazard of his life, to save the county records in his charge. All that were rescued from the flaming structure, were saved by his heroic exertions. But few, however, were saved, and the most of the books of the county, containing so much information relating to the civil history of the county in its earlier years, and relating to her officials and their acts, and which can never be restored, were consumed. The building burned like tinder, and in a short time, the site of the court-house was covered with black and smoking ruins, and the sun rose the next morning upon a town whose days were numbered.

In this condition of affairs, it was necessary to appeal to the Legislature then in session at Springfield. Our representatives had no difficulty in procuring the passage of a bill, creating a Board of Investigation, to restore official records. The bill was approved by Gov. Ford on the first day of February, 1843. By the provisions of the bill, William Doty, Willis Allen and Jefferson Allen, were appointed as the investigating board for Jackson county, in "relation to the Records of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County Commissioners' Court, Probate Justice of the Peace and County Recorder," which were destroyed by fire at the period above stated.

D. H. Brush was clerk of this board, and M. F. Swartzoep was employed by it to visit the county of Randolph, and transcribe needed records from its books. This board honestly performed its duty, but of course, the loss could never be entirely made up.

Brownsville was too far west in the county, and this fact was felt by a majority of the citizens.

The Legislature passed at the instance of our representatives, the following bill:

*An Act in relation to the county seat of Jackson county.*

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that Samuel F. Russell, of Williamson county,

William C. Murphy, of Perry county, and John Cochran, of Union county, be, and they are, hereby appointed Commissioners to re-locate the county seat of Jackson county.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet in the town of Brownsville, on the second Monday in August next, or within a reasonable time thereafter, and, after being duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, shall proceed to examine such parts of said county as they may think proper, to enable them to locate said county seat for the public good. The Commissioners shall make said location as near the center of said county as an eligible site can be procured, taking into consideration the public interest. The Commissioners shall make out and return to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, a certificate of the re-location of said county, which shall be recorded by the clerk.

SEC. 3. If the location of the county seat shall be made on private property, the owner shall be required to donate a tract of land, not less than twenty acres, which shall include the town site selected by said Commissioners, and shall convey the same by a good deed to the county of Jackson.

SEC. 4. The County Commissioners of Jackson county, as soon as the county seat is located under this, the provisions of this Act, shall proceed to lay off into lots, and sell so much of said tract of land as may seem to them best for the interest of said county, which shall be sold at public auction after having given due notice of the time and place of said sale. The proceeds of the sale to be applied, under the direction of the County Commissioners, to the erection of public buildings for said county.

SEC. 5. After the county seat shall have been located as provided for in this Act, the county officers of Jackson county, who are required by law to keep their offices at the county seat, as soon as they can procure suitable places for keeping their offices, shall move the same to the county seat so located.

SEC. 6. On the removal of said county seat, the county officers of Jackson county, shall give public notice, and proceed to sell to the best bidder, all the public property owned by the county in the town of Brownsville, and the proceeds of all such sales shall be applied to the erection of public buildings, under the direction of the County Commissioners, at the county seat, when located under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, that they may retain the jail until they shall think it necessary to build a jail at the county seat when located.

SEC. 7. The County Commissioners shall, immediately on the location of the county seat, proceed to cause to be erected at the county seat a suitable court-house, and other necessary buildings for public uses, which shall be prosecuted with all reasonable diligence.

SEC. 8. The Commissioners appointed by this act to relocate the county seat of Jackson county, shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services, to be paid out of the treasury of Jackson county.

SEC. 9. If the county seat shall be located on public land, the Commissioners shall inform the County Commissioners thereof, who shall immediately procure the purchase of said land for the county upon which they shall cause a town to be laid off, and the lots sold, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the erection of public buildings.

SEC. 10. That at an election to be held in the county of Jackson, on the first Monday in August, the judges of said election in the several precincts shall open a column in their poll books, in which they shall be required to record all the votes of the legal voters of said county, for or against the removal of said county seat, and return the same to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, who shall, in the presence of two justices of the peace, open and examine the same, and if there shall be a majority of the votes in favor of the removal of the said county seat, this act to be in full force and virtue, and if a majority of the votes of said county be opposed to the removal of said county seat, this act to be null and void.

[Approved Feb'y 24th, 1843, by Gov. Ford.]

As was fully expected, a majority of the votes were in favor of removal, and the above act was consequently in "full force and virtue."

The Commissioners named in the bill met at the specified place at the appointed time, and, after the required oath by the Clerk of the County Court, D. H. Brush, addressed themselves at once to the accomplishment of the task imposed upon them.

Dr. John Logan, an old and influential citizen, offered to donate to the county, for its new capital, a tract of twenty acres of land. After due deliberation, his offer was accepted. The public square of Murphysboro occupies the centre of this tract. The deed of Dr. Logan and wife to the county, which was recorded on Sept. 13th, 1843, will be found on page 66 of



Book 2. The land was received for the county by its agents, Thomas B. Hill and Peter Gill, and certified to by them and John Mansfield and C. Sarony.

The Board of Commissioners created by the act given above, requested, when the subject of naming the new county seat was reached, the County Commissioners and their Clerk to vote with them on it, which they did.

Mr. Cochran, of Union, was an ardent admirer of Gen. James Shields, who had won great renown for soldierly qualities and gallantry in the war with Mexico; who had rode at the head of a brigade of Illinois troops, and was brevetted Major-General for capacity and intrepidity; the soldier who was shot through and through at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was reported at home as killed, but who lived to add to the brightness of his military fame by services under Scott at Chertusco and Chapultepec.

Therefore, he made a motion that the new capital be called *Shieldsboro*, and his motion prevailed over all opposition.

For a very short period, this was the name of the county seat of Jackson, and then it was rechristened *Murphysboro*, in honor of William C. Murphy, of Perry, one of the locating Commissioners, who, while in the Legislature, had exerted himself to further the interests of this county.

Before this, the Legislature, with wise forethought, had passed a bill, in force March 1st, 1843, authorizing the County Commissioners of Jackson county to borrow money for certain purposes named therein.

By this, the County Commissioners were authorized to make a loan of money on behalf of the county of any person or persons, not to exceed three thousand dollars, which money, when so borrowed, the law specified, should be applied to the erection of a court-house in said county, and for no other purpose.

The money was borrowed, and the temple of justice was erected on the public square early in the ensuing year, and the citizens of the county began to experience the blessings of a county debt.

The same year the jail, which was a wooden structure situated in a corner of the court-house square, was built, and served as a place for the incarceration of criminals until the year 1865. It that year the present building, which cost, (some think,) a rather fancy price, was built.

The Board of Commissioners, in 1877, feeling that the condition of the court-house was a reproach to the county, advertised for bids on repairs and additions. The appearance of the building, when complete, will be very handsome, as may be seen by turning to the lithograph of it in this book. On opening the sealed proposals, it was found that Isaac Rapp, of Carbonale, was the lowest responsible bidder. His bid was \$10,850. Some changes having been made in the plan, and some extras being needed, it is calculated that the total expenditure on the building will be, when complete, about \$18,000.

#### COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The amount, on the 1st of September, 1876, was \$76,112.44. This is something of a burden. At present, it bears too great a rate of interest. The finances of the county need looking into more thoroughly. Surely the scrip of so rich and great a county should be worth more than 85 cents on the dollar.

#### THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1844.

In the year 1844, in the month of June, occurred an unprecedented rise in the Mississippi river. The mighty volume of water scorned to be confined by its banks, and overleaped them, causing wide-spread dismay and destruction. Some idea of the great height to which the angry waters rose, will be gained, when it is said that a steamboat rode through the streets of Kaskaskia, and rescued from the upper windows of the old convent, the terrified nuns, who had about given up all hope of aid.

The water rose more than four feet above the highest mark of the flood of 1851, when the current of Muddy river is said to have been reversed and ran up stream for a month.

The inhabitants of bottoms, in many cases, lost their all, and barely escaped with their lives, and the greatest distress was occasioned to all dwellers in the lower levels of our own and her sister counties.

It was too late for them to replenish their ruined crops, and had it not been for the charity of those whose location above the flood saved them from a like calamity, famine would certainly have marked them as his prey. Personal property was destroyed, and fences went traveling towards the gulf on the bosom of the great tide, which was from four to six miles wide.

At the next session of the Legislature, the following Act for the relief of sufferers, was passed:

#### *An Act for relief of certain persons therein named.*

WHEREAS, the actual settlers in the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, Union, and Alexander, on the Mississippi bottom, at the time of the late high and unexampled rise in said Mississippi river, in June, 1844, have suffered great losses in the destruction of personal property, in the sweeping away of fences and great depreciation of real estate, from that providential dispensation: And whereas, this General Assembly is impressed with the propriety and justice of their claim to relief from sharing, for a time, a portion of the public burden, and to encourage a return of those persons who have thus suffered, to their homes and late improvements, and thus restore that interesting section of our State, to its accustomed prosperity, as this Legislature can accomplish the same: Therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all taxes due and owing to the State of Illinois, or to either of the above named counties, from persons who were actually residing on the Mississippi bottom lands in said counties, immediately preceding the high rise of water in the said Mississippi river, during the summer of 1844, and whose farms or improvements were submerged by said high waters, be, and the same are, hereby remitted and released. And if any person actually residing at that time, on said bottom, and whose crops or improvements were destroyed in whole or in part, by said high water, have paid their taxes for the year 1844, the same shall be remitted by the collectors of their respective counties, upon being required thereby, by such person or persons.

SEC. 2. That all persons in the first section of this Act enumerated, shall be released from all taxes for State or county purposes, which would otherwise be collected for the year 1845, and the Assessor in each county above recited, shall not be required to assess the property, real, personal or mixed, belonging to such persons in said river bottom.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the collectors in each of the above recited counties, to submit to County Commissioners' Court of each of the above named counties, at their March term, 1845, a list of all taxes remitted under this Act, which, if approved by court, as within the provisions of this Act, the same shall be a sufficient receipt or voucher upon which said collectors may settle with the Auditor of public accounts.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State shall be required to send a copy of this Act to the Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of each county above recited, immediately after the passage of this Act, who shall notify the collectors of their respective counties of the same.

SEC. 5th. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any person or persons unless the greater part of their farms or improvements, excepting buildings, were submerged by said high water, and to no person whose personal property now exceeds two hundred dollars in value.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

#### *An Act of the following purport went into effect Feb. 3d, 1843.*

The returns of the treasurer of school trustees of the several townships, and the returns of the trustees of school lands not incorporated in the counties of Jackson and Clinton, to the school commissioners of said counties of the number of white children under the age of twenty years, were not made in conformity with law, then in force if at all, further time was given for them to perfect, and make returns until the first day of May next. The act further provides that all moneys in the hands of the school commissioners of said counties subject to distribution, which have not been distributed, shall be by the said commissioners, as soon as the provisions of the act shall be complied with, and the commissioners were directed, in apportioning the same, to make the apportionment according to the number of children returned according to the provisions of this act.

The Act took effect from and after its passage.

#### *An Act to the following effect was passed January 1st, 1845.*

It was enacted at Springfield, by the 14th General Assembly, That all persons who had in possession, deeds or other written instruments of records in the recorder's office in Jackson county, the records of which were consumed by fire in 1843, who had not presented the same to the board of investigation, might at any time hereafter present the same to the recorder, whose duty it should then be to enter the same on the books of record in his office, and the said record should be valid in law.

A law went into effect on Feb. 21st, 1845, the preamble recited, that inasmuch as the records belonging to County Commissioners' court, including



the assessment list of said county for the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, were consumed by fire, in consequence of which, the state and county tax due for the aforesaid year had never been collected, and further, that whereas, the County Commissioners had procured from the assessor a copy of the original assessment list.

It was enacted that the copy of the aforesaid assessment list be, and the same was made legal, as valid as the original would have been if it had not been destroyed. And it was made the duty of the clerk of the County Commissioners' court, to make out a copy of said list, and hand the same over to the collectors of Jackson county for the year 1845, whose duty it was made to qualify, give bond, collect the back tax due, account for and pay over the same in the usual manner at the proper time.

The court were instructed however to strike from said list the names of those persons living on the Mississippi bottoms, whose property had been destroyed by the late floods, thereby exempting them or so many of them, as they may deem unable to pay taxes due from them for the year 1842, from the payment thereof.

The legislature in session in 1847 passed a bill, the provisions of which were as follows :

*Act of Legislature.*

It was enacted that the Muddy Saline Reservation, with its appurtenances, is hereby vested in the county of Jackson, for certain purposes afterward stated.

Mr. Benington Boon, of Jackson county, was appointed agent for the county, and was required within twelve months from the date of the passage of the act to advertise said lands for sale in tracts of not more than 80 acres; and after advertising the time and place of sale six weeks, in two public newspapers of the State, to sell the same to the highest cash bidder, or on a credit of nine months, twelve and eighteen months, under the direction of the County Court, the purchaser to execute bonds to the county of Jackson, with approved security and a mortgage on the premises, which bond and mortgage were to be delivered to the treasurer of the county.

SEC. 3. Provided that the proceeds of the reservation be expended under the direction of the County Court of Jackson county, on the road leading from Murphysboro', to ———, on the Mississippi river, on that point which lay in the ———.

Mr. Boon, by section 4, became entitled to a fair compensation for his services, to be paid out of the treasury of Jackson county. This fair compensation, however, was not to exceed one dollar per day, and he was required to give bond for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

These will be found treated of more fully in the department of township sketches. We will simply here give a notice of a few of the more prominent.

(It is well to call attention to the fact that until the construction of the Illinois Central through the county almost the entire population was *rural*. Since then the era of towns has commenced, and along the lines of the various railroads have sprung up quite a number of cities and towns. Murphysboro', indeed, dates back to the year 1843, but was a small village until after the date spoken of. The population of the towns is not far, at present, from 7,000, or nearly one-third of the population of the county).

NAME.	POPULATION.	LOCATION.
Carbondale,	2,500	Eastern portion on I. C. R. R.
Murphysboro',	2,300	(county seat), Cairo and St. Louis R. R.
Grand Tower,	1,000	South-west G. T. & C. R. R.
Makanda,	300	South-east I. C. R. R.
De Sota,	600	North of Muddy, on I. C. R. R.
Elkville,	150	North-east I. C. R. R.
Ava,	300	North-west C. & St. L. R. R.

Other boroughs are Campbell Hill, Gillsburg, Pomono, Basky Dell. Those desiring fuller information regarding these, will find it in the histories of townships.

THE JACKSON COUNTY BAR.

For many years this has had a high reputation, but it is undoubtedly now stronger in intellect and brighter in talent than ever before. Among those that have in the past by their ability gained for it such a reputation, we may

make mention of Mr. Dudding, now in California, Judge A. M. Jenkins, and John A. Logan.

The members of the bar of this county are, many of them, men of culture and refinement, who have prepared themselves at the great law universities, for the practice of their great profession. Some of them, too, are men of distinguished reputation.

Col. D. H. Brush is perhaps the oldest practitioner, and has been a successful man in his profession. His residence is in Carbondale. Judge Andrew D. Duff, also of Carbondale, is widely known as one deeply versed in the law, and needs no eulogy from us. Hon. W. J. Allen, of Carbondale, is a lawyer in whom are united profound knowledge of his profession and great oratorical ability. He is employed much in criminal cases. Hon. Isaac Clements, of Carbondale, stands well in his profession. He is popular with the masses, and has represented his district in Congress. He is at present one of the Commissioners of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary. Hon. Wm. A. Lemma, the present prosecuting attorney, is a man of high attainments and great popularity. He resides in Carbondale. His partner, Hon. W. W. Barr, is an orator of no ordinary gifts, and a good lawyer. Hon. F. E. Albright, of Murphysboro', now representing his district in the legislature for a second term, is aptly named. He is conceded to be bright in the law.

Hon. William A. Woodward, of Carbondale, member of the legislature, was educated for his profession at the law school of Bloomington, Ind. He is energetic and will succeed. Judge J. Banks Mayhan is an educated gentleman who has by his courtesy and ability made many friends and secured a good practice.

George H. H. Andrews, county judge, is a man of fine presence and good attainments. George W. Smith is a young man who is rapidly rising in his profession. He is a man of integrity, industry and ability. So also is his partner, R. J. Stephens, a clear-headed and well-educated young man. Judge C. H. Layman, ex-county judge, is conceded to possess a fine judicial mind. George W. Hill is a young man of great energy and good education; with him there's no such word as *fail*. A. D. Norman, of Carbondale, is a rising man and possesses a capacity for work that is enviable. M. C. White has not long been a member of the bar, but during his short connection with it has established himself as a capable and worthy man. R. A. Bradley, a native of the county, who has been honored by being placed in positions of responsibility by the electors of this county, completes the list. It will be seen that the array of talent is truly a remarkable one, and justifies the statement often made, that Jackson county has one of the most able bars to be found in any county of the State.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

When the tocsin of war was heard in the dark days, the sons of Jackson crowded forward to offer their swords to the National Government. We may well be proud of her part in the war. The lawyer left his office, the artisan his shop, the physician his practice, the farmer his plow, and marched away, 'neath flaunting banners, to the stirring, martial music, in defence of the grand principle of nationality.

Many of her sons greatly distinguished themselves. One of them commanded an army corps, and won a reputation for military capacity second to none. Others gallantly rode at the head of regiments, and led their followers to victory. Others commanded companies and did gallant service for the flag. The greater portion, however, served as privates in that grand army which went sadly forth against their brethren in defence of their principles.

Many of those that left home and friends for the tented field with thoughts of glory uppermost in their minds, never returned. Their country demanded the sacrifice, and they cheerfully laid down their promising young lives for her. A full list of the officers and soldiers furnished by our county during the war for the Union and the war with Mexico will be found in another part of this work. God grant that never more may the horrors of civil war darken our land. We repeat it, Jackson has reason to be proud of the conduct of her sons in the hour of danger. Far to the south and west they have pressed at their country's call, till their victorious feet trod the halls of the Montezumas. Wherever duty called they were found. They never have been found wanting. The blood of the old pioneers flowed in their veins and they were incapable of fear. With

"Cheers for the living and tears for the dead"

we leave them to the enjoyment of their well-won laurels.





ISAAC RAPP CONTRACTOR

COURT HOUSE

REPAIRED 1877

ROBT A. BEASLEY  
EDY M<sup>C</sup> GUIRE  
HENRY WILLIAMSON } COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS JACKSON COUNTY ILLINOIS





REAL ESTATE.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

AMOUNT OF UNENUMERATED PROPERTY.

## RAILROAD PROPERTY ASSESSED IN COUNTY.

REAL ESTATE LANDS.

REAL ESTATE.

### ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY.

**T**HIS year, 1816, Jackson county was organized. It was the tenth county formed in the state, and became entitled to one delegate in the Territorial Legislature. At the time of its formation the name of a military officer was ringing throughout the land for a heroic defence of a beleagured city. During the war of 1812, signalized by the cowardly surrender of General Hull at Detroit, by the heroic defence of the fort at Lower Sandusky by the youthful Croghan, by Perry's glorious victory on Lake Erie, by the defeat of General Proctor, and the great Indian warrior, Tecumseh, at the battle of the Thames, and by the battle of Lundy's Lane. General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, then commander of the American forces in the South, in the year 1814, while at his headquarters in Mobile, received authentic information that preparations were making



for a formidable invasion of Louisiana, and an attack on New Orleans. He immediately repaired to that city, which was in great confusion and alarm, restored order and inspired confidence, organized the militia, and erected fortifications, thus preparing for a vigorous defence. On the 22d of December about 2,400 of the enemy reached the Mississippi, nine miles below New Orleans. After some preliminary fighting, some of which was very bloody, Jackson withdrew his troops to his intrenchments, four miles below the city. Here they were confronted by the British general Packenham and 24,000 brave and experienced soldiers. On the 8th of January, 1815, in the morning, Packenham ordered and led the assault against the American defences. Behind their breastworks, stimulated to heroic deeds by the presence of their great chief, 6,000 Americans, mostly militiamen, but the best marksmen of the world, silently awaited the onset. When the glittering columns came within cannon range, the batteries were served with terrible precision, the balls made gaps through the ranks, but they were promptly closed, and still the line of belted breasts moved on, till they came within rifle and musket range. Then the American line presented one vivid stream of fire, covering the plain with dead and wounded, and throwing the enemy into confusion. General Packenham, in attempting to rally his troops was killed. General Gibbs, the second in command, was mortally wounded, and General Keene severely. The enemy now fled in dismay, General Lambert, on whom the command devolved, being unable to stay the headlong flight of his troops, retired to his encampment, leaving 700 dead upon the field, and more than a thousand wounded. General Jackson's loss was only seven killed and six wounded.

This was the last important victory of the war, as it was one of the most brilliant, and General Jackson, henceforth entitled to the appellation of the "Hero of New Orleans," and his brave followers, whose marksmanship was so unerring, received the plaudits of a nation, and the admiration of a world. When the tenth County of Illinois was organized in 1816, the name given it was that of the illustrious General whose reputation advanced with his life, and whose fame will shine brighter as "succeeding generations unfold their vast processions."

Some of the officers of the county were appointed before the location of the county seat. Jesse Griggs, Nathan Davis and James Hall were the members of the first County Commissioner's Court. The deed to the site of Brownsville, was executed from Jesse Griggs, the owner of the land, to the above County Commissioners. The act for the location of the county capital specified its name. The first clerk was William Wilson of Randolph County, who was appointed and came from Kaskaskia, in order to open in a proper manner the books of the new county. He only officiated a short time, when he made way for Mr. Edward Humphries as Clerk and Recorder. Mr. Wilson was Circuit Judge for a short time, and on the 7th of August 1819 was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the State, created by the resignation of the gentlemanly swindler, William P. Foster, who had never gone near his circuit, but drew his salary with the regularity of a modern member of congress. Not much is known by the busy world of to-day of the men who, honestly and intellectually, assisted at the launching of the great ship of state, Illinois. Many of them sleep in obscure graves, their names and deeds unknown to those who owe them so great a debt of gratitude. They possessed sturdy virtues, and high mental endowments.

William Wilson, at the time he came to assist at the political birth of Jackson county, was scarcely twenty-two years old. His character was spotless and his education, though good, was not collegiate, and his legal attainments were fair. "He was social in disposition, candid and artless by nature, with a manner pleasant and winning." After his elevation to his high office, as one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme bench, he proved a sound judge, and presided with a dignity which inspired the utmost respect in the bar and attendants."

Mr. Humphries, brother of the receiver of public moneys at Kaskaskia, was succeeded in office by Timothy Nasb, who filled, until his death nearly all of the offices of the county. He was Recorder, Judge of Probate, Clerk of the county, and Circuit Clerk. He died in 1820, and Joel Manning was appointed his successor. Before the formation of the county came the Halls, James Hall, Sr., and James Jr., his son, E. Cannady, John Glenn, and their families. James Harrel was a citizen of our county as early as 1816—see deed—from County Commissioner's court to him.

The next year, 1817, brought quite an accession to the county. Among the immigrants were Samuel Cochran, who bought out Benjamin Walker at the Backbone, Peter Hammons and Richard Lee, a Methodist local preacher,

who lived in Big Hill township, the brothers Giles and Benjamin Heuson, and St. Clair Manson. The last three settled at Big Hill. There came also the Duncans, Joseph, Dr. John S., Polly Ann, and their mother, old Mrs. Moore and her son Ben. These brought a few slaves with them, and also located at Big Hill. Aaron Davis and family, about this time, arrived from Kentucky, and bought a place of Capt. Boon. He was a skillful hunter, and a good farmer. He resided on this farm, now called the Thomas Jenkins' place, until his death in 1826.

Joseph Duncan erected the best house in the county, near the river, just under the Bluffs, which was called the "Whitehouse" as long as it stood. He owned a mill and did a good business. Here the Duncans lived several years. Dr. Duncan is buried there. This year also came Corydon White, and some of the Bildebacks and William Roberts. A large additional emigration from North Carolina of Germans, settled south of the Big Muddy, at what was called Dutchridge. The Ebertons' and some other families settled south of the Big Muddy.

A work published a few years since, called the *State Atlas*, states that Governor Duncan, settled in this country in 1815. This is a mistake, Gov. Duncan came to this county in either 1818 or 1819. Matthew Duncan settled, however at Fountain Bluff as early as 1815, and hence the error of the compilers of that work. Seeing the name of Duncan, occurring as early as 1815, they hastily concluded it was the governor. Some other names are yet to be mentioned. That of a blacksmith named R. W. Allen, who worked in the employ of Capt. Boon, another smith who owned his tools, and had a shop at Big Hill; Hothbun, had a shop at Brownsville for a while, and was succeeded by Mr. Green, and Hezekiah Davis, who worked on the Big Muddy. The new settlers who came in 1817, legal voters or heads of families were more than a hundred. These were, many of them, men of property and money, and the hard times fled before the revival of business which followed their arrival. Mills of better quality than those before known were built in all of the settlements. William Roberts erected one on the Mississippi; old Mr. House, who had lost an arm in the revolution while fighting for liberty, erected one on the Ridge. The Schwartz's erected a substantial one on the Big Muddy, for the accommodation of that large settlement, while Mr. Lipe owned another. The names of the following persons also appear, though just when they came into the county is not known. John G. Clarke, David Burke, Kuntz, Teunon, Fuller, Findley and Lucas. In 1817, came A. M. Jenkins and his sister, Diza, to Brownsville the county seat. Mr. Jenkins found a home at Mr. Conrad Wills for a time. His sister lived with Mrs. Griggs, helping her in the boarding house, for some years, until she became the wife of Joel Manning.

Gov. A. M. Jenkins was a distinguished citizen of our county. He was a young man when in 1817 he arrived at the county-seat, Brownsville, with his sister Diza. He learned the trade of carpenter, with Michael Harmon. He was elected constable, and made a faithful officer. He rose to distinction in the State, and at the bar; for he became a lawyer. He served the people, who delighted to do him honor, energetically and ably. He was at one time Lieut. Governor of Illinois. He was a man of enterprise and activity, and in his life turned his attention to many things. He bought out the *Jackson Democrat*, the first paper of our county, and edited the same for a short time, and then established another. He was respected highly by his acquaintances, and honored in all the relations of life. He commanded a company in the Black Hawk war, and made an efficient and skillful officer.

#### MILITIA.

For many years after the close of the war of 1812 were held company battalion, and regimental musters, which brought together great crowds of people.

"And sleights of art and feats of strength went round."

The militia law required every able-bodied man to perform military duty; that is, to drill once every month during the year. The battalion drill occurred once in six months only. The drill ground for this county was at Brownsville. Battalion drill day was looked upon as a great day. It gave the old settlers an excuse to meet on the muster, and clasp friendly hands, as well as to recount the mighty exploits in hunting each had performed since they last met.

It was understood, always, that some of the parties on the way to the rendezvous should pass through the woods where deer could be found, and kill a buck or two and bring to the place of training. Then two of the most



noted hunters would be detailed to barbecue the venison, while the others went through the various evolutions and manual exercises. The number belonging to the battalion ranged from seventy to one hundred men. They had their regular officers, who were appointed to their ranks. These officers were Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, Major, Captain, and first and second Lieutenants.

After the exercises in the art of war were over; after the officers, "dressed in a little brief authority," had bawled themselves hoarse; after the marching and counter-marching to the music of the shrill fife and boisterous drums, came the jubilee and the good cheer. The detail would place the nicely-roasted bucks on a scaffold constructed for the purpose, and, upon word being given, each man would draw his knife and hasten to the onset. There were usually present on these occasions an old lady or two, who, enthroned on an ox-cart, sold ginger cakes from a sack made of deerskin, and a drink called metheglin, compounded of water and honey. The men, while feasting, would gather in groups in the friendly shade, and tell hunting stories, imparting or gaining information as to where the most deer sign were to be found, or making engagements for puppies from the best bitches. Great attention was paid to the procurement of the best breeds of dogs from the older states.

Latterly whiskey was freely retailed at musters, and in consequence the good feeling was broken, and training day was often concluded with a number of rough-and-tumble fights. Intemperance and profanity were greatly increased through their agency, while after all apprehensions of danger from Indians had disappeared, they were productive of no compensating good. President Jackson, appreciating the fact that the musters were prejudicial and destructive of morality, finally recommended their discontinuance, which recommendation was adopted by Congress, who enacted the legislation necessary to carry it into effect.

The people generally were glad of their discontinuance, but some of the officers who were vain-glorious, and delighted in the bustle attended therein, were far from being satisfied. Thus passed away the "pomp and circumstance" of mimic war, which engaged the attention of a portion of citizens for a number of years.

To the names already given of old settlers, must be added those of Mr. Cox, who lived in, and gave his name to, Cox's Prairie, and Mr. Sorrels and family.

There were at this time, only two physicians within the limits of the present county, namely, Drs. Vail and Witt. It is not thought that these were busy, as the climate of Jackson was distressingly healthy in early days. Chills and fever were almost unknown, and did not appear until after farms began to be rapidly opened up, when decaying vegetation induced them hither.

#### NAVIGATION OF THE BIG MUDDY RIVER.

For the following account of the navigation of this tortuous stream, we are mainly indebted to Edward Newsome, of Carbondale, who has held the office of County Surveyor, and resided in the county for many years. The first boat, so far as is known, to float upon the bosom of this sluggish little river, was the one built by Mr. Boon, in 1811, and manned by himself and Jephtha Brooks and his black man, Peter, to which allusion has been made.

In 1814, Mr. Byars steered a boat of stock out of Muddy, for Thomas Cox; many erroneously suppose this to have been the first boat on the river. In early times, what little commerce there was with New Orleans, was carried on by means of flat boats or keel boats. A good many boats were built on Muddy, and taken out laden with produce, into the Mississippi. Steamboats have furrowed the waters of this narrow river, Big Muddy, many and many a time. There are many difficulties in the way of navigation of this stream, the most serious and vexing of which, are the shoals, several of which exist. The shoal at Mount Carbo, just below the bridge, extends some distance, including what used to be known as the Upper (?) Lower Fords. The most remarkable is the Fish Trap shoal, so called because it was such a good place to set a fish trap. This is the largest and most serious obstruction of all, the river being nearly three times its usual width, at this place. There is another at Worthen's place, and just below, a rock rises like a table in the middle of the river, which is covered during the time of high water. At the mouth of Rattlesnake creek, just above the Bald Rock, is another shoal. All those mentioned, are rocky and permanent obstructions, and will be difficult of removal. At the mouth of the Muddy, a shoal of mud is often formed, during a rise of the Mississippi, if the Muddy is low at the same time; but when the Muddy comes down in the pride of her strength, and spreads out over her banks, and the great river has decreased its volume of waters, and hushed partially, its mighty music, then like a braggart, when danger has retired, she shows what she can do by cutting away the obstructing bar of

mud, and again recovers her deep channel. Another difficulty in the navigation of this stream, is its extreme sinuosity, for after you descend below Sand Ridge, it is very crooked, with some remarkably acute angles, the most notable of which, is at the Swallow rock, where the river running north 15° east, makes a sudden turn along the face of the rocky wall and flows due south. A story, illustrative of this peculiarity of the river, is told of Battese, a French darkey.

Many years ago, in the early times, he was going down the river on a barge by moonlight. When he came to this place, Battese, who had never been there before, was looking at the high rocky wall that arose on the right hand above the tree-tops, then he looked forward to the sudden turn, but could see only trees, he, little thinking that the river ran between his position and that wall, cried out in terror to Mr. Kitchen, who was on the boat with him, "Mr. Kitchen! Mr. Kitchen! the river takes to the woods here!"

About the first account we have of a steamer navigating the Big Muddy was at the time of the first settling of Murphysboro', when a small steamboat, named the *Omega* steamed up to Mt. Carbon. Strange! that the boat bearing the name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet should have been the first to demonstrate the feasibility of steam navigation of the Muddy.

It was not until the year 1851 that any other boat was venturesome enough to hazard a trial. On account of the shoals, boats can only ascend in high-water, and the sudden bends make it next to impossible for boats to make the turns when the current is strong; so the time usually selected is when the great river, to which it is tributary, rises, which is most generally in June. In the above named year, the Jackson county coal company, having a quantity of coal on the banks of the river, just below Mount Carbon, they succeeded in chartering a small steam ferry-boat, called *Walk-in-the-Water* that had just arrived in St. Louis, to bring down their coal. She came to Mount Carbon, was loaded, as were also two barges, which she took in tow. In a few days she arrived in St. Louis with her barges.

#### FIRST CARGO OF COAL.

That was the first introduction of this coal into the market, and it was then pronounced, by the foundries and gas-works of that city, to be the best coal west of Pittsburg. That verdict has not been reversed till this day. The company were now confident of selling any quantity of coal, so they purchased the *Walk-in-the-Water* because they considered her a very suitable boat for their use in getting their coal to St. Louis. On the 30th of May, 1851, at 10 o'clock A. M., she started, and arrived opposite Preston before night, at a place selected for a landing, which was afterwards called Sheffield Coal Yard. On the 1st day of June, the boat started on the first of her regular trips, which continued until the 10th of July, usually going up the little river one day, and returning the next. During these passages the Mississippi was continually rising, and continued to rise until the middle of the month, submerging all the bottoms. The water rose to the highest point ever known, with the single exception of the "Great Flood" which occurred in the summer of 1844, and which exceeded even this by four feet, so that the lively little steamer had the best time possible for navigation, so far as plenty of water was concerned. The greatest difficulty in navigating the Muddy by steam was found to be the dangers arising in making the turns at the acute angles of the river, more especially at the sharp bends north of Conner's old steam mill and at Swallow Rock. In many cases, the boat would swing around sideways, and come in contact with the overhanging trees, which line the channel the whole distance; then either the trees had to give way or damage would be inflicted upon the craft; often both trees and boat would suffer injury; but at the turns above mentioned they found it necessary to shut off steam, and push her around with poles. At one time, a snag that leaned out from the bank and overhung the water, struck the boat on the side of the cabin, rubbed along until it came to the first window, when it pushed its ugly head in, and tore the whole side out from the stern. It went into the bunks and stole a blanket, which was left suspended on the end of the snag. The owner of the bunk, from which the blanket was taken, who must have been somewhat of a wag, said the snag should have been welcome to the blanket had it not taken his tobacco also. On another occasion, when a family was on board, with their teams and stock, moving from the island to escape from the high water that threatened them, the boat collided with a tree, and showered the large limbs on the deck; one came near killing Mr. Temples, and badly frightened his horses; another struck the smoke-stack and punched a hole in it, disturbed the pilot in his reverie by threatening to upset the pilot-house; so that by the time the boat had finished her trip, she presented much the same appearance as that



afforded by a steamer on the Mississippi, after running the blockade at Vicksburg during the late rebellion.

At another time, by some mistake in the signal-bells, they ran the boat ashore. She ran several trees under water, and tore off one of her guards completely; no one expected she would float again; she was permanently crippled; however, the hull was found to be entirely uninjured. After running his boat awhile, Mr. Smith, the pilot, put on a whistle, and delighted to wake the echoes and scare the inhabitants with its ear-splitting scream. When he passed Swallow Rock with his whistle the first time after its addition, several men and women were standing above on the rock, looking down at the boat, when the pilot let on such a sudden scream that the women were very much frightened, and immediately fled the scene. At every bend would this jolly pilot whistle loud and long, and when he arrived at the mines, nearly the whole population had assembled to learn what was coming, for most of them had never heard the sound of a steam-whistle before. It was a common saying that Henry Dillinger and George McKinney had dug out the channel of Big Muddy, so one day, when the boat took to the trees oftener than was usual, Mr. Holden, who was on board, suddenly called out, "George McKinney! George McKinney!!" "Here! What do you want?" answered George. "Why did you make this river so crooked, when you dug it, instead of making it straight?" "Well, Holden," George replied, "we had to dig most of it in the dark, and so could not see to make it straighter; so, I guess, you will have to put up with it as it is."

On the 6th of June, as the boat was ascending the river, the pilot, Smith, was at supper. Jut Jukes, his cub, was at the wheel, when suddenly a large log appeared, reaching completely across the channel. Smith ran to the pilot-house, but, by the time he reached it, the boat had struck the log, so all steam was crowded on, and the boat was made to climb over it. She was a very staunch craft or she would have been sunk; as it was, she was not injured. One day they found a house in the river. It was a log house, with a clap-board roof; the house floated deep in the current, only the roof projecting above the surface. There was a hole in the roof where the boards had been pushed aside by some one apparently anxious to vacate his watery domicile. The great haste with which he did so, being evinced by his having neglected to take his trousers along with him, and which were on the roof.

The water was so high that, in going down the river, no land could be seen below Sand Ridge on the west side, and none on either side below Bald Rock, the whole of the lower levels being inundated. The great Father of Waters was then from four to five miles in width. It is related that during the rising of the great river, Big Muddy was forced to reverse its course, and run up stream with a strong current for a month, so that at one time the boat found the Island channel choked with drift, which they worked at all day to try to get loose, but without success; they finally went round by the other channel next day, leaving a gang of men to work it loose. By the time the boat returned, the vexatious obstruction had been removed. One day the *Walk-in-the-Water* had company, for the stem ferry-boat *Jonesboro*, at Willard's Landing, followed her up the river to the mines, and taking on a load of coal, returned. Some enterprising chap of Chester put a small engine on a flat-boat, built a small cabin, and fixing a wheel at the stern, made several trips in safety. At a sharp bend the *Walk-in-the-Water* came near colliding with his boat. Mr. J. M. Morgan was on the small boat, with a lot of goods purchased for his store in Murphysboro. He looked out, surprised and somewhat frightened, for, if the boats had struck, the smaller would in all probability have gone to the bottom.

After the *Walk-in-the-Water* had finished for the season her work of taking out coal, she was sent to Thebes and loaded with steamboat lumber. Mr. Gross took command, and she started for St. Louis. She landed at the mouth of Muddy, and took in tow a barge loaded with staves and hoop-poles. On the 26th of July she went upon a sand-bar and there stuck. The water falling made the prospect of getting her off rather doubtful. The next day, she got off, however, and again steamed up the river. On the 28th she encountered a severe storm, and the barge sunk; they were compelled to cut it loose, and it was a total loss. The boat reached St. Louis safely that night.

The following summer this boat was repaired, a new cabin, higher than the old one by one story, was built on her, and she was again started on regular trips up the Muddy. The pilot was now familiar with the stream, and more skilled in the management of his boat, so that the boat made her passages with much less difficulty, and finished her trips in good condition.

In 1853, the *Walk-in-the-Water* again appeared on the scene, but having

showed the way to navigate Big Muddy by steam, she had company all the season. That Chester man, having built a larger boat than before, put his engine and wheel on her and named her the *Silver Lake*, made several voyages up to Mt. Carbon.

This year, the Illinois Central Rail Road was in process of construction, and several small steamers were employed to take railroad iron up the river to the railroad bridge, four miles north of Carbondale. These boats, together with the *Silver Lake* and the *Walk-in-the-Water* made Big Muddy quite a lively stream for two months; for a person could scarcely go near the river without seeing a steamboat go past, or hearing the whistle sounding through the woods. They not only carried iron to the railroad, but one day a boat took up a locomotive, which was landed on the north side of the river and hauled up on the track, so they laid the track from the river northward. The boats also landed iron at the mouth of Sugar Creek, which was hauled on wagons to the railroad at a point two miles south of Carbondale.

After the year 1853, the *Walk-in-the-Water* had the river to herself as before. She continued her annual trips for several years, until there came a time when, for two summers, the Mississippi did not rise high enough to float her over the shoals; the coal accumulated on the banks of the river, and much loss to the company was the consequence. When the river did rise, the coal was all taken out, but the company soon afterwards abandoned the mines, and thus Big Muddy River was left to its original solitude again, and now that there are several bridges across the stream, (viz.: three railroad bridges and three wagon bridges,) the navigation thereof is precluded for the future.

In 1817 came from Pennsylvania, Peter Kimmel, and a short time after, his son Singleton H. Kimmel, who had first located at Shannertown, joined him here. These were the first of the name in our county. Their descendant are numerous and all are among our most excellent citizens.

In 1817 also came Lewis E. Harreld, and George Butcher to settle in Ora Township.

This same year, also came Jacob Schwartz, a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. His seven children are all living. Mr. Schwartz lost his sight in 1855. His home is in Makauda Township.

James Davis and Joseph French, as has once been stated, settled in 1808, where now Murphysboro is. In about 1817 Mr. Davis, his son, William and their families moved up to Elk Prairie.

We are indebted to Mr. Hiram Schwartz of Elk Township, for the following reminiscences of William Davis, the son of James Davis, who was one of the first settlers in the northeast part of the county.

Mr. Davis lived to a good old age, reared a large family and amassed a considerable fortune by the raising of corn and hogs. In those days when the soil was fresh, corn could be produced in abundance, and such a thing as hog cholera was unknown.

In addition to these pursuits, "Uncle Billy" as he was familiarly called was, like Nimrod of old, "a mighty hunter before the Lord," killing in one season as many as 120 deer. The advantages of an education were denied him in his youth, and hence probably his opposition to the free school system, which taxed the hard earnings of those who had been denied educational advantages in their youth.

So when the tax collector came around, and added about \$100 to Uncle Billy's tax for the use of free schools, he thought it injustice.

In the early days thieves were scarcely known, and no extra care was necessary to protect money, but as the country advanced stealing became more common, and money sought new and peculiar hiding places. Uncle Billy, accordingly conceived the brilliant idea of secreting a box of gold in a corn-crib covered over with fodder. Here he laid up his treasure where "moth and rust might corrupt" but "where he fondly thought thieves would not break through and steal," little suspecting that the pesky rat, that follows the course of empire towards the setting sun, would encroach upon the casket of gold. But so it did. And corn and coin were thoroughly intermixed, and in this condition were thrown to the hogs. Numerous were the broad gold pieces that were found by the roadside where the swine were fed, and for some time it was a mystery how they came there. Finally the mystery was solved by the discovery that rats had invaded the box. This circumstance gave rise to much good-humored comment, and in business transactions, when coin was offered that was defaced or worn, it was a common observation that it was some that Uncle Billy Davis had fed to his hogs.

The Bysleys, James Hughes, Mark Bradley, and John Barrow, and W. Eaken settled in Levan between 1816 and 1820. Benjamin Ripley, Hugh McMullin, Stephen Eakens, John Bowers—whose daughter is now a resident





VIEW OF CARBONDALE ILL. FROM THE TOP OF NORMAL BUILDING



## MAKANDA

MAKANDA ONE OF THE LARGEST FRUIT SHIPPING POINTS IN ILLINOIS ON THE I. C. R. R. JACKSON CO.

- 1 N. J. POWERS RESIDENCE
- 2 BAPTIST CHURCH
- 3 T. W. THOMPSON'S RESIDENCE
- 4 B. F. PARKER'S WAGON SHOP
- 5 BAILEY & HANDFORDS STORE AND WAREHOUSE
- 6 G. W. PATTERSON GENERAL MERCHANT
- 7 N. J. POWERS DRUG STORE
- 8 RENDLEMAN & THOMPSON GENERAL MERCHANTS
- 9 M. M. THOMPSON'S HOTEL

- 10 J. C. RENDLEMAN'S RESIDENCE
- 11 RAIL ROAD, IRON BRIDGE
- 12 SOUTH BRICK TANK
- 13 DEPOT
- 14 NORTH BRICK TANK
- 15 PURDEY & HEGLER COOPERS
- 16 J. HOERNER BLACK SMITH & WAGON SHOP
- 17 J. T. SMITH'S RESIDENCE
- 18 WM. GOODWIN'S RESIDENCE





of the county—Matthew Reynolds and David Sorrels, were early settlers of the county.

In 1820; Reuben Redfield, who took to wife one of Mr. Longadder's daughters, cast in his lot with the rapidly growing settlements. Some of the Haglers, and Lipes, David Arnold and Robert Casey were here probably a year previously. Daniel, Michael, and Henry Dillinger came in 1820, also, and settled in Ora township. So, also, did Nelson McDowel, William Carpenter, Abraham Crow and Robert Carden, on the Big Rattlesnake, Gracy Williamson and several others whose names have escaped memory. Mr. Williamson's descendants still live in that township and are highly honored and respected.

In an early day came John Luney, William B. Pike, Jr., James Isom, and William Duncan. Also, Enoch Lively, who was a noted hunter and unerring marksman.

Jacob Arkney and Samuel Cheatham, Lewis Campbell and Joseph Williams, deserve mention, as among the first to settle in the northeast part of the county, probably as early as 1820.

Old Peter Woolrich is said to have settled in Kinkaid township in 1820-21. He had a large family. He lost his life a short time afterwards by the falling of a tree. His family consisted of five children.

In 1822, Capt. W. E. Talbott, a well-known citizen of this county, became a resident. Before this, Joel Manning, who for many years was continued by the people in office, had arrived. He was a brother-in-law of Gov. A. M. Jenkins.

Robert Henderson and Ortem were here as early as 1821.

In 1824, James Noling was a citizen and teacher in the county. In 1825 James McMurray began his career as a pedagogue. He was of Irish extraction, and was a man of considerable importance in the county. He would teach through the autumn and winter, and take produce for his services. In the spring he would build a flat-boat and take his produce to New Orleans, and barter for such groceries as the settlers were in need of, which he would bring back and sell at a good profit. He was so unfortunate on one of his trips, as to get, in turning a boat on the Mississippi, his thigh broken. Ever after one leg was three inches shorter than the other. He was familiarly known all over the county as "Old Hopping John." He was a teacher from 1825 to 1828. He died somewhere on the great river in 1829-1830.

In 1823 there emigrated from his native land an Irishman, Dr. John Logan, and settled where Murphysboro' now is. Dr. Logan married a sister of Gov. A. M. Jenkins. He was blessed with a large family of children. His son, John A. Logan, who has so greatly distinguished himself in peace and war, has made the name Logan ring throughout the length and breadth of our land. A complete biography of this celebrated man, who has often been tried and never found wanting, will be found in the biographical department of this volume, and hence there is no need of further mention here. Suffice it to say that the citizens of this county may well be proud of his great son, whose abilities and services have reflected such luster upon his native county.

Dr. Logan was a man of public spirit and enterprise, and all of his descendants possess strong lines of character. The biographical department will be found to contain sketches of the career of other members of this family.

Josiah Patterson demands, as the first preacher in the county after its organization, a more extended notice. He was a man of great energy and zeal. His circuit extended from Washington county to Cairo, and it required a month's time for him to get around it. He traveled on foot or horseback, owing to circumstances. There were no bridges over the streams, and he often would have to swim his horse across, for he let no ordinary obstacle prevent the meeting of his appointments. Often he has been known to stand out in the open air and preach, with clothes dripping wet. He never complained of hardships, but bore all with a fortitude becoming a good soldier of Christ. He preached in the houses of the settlers, as there were no churches. In 1824 or '25, came John Traskington, a Methodist minister, to aid Mr. Patterson. It was determined to hold a camp meeting. A committee was appointed consisting of David Holliday, Dr. John Logan and Col. George Creath, to superintend work on camp-ground. The site selected lies immediately north of Murphysboro, just where the brick-yard now is. Two meetings were held on the grounds in the years of 1825 and '26 respectively. Rev. Peter Cartwright, celebrated for his natural powers and great eccentricity of manner and speech, preached the opening sermon on Sunday forenoon. Rising upon the rude platform, he began his address as follows: "Brothers and sisters, I have one charge to give you this morning, that is look well to your baskets of provisions in camp, for I see a great many

breachy dogs on this ground, and we shall want some dinner after a while." After the burst of merriment occasioned by this queer opening had subsided, he announced his text from Hebrews 3d chapter and 8th verse, "Harden not your hearts, as in the provocation in the day of temptation in the wilderness." His discourse was able and impressive, causing many tears to roll down the cheeks of weather-beaten pioneers. There were many added to the church at these camp-meetings.

Capt. W. E. Talbott, a man well and favorably known, has been a citizen since 1822. Willis Crane, also well known, came in 1827, as also did the widow Asbury. Stephen Holliday, of Murphysboro', and George W. his brother, of Ora, have lived here all their lives. So, also, have the brothers, Whitson, of Big Hill. Peter Keefer, of De Soto, a native of Germany, remarkable for his fund of humor and store of anecdotes, came to the country in 1833, first locating at old Brownsville, which even then had passed its splendor, and was entering upon its decline. Col. D. H. Brush, was Circuit Clerk and Recorder, at the time of the fire which destroyed the court-house, and had been a citizen for some time previously. The Robinsons take rank amongst our oldest and best families. Judge Wm. N. Robinson, has spent his useful life in this county. The Tuthills, the Rosses, the M'Clures, the Schwartzes, the Kimmels, the Ethertons, the Gills, are among the substantial old families, also the Worthens and Jenkins. Mrs. Henson, a daughter of William Boon, yet lives in the enjoyment of excellent health, in Big Hill. Mr. Bemingsen Boon is the oldest male citizen of the county. The Bradleys are all of the same stock, and are useful and worthy. J. H. Bradley was born in this county 56 years ago. Dr. Johnson, an unusually able physician, has been but a short time dead. His sons are known throughout the country as capable and upright. Dr. James Robarts, a man of undoubted skill in his profession, is also an old citizen of the county, as is Judge Swartzcope, the Coxs and Wilsons. But we forbear.

The chapter on the old settlers has been extended as far as space will permit. The township sketches will be found to supplement this chapter quite fully, and in the biographical department will be found *in extenso*, the lives of very many of the leading citizens of the county.

The information given in this chapter, has been gathered at much pains from many sources. That it does not contain all that would be of interest, we well know; that much has been rescued from decay we believe, and also think it will be found worthy of perusal.

May the lessons taught here, of the cost of the blessings bequeathed to us from former generations, not go unheeded, and may their influences make us worthy of the grand inheritance of liberty, of law, of religion and education, which we now enjoy, is the prayer of the author.

## CHAPTER IV.

### CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

HABITS, MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS. RILEY'S MILL—OLDEST DEEDS—FIRST MARRIAGE RECORDS.

**I**T is a trite, but true proverb, that "Times change and we change with them," which is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in our county in less than three-quarters of a century. We cannot doubt that these changes, as a whole, are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the *old days*; no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as that of "Auld Lang Syne." The very skies that arch above his gray head, seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when in the adoration of his young heart he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when, in the gaiety of boyhood, he courted their cool depths; the songs of their feathered inhabitants, that flit like shuttles between the boughs, strike less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the many changes that are everywhere visible, regrets them, and feels like crying out, in the language of the poet,

"Backward! turn backward! oh time in thy flight!"

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social



life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn useful lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable, and fond imagination of the old settler has cast the "light that never was on sea or land," if we for a time withdraw our attention from the dizzy activities of the days in which we live, to let the old resident take us by the hand and lead us back into the region of his youth, and observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness: if we for a time leave, as it were, the *prows* of the rushing ship, from which can be discerned a mighty future looming up before us, rich in promise and bright with hope, to take our place upon the stern and gaze backward into the "beautiful land of the past." And, too, we shall find cause for great thankfulness that the great Ruler of the universe has appointed us the place He has in the "eternal chain of events." No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an *inn*, where the belated and weary traveller found entertainment "without money and without price." Gone, too, is the era of good feeling which made neighbors *indeed* neighbors, and which was marked by almost the entire absence of litigation.

A lesson may further be learned from a contemplation of the simple, strong, upright honesty and integrity of the first inhabitants of the county and state.

So rapid has been the progress in machinery, in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only a half century back, seems like the study of a very remote age.

The whole county, now dotted with farm-houses and smiling villages, traversed by railroads and telegraphs, was at the time of the first settlement an unbroken wilderness, consisting for the most part of dense forests. The few insignificant prairies were barely sufficient to vary the monotony. Elk Prairie, so called because of the great numbers of Elk that resorted to its salt licks, was covered with grass, tall as a horse's back. This was the largest. Others were called Cox's Prairie, Manning's Prairie, Tuthill's Prairie, and Holliday's Prairie. The soil was rich, covered with many varieties of timber, and much of this was of large size. Several kinds of oak, the black and white walnut, the sugar maple, the beech, elm, &c. The inhabitants, invariably, at first made their homes on the water courses. Some came in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box, some in wagons, and many on horseback, with pack horses. It will be remembered that it was shortly after the revolution, and the whole country was poor, and in a sadly-miserable and crippled condition.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first, his weapon of offence against the primeval forests, the second, that of defence from attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest. His first labor was to fell trees to get a site on which to erect his unpretentious cabin, and a patch in which to plant cotton. His house was rudely constructed of logs, and in raising it he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks.

The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position, as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rude hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached, then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "Butting pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "Butting pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clapboards. These were as a matter of course split, and as the gates of the cabin were built up, were laid on so as to lap about one-third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridgepole. The house was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar. The house when completed was Indian proof, being provided with a heavy door which could be strongly barred at night and in times of danger. Port-holes were constructed through which defence could be maintained, and through which observation might be made in the morning, by some member of the family, before the unbarring of the door. A huge fire place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes—for the settlers generally had no stoves—and to furnish the needed warmth in winter. The utmost sociability and friend-

liness towards one another, growing out of their mutual dependence, prevailed amongst the settlers. They would go miles to a house raising, log-rolling or corn husking. The furniture of the house comported admirably with the house itself. The tables had four legs and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest of the furniture, and was often so built as to permit it to be drawn up against the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and framed with no tools but an auger and ax. Each settler had to be his own carpenter, and many displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements for the farming utensils and furniture for the house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes not. The common table knife was the jack-knife or butcher knife. The dishes were few and usually of peuter.

Horse collars were made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the horse's neck, scarcely ever chafing it, and, if the traces were tugs, would last for several years. Some used trace chains but most tugs made from raw hide. It was no unusual sight to see two horses attached to a breaking plow by tug traces, the single and double trees coupled with tugs, and fastened to the plow with tugs.

To illustrate the ready ingenuity of the early settlers, developed by their poverty, and remoteness from places where necessities could be purchased, we borrow an anecdote, from "Ford's History of Illinois," related of James Lemon, a well-known pioneer of Monroe County, and an old style Baptist preacher. A farmer by occupation, "He manufactured harness as they were required. Being one day employed in plowing a piece of stubble ground, on turning out for dinner, as was his wont, he left the harness on the beam of the plow. His son, not differing from the proverbial minister's boy, perhaps, who had assisted him by removing the clogging straw from the plow with a pitchfork, remained behind long enough to conceal one of the collars, that he might have a playing spell while his father was occupied in making another. But his plot failed; on returning after dinner and missing the collar, his father reflecting a few minutes, promptly divested himself of his leather breeches, stuffed the legs with stubble, straddled them across the neck of the horse for a collar, and plowed the remainder of the day bare-legged, requiring the assistance of his truantly inclined boy all of the time." At this day, to provide for such a mishap, half a day would have been spent in going to town after another collar, and the boy would probably have gained his point.

The carts and wagons in use during territorial times were made often by the self-reliant settler, and it is said that their woful creakings,—for they had no tar,—could be heard for a great distance.

The women corresponded well with a description of the virtuous woman in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple," but they rose "while it was yet night and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing." They raised their own cotton, which was picked and usually put up in the loft to dry. When they went visiting, instead of occupying their time as ladies now do with elegant embroidery or fancy needlework of some kind, they took a sack or poke of cotton along to pick. Often the good wife would want to have some help with her cotton, or in other words to have a cotton-picking, as it was called. She was not inferior in skill and finesse in managing her liege lord to the good wife of more modern times. Strategy was sometimes necessary in order to gain his consent. So she would say, "Husband you should call on the neighbors and have a barn-raising. It is too bad the poor horse has to stand out in the storms. You must get him a shelter." The heart of the sturdy settler would glow with pride as he reflected what a thoughtful wife he possessed, and how considerate she was. So he would decide to have a barn-raising. Before he rode off to tell his neighbors and invite them to help him, his wife would carelessly say, "Husband, would you not as well invite the women also? I have some cotton I want picked, and now will be a good time to have it done." The man, all unsuspecting of the pardonable trick played upon him, and that what seemed to be an *afterthought* of his wife, was the principal in her mind, would cheerfully consent. The few neighbors that lived within a radius of eight or ten miles would be invited, to come on a specified day to a barn-raising, while an invitation would be extended to the



women to a cotton-picking. The good woman would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparations for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown in that day and good appetites were the rule and not the exception.

It was customary to provide liquor for the men on such times, but no excesses were indulged in. After the war of 1812 this could not be truthfully said. While inviting the company there was one important personage that was never forgotten, namely, the fiddler, usually a French darkey. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleaned, and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly out-door life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches, and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health, and eyes speaking of enjoyment and perhaps of a still tenderer emotion.

After the cotton was picked, it was washed clean, balled and sunned, when it was ready to be carded into rolls. Then it was spun, on little or big wheels, into two kinds of thread, one of which was called the "chain," the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger, the filling. This was woven into cloth on what was known as "side looms," which were very simple, indeed, in construction. The frame work of it consisted of two pieces of scantling, running obliquely from the floor to the wall.

Later, *Frame* looms, which were a great improvement over the kind first noticed, came into general use. The fabric when woven was designated as "Home-made," and was yet to be dyed. The different colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, &c. The fabric is usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the fancy of the fair maker. The women were very proud of their skill in manufacturing cloth, and vied with each other in the efforts to excel. Kaskaskia was at the time now under consideration, the great emporium of trade, and this was separated from the settlements by many a weary mile of hill and forest, so that even for their coloring matter they were forced to rely upon their own exertions. Indigo for the blue was cultivated in the garden, and copperas was obtained from the out-cropping coal mines.

It was some years after the first settlements were made before sheep could be profitably reared. The whole country was filled with wolves, which had not yet vanished before the rifle and woodman's ax. After the wolves had been nearly all destroyed, it was found that sheep were unprofitable and hard to rear; and owing to the richness of their pasture they became too fat. It was probably as late as 1824 or '25 before the settlers became acquainted with jeans.

As a substitute for wool, on one occasion at least, the wool or fur of the opossum was used. Sallie Roberts knit socks made of this, and the socks were pronounced good by those who wore them. Every house contained cards, wheels, and a loom, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as was the rifle for men.

Many times, when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would also assemble, bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as fifteen or twenty would be found in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!"

Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured, and were absolutely essential, were brought from the nearest store, which was at Kaskaskia. These were few, however. The men and boys wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which were then found in great numbers. The young man, who desired to look captivating in the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Their caps were made of the skins of the wolf, fox, wild-cat, and musk-rat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung down from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a picturesque and jaunty appearance. Their feet were clad in moccasins, until they learned to tan leather. The process of tanning was soon learned, on account of its simplicity. A large log was hollowed out, and formed the vat, in which, with the bark of the oak, they tanned the hides. They dressed it with a drawing-knife, and greased it with coon, opossum or bear's oil. There were no shoemakers, and every family made their own shoes. The men divided their time between hunting and farming. Each had his rifle always in good order; his flints, bullet-molds, screw-driver, awl, butcher-knife, and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap or to the belt around the waist.

The buckskin breeches were exceedingly comfortable in dry weather, but far from it in *wet*. George Holliday tells the following anecdote of a circumstance that occurred on Big Muddy in days when men wore "bucks." At the house of an old settler, a young lady of attractions was making her home, and thither came a courting, a stalwart young man dressed in the usual garb of the time, his nether limbs being tightly encased in "bucks." His visit was made on a winter evening. The weather had been moderate for some days, and the early portion of the night, while raining, sleeting and snowing by turns, was tolerably comfortable.

"The golden hours on angel wings  
Flew o'er him and his dearie,"

and bed time came all too soon for the loving twain. The inclemency of the weather was such as to forbid his returning home that night. He was politely shown, by the loved damsel, into a room where he was to sleep, the roof of which, was sadly out of repair. The youth hastily divested himself of his buckskin trowsers, dropped them carelessly on the floor, and crept to bed, to live again in dreams, the happy hours that he had passed in the society of his charmer. The night, it has been said, was very stormy, and rapidly grew colder. His buckskin breeches were considerably open at the place of greatest circumference. The wind blew fiercely, and drove the sleet and snow in masses through the defective roof, and into the poor fellow's "bucks" who was unconsciously dreaming beneath the coverings. The intense cold, towards morning, froze the snow and sleet, which had filled his trowsers, into a solid block of ice. When he arose in the morning and found it out of the question to get even a foot into the leg of his pants, his feelings may better be imagined than described. He stood on the cold floor in night clothes, that are said to have been somewhat abbreviated, the thermometer standing below zero, with a downward tendency, and thought "what shall I do?" There was but one thing to do, thaw them out, so into the family room he went, with "bucks" in hand, up to the only fireplace in the house, and set them down upon the hearth. They stood erect as though containing the limbs of a pioneer, and thus he left them to thaw, while he went back to bed. But the troubles of the hapless youth, were not yet ended. The side next the fire thawed first, and as the ice gave way, the "bucks" toppled over towards the flames. The leather began to scorch and draw into patches; the old settler smelling the odor, hastily sprang from his bed to save the breeches, but he was too late, they were a total wreck. The condition of the young man seemed indeed desperate; his home was miles away, and the cold was severe. The old man came to his relief, loaned him a pair of bucks, and sent him on his way. It was long before he called again. He married another girl, reared a large family of children, was elected County Commissioner of Jackson county, and was, for some years, a Justice of the Peace, was a faithful and capable officer. He died in 1852 or '53.

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when twenty-five and thirty yards are required by one fair damsel, for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient day considered six yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was made plain, with two widths in the skirt, the front one cut gored. The waist was very short, and across the shoulders, behind, was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large, and tapered from shoulder to wrist and the most fashionable, for fashion, like love, rules alike "the court and grove," were padded, so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were called "sheep-shank sleeves." Those who could afford it, used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up, and were known as "pillow sleeves." Some of these were extremely large, extending up to the ears, and almost, obscuring the countenance. Paper was used when feathers or pads were not obtainable. Kissing the girls at parties, was called, by the young men, "squeezing the pillows." The bonnet, was usually of tow, made for splits. Many bows and some ribbons, were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckerchief. The women mostly went barefoot in summer; in winter, they wore moccasins and shoe-packs. In going to church or other public gathering, they walked barefoot till they arrived in sight of their destination, when they would stop and put on their moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by the ladies, and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs, and jewels, were nearly unknown; nor did their lack of them "vex their souls." Many of them were grown before they ever saw the in-



side of a respectable dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity.

'The mothers of our Forest-Land!  
Stout-hearted dames were they;  
With nerve to wield the battle-brand,  
And join the border fray.  
Our rough land had no braver  
In its days of toil and strife—  
Aye, ready for severest toil,  
Aye, free to peril life.

The mothers of our Forest-Land!  
How shared they, with each dauntless band,  
War's tempest and Life's toil?  
They shrank not from the foe-man—  
They quailed not in the fight—  
But cheered their husbands through the day,  
And soothed them through the night.

The mothers of our Forest-Land!  
Their bosoms pillowed men!  
And proud were they by such to stand,  
In hammock, fort, or glen,  
To load the sure old rifle—  
To run the leaden ball—  
To watch a battling husband's place,  
And fill it should he fall.

The mothers of our Forest-Land!  
Such were their daily deeds.  
Their monument!—where does it stand!  
Their epitaph!—who reads?  
No braver dames had Sparta,  
No nobler matrons, Rome—  
Yet who lauds or honors them,  
E'en in their own green home!

The mothers of our Forest-Land!  
They sleep in unknown graves,  
And had they borne and nursed a band  
Of ingrates or of slaves,  
They had not now been neglected."

The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Hence, after a short time, they were dependent on their own exertions. It may be interesting to direct attention in few words more specifically to the diet. Wild meat was plentiful. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which in the earliest days of settlement was beaten in a mortar. This made wholesome, but coarse bread, on which they could not shut their teeth very close on account of the grit it contained. Hog and hominy made a favorite dish, and also hoe-cake and gravy. Johnny-cakes and pones were served up at dinner, while milk and mush was the dish for supper. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of diet. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and polk, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting-ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings, and house-raising, the standard dish was pot-pie. The typical woodsman thought coffee and tea fit only for sick women and children, and said they would not "stick to the ribs." Many kinds of fruits were contributed by generous nature. Wild grapes, cherries, plums, paw-paws, persimmons, crab-apples, red and black haws, and plums were plentiful in their season.

The amusements of that day were more rude and athletic than now. Among settlers in a wilderness, from the very nature of the case, a higher value is placed upon physical than upon mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in target-shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications which brought their possessor fame. Foot-racing was often practiced, and the Jackson County settlements contained some runners of uncommon swiftness. Thomas Whitson, whose sons are living east of Big Hill, at the old homestead, was celebrated among the pioneers for his fleetness. He ran many races before there appeared a champion who was able to develop a burst of speed sufficient to beat him. A match was at last made between him and Marble Henson, which Mr. Henson won. But perhaps the most rapid runner which Jackson could boast was John Bittle. This man was a soldier in the war of 1812, and no one in his company or regiment could equal his astonishing speed. He defeated both Mr. Whitson and Mr. Henson. At the treaty of Fort Ash Mr. Bittle was victorious against all comers.

Target-shooting was practiced much, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers with flint-lock rifles that can scarcely be equalled by their children with the improved breech-loaders of this day. There was hardly a settler but shot well, but some few were especially celebrated for their skill. Among the first, if not the first, was Capt. William Boon, the ranger. Other distinguished marksmen were the Davis', James and Joshua, and Zekeiel Tucker. Jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforward men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. Dancing was a favorite amusement. It was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages; dames of ancient days  
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,  
And the gray grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,  
Has frisked beneath the burden of three score."

From 1820 to 1830 a barbarous sport known as "gander pulling" was frequently indulged in by the young men. Whiskey was provided, and a pony purse was made up, or a premium was offered. A gander was then taken, and his neck was thoroughly greased or soaked, when he was tied by the feet to a springing pole, which was eight or nine feet from the ground. The riders then mounted, and spurred full speed under the pole, and endeavored to jerk off the hapless gander's head. The first one who grabbed usually turned the feathers on the gander's neck the wrong way, and caused the neck to appear still more slender. A man was posted with a whip near the gander to whip up the horses, so that all would shoot by the pole at the same rate of speed.

We are glad to know that this brutalizing sport is a thing of the past. It is certainly possible for a rational being to amuse himself without inflicting pain upon helpless animals.

Disputes were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than those of nature. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

On one occasion a couple of old "cubs" got into a fight. They "fibbed" away merrily on each others' ribs, for a while, struck out viciously for the "bread baskets," handled their "mauleys" dexterously, sent in "stingers" on "potato-traps," pasted each other hotly in their respective "smellers," after the most approved style of the fistic art, and in accordance with the rules of the "London prize ring." At last one got the head of the other in "chancery," and he was forced to cry "enough." As the winner of the first round was pouring water upon the hands of the loser, the latter said, "Well, you have whipped me, but I will bet you five venison hams that my wife can whip your wife. The bet was at once taken, and the time appointed for the "set-to" between the women. When they mentioned the matter to their spouses, however, they found them utterly unwilling to so unsex and disgrace themselves, and so the affair ended.

Among the early settlers money was scarcely known of. Of this fact we have once briefly spoken, but now wish to be more explicit. In lieu of a medium of exchange, barter was adopted. Cattle were made the standard of value. A first-rate cow and calf were considered to be worth at trade rates, ten dollars; a second-rate cow and calf were valued at eight dollars, and a third-rate cow and her calf were estimated to be worth only six dollars. The value of all other property was estimated by rate, and if there was a dispute as to its value, it was left to arbitration by neighbors, whose judgment was as that of the supreme court, and from which there was no appeal. All contracts made for years between parties, if there were a disagreement, were passed upon in this way, and their meaning defined. Beef was worth about one-half a cent a pound, and pork was about the same price, but no cash market existed for it anywhere. There were no regular religious services, and no system of schools in which to educate the settlers' children. A few subscription schools were taught in the country previous to the organization of the county in 1816. The teacher would commonly go among the settlers and get the number of children subscribed. The usual price of subscription was two dollars and fifty cents per scholar for a term of three months. Public-spirited settlers, who had no children, would frequently tell the teacher to go on and see how many he could enroll, and then if there were not enough to pay him for his services, to come to them again, when they would sign one or two, or more pupils. They clearly apprehended the



great principle underlying our public free-school system, that "the property of all should aid in the education of the children." Educate the child and he becomes a blessing not only to his parents, but to his neighborhood, to his county, to his state, and to his country. Like the air and light, his influence cannot be confined, but will be shed freely upon all men.

The "band mills" were built in a very simple way, upon a cheap plan, and were driven by horse-power. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft, and extending out from it 15 feet. Auger-holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about 20 feet in diameter.

The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins, taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips 3 inches in width, these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel, where it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what was called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses were hitched to the arms by means of rawhide tugs attached to the arms. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind ten bushels of corn was considered a good day's work for a band mill.

The settlers often went to Riley's Mill, near Kaskaskia, to get their grain ground.

The early settlers were honest and law-abiding. When all danger from Indians had happily passed away, the use of bolts and bars became obsolete. Such a crime as larceny rarely occurred, and when it did occur, generally was suggested by the pressing necessities of the thief. We have space for an account of a hog-stealing scrape that happened in the "good old days." A man, by the name of Wolf, was brought before one of the lower courts, charged with stealing a hog. When the charges were read, and he was asked by the court if he were guilty or not guilty, he coolly addressed himself to the court, saying: "If your honor please, I believe I am; but if you have any doubts as to the facts, just call up Bill Page; he was with me and got half of the shoat. But," said he, "we needed it, or we would not have taken it." The court considered the matter for some time in silence, and then proceeded to announce the verdict, as follows: "It appears from the testimony that you, Wolf, the defendant in this suit, have violated the statutory law of the state, and are guilty of a misdemeanor. You are fined five gallons of whiskey, and the costs; the court to be paid in deer skins killed in the short-blue season." An explanation of the meaning of the phrase, "short-blue season," may be necessary. The deer sheds its coat twice a year. The thick and heavy winter coat is shed in the spring, and its place is supplied by a light and thin coat of hair; in September this is changed for a thick coat of iron-gray or cloudy blue hair. The season when this coat succeeds the other is called the blue-season, and at this time the skins are most valuable and durable.

The majority of the settlers were poor, hence poverty carried with it no sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived, it is true, in a cabin, but it was their own, reared by their hands. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot, and cheerfully looked forward to better days. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat off of pewter dishes, but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the squirrel or wild duck—was superior to that which we eat, and was won by the skill of the head of the house, or of his vigorous sons. The bread which they ate was ground from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respecting freeman.

The grater was used to supply them with meal, until hand-mills took their place. Often they took their grain to have it ground at Riley's Mill, near Kaskaskia, around which cluster so many deeply interesting historical recollections. The following description of it is taken from "Historical Sketches of Randolph County."

#### RILEY'S MILL.

This is situated on the eastern side of Kaskaskia. For aught that is now known to the contrary, the first mill that was erected in Illinois may have stood upon this mill site; for the time previous to the building of a mill there,

has passed from the traditions of Kaskaskia. Certain it is, however, that a mill was standing there one hundred and fifty years ago. According to the title records, now in possession of Mr. Riley, the name of the person owning the mill at that period was Prix Pagi. [This name is somewhat confounded with that of Paget, and as the French pronounced both names, it is probable that it is the same name, though spelled differently. Peck and Reynolds both employ Paget, in reference to this miller, but the name in the deed of conveyance which Mr. Riley holds, is spelled Pagi.] He erected a stone building, and manufactured flour for the New Orleans and Mobile markets. How long he continued to run the mill is not known, but he lost his life in one of those tragic scenes common to Indian barbarity. One day while superintending the operations of the mill, the premises were attacked by a band of Kickapoo Indians, and he was murdered in a most shocking manner. When the attack was made upon the mill, a negro escaped by a back way, fled to the town and gave the alarm. The people came and found the body of Pagi upon the floor mangled and cut to pieces. The head was severed from the body, scalped, and thrown into the hopper.

After the death of Pagi, the mill was abandoned and became a ruin—the walls only remaining. About the year 1795, General Edgar purchased the tract of land and rebuilt the mill. The mill-pond, situated about three hundred yards distant from the mill, was made by nature, and apparently designated for the purpose. It covers an area of about forty acres, and is surrounded by an irregular range of hills, with an outlet for the water on the side towards the mill, about three hundred feet wide. An embankment, or dam, was made across this outlet, and the water forced to pass through an arched culvert, at the end of which is a gate to regulate the passage of the water. During the interval in which the mill ceased to run, this dam was almost destroyed by the wear of the floods, but it was repaired by General Edgar, and made more substantial than before. At the time these repairs were made, Mrs. Edgar and "Dice," a negress belonging to the family, planted some little cotton-wood scions in mellow dirt, which have grown to be stately trees. The regular order in which these are standing upon that embankment has prompted many a curious conjecture. Strangers visiting the ground are apt to notice this regularity.

Gen. Edgar kept the mill in operation for many years, and the pioneers, as they came to the country and settled in different parts of the county, resorted to it to have their milling done. A few of those relics of early days are still remaining, and they retain vivid recollections of the days when they rode astride of a horse, with a sack containing two bushels of corn for a saddle, a distance of ten or fifteen miles, to "Edgar's Mill," and waited and fished in the mill-pond until their "turn" was ground. Waiting for "turns" was an interesting epoch for boys whose social disposition found but few opportunities for exercise in their isolated homes. Many a happy hour has been whiled away around that old mill, by the boys who congregated there from different settlements. "Mill boys" did not require the formalities of an introduction before they joined in a game of marbles or bat. It was a privilege to go to mill, and the longer they had to wait the better it pleased them.

With men it was different. They were always in a hurry, and jealous of their rights. If one was ever cheated out of his "turn," which sometimes happened, a fight was the result. But these happy days for boys, and hours of nervous anxiety for men, have passed away.

The mill ceased to operate again while yet in the hands of General Edgar, and remained still for several years. In 1832 it was purchased by Messrs. Feaman & Co. It was again repaired and put in good business order. This company conducted it for some years, when it again changed hands.

It came into the possession of the present enterprising proprietor, Mr. Daniel Riley, in 1842. Formally, the water was conveyed to the wheel through hollow logs. Since Mr. Riley has had it, he has constructed a substantial frame work for this conveyance, and has made such other improvements as prevents the waste of water, and secures a sufficient quantity to keep the mill running, with about fourteen horse power, during nearly the whole season.

The wheel is an over-shot, and no more water is allowed to escape from the pond than is necessary to drive the machinery.

Such is a history of this ancient mill. All that now remains of the original structure is the northeast corner. This part of the building has stood through all the changes of its eventful existence, and its permanence would indicate that it may defy the corrosive attrition of another century.

A short distance in front of the mill stands a beautiful little mound, called "Mound Isabella," named in honor of Mrs. Edgar. Some fruit trees, planted by her and "Aunt Dice," are still growing upon this mound. This



negro woman was the house servant of Mrs. Edgar. She died three years ago, having lived one hundred years.

A spring of pure cold water gushes out of the side of the bluff, close to the place where Mr. Riley's store-house is now located, whose clear stream has slaked the thirst of those who brought the germ of civilization to the Western world. A former age may claim it, and the associations of antiquity may cluster around it, but its waters are as fresh and pure to-day as when the first white man drank from its pebbly urn.

Mr. Riley established a store a few years ago close to his mill, and he has brought around him a very brisk and remunerative trade. In 1855, finding the capacity of the old mill inadequate to the demands of an increased population, and the increased growth of wheat, he commenced the erection of a steam-mill which has since gone into operation. Both mills may be kept running most of the year, by the water of the pond above described.

In 1818 the population increased but slowly, and but few immigrants came. In the previous year the first representative was elected from the new county. In 1818 Illinois aspired to a place amongst the sisterhood of sovereign states. In January of that year the legislature assembled at Kaskaskia, prepared and forwarded to our delegate in Congress, Nathaniel Pope, a petition praying for admission into the Union. The petition was promptly presented, and the committee on territories to whom it was referred, reported a bill for the admission of Illinois into the Union with a population of 40,000. The bill became a law April 18th, 1818. In pursuance thereof, a convention was called to draft the first Constitution of the State of Illinois. This assembled in Kaskaskia in July, 1818, and completed its labors on the 26th of the ensuing August. Jackson county was represented in this convention by her two most prominent and able citizens, Conrad Will and James Hall, Jr. A remarkable fact connected with Illinois history is, that this constitution was never submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. At the time of the admission of Illinois into the sisterhood of states, it contained but fifteen counties as follows—we give them in the order of their organization—St. Clair, Randolph, Madison, Gallatin, Johnson, Edwards, White, Monroe, Pope, Jackson, Crawford, Bond, Union, Washington, Franklin; Jesse B. Thomas of St. Clair was chosen president, and William C. Greenup, Secretary of the Convention.

The first election under the new Constitution was held on the third Thursday, and two succeeding days in September, 1818. The voters of Jackson County, elected Wm. Boon, as Senator for the term of four years, and Conrad Will as representative for two.

It cannot be definitely ascertained what the population of our county was at the time Illinois was welcomed into the Union. In 1820 it was 1,542, including 39 slaves. It is probable that in 1818 it was not far from 1,200. "Of the fifteen counties organized at the adoption of the Constitution, the farthest north was Bond. Only about one fourth of the territory of the state was embraced in these counties. The settled portions of the state were all on a line drawn from Alton, *via.*, Carlyle to Palestine on the Wabash; but within this area were large tracts of wilderness country of several day's journey in extent; the settlements being mostly scattered along the borders of the great rivers. All the vast prairies north of this line, comprising the most fertile lands in the state, (?) and nearly every acre of which was susceptible of cultivation, ready cleared, and prepared as it were for the hand of the husbandman, was a howling wilderness, uninhabited save by the red savage and the prairie wolf.

There seems to have risen, before the early citizens of the State, no prophetic vision of the grand future of the infant Commonwealth; their ears heard not the affluent tramp of the coming millions, that were to draw support from her rich breast. Could they have discerned the mighty curve which the youthful State would sweep, how would their hearts have throbbed with pleasure, and their voices broken out into songs of joy.

#### THE OLDEST DEEDS.

We give below some old deeds transcribed from the records for this work. The oldest is given first, and is the earliest one on our records. All of the persons mentioned were men of prominence.

In 1784, John Edgar, who was an officer in the British navy, during the Revolution, fought against the colonies in their struggles for liberty. He had wooed and won an American lady whose sympathies were warm and deep for the cause of the colonies. Mrs. Edgar was a woman of unusual talent and projected many plans by which British soldiers, who were tired of fighting against the cause of freedom, made their escape and joined the

Americans. Edgar was her confidant, and on one occasion, during his wife's absence, furnished three deserting soldiers with outfits prepared for them by her. The soldiers were apprehended and made to reveal the names of those who had assisted them, and Edgar had to flee for his life. He remained awhile in the American army, forming an intimacy with the youthful and chivalric La Fayette, but deeming the west a safer place for him, emigrated to Kaskaskia. He had been wealthy, but his property was confiscated. His wife, however, saved from the wreck of their fortune, about \$12,000, which she brought with her, two years later, to her western home. General Edgar was an Irishman by birth, and his separation from the service of Britain caused him no regret. He did much to stimulate the commerce of Illinois territory, by his enterprise, energy and sagacity. He traded extensively in lands, and left large tracts at his death, in several counties, among them, Jackson, known to this day as the "Edgar lands." He filled many important offices with distinguished ability, and for many years was Major General of the Illinois militia.

John Rice Jones, one of the persons also mentioned in the deed, was the first lawyer in Illinois, who practiced at the bar. He began practice at Kaskaskia in 1790, the year of his location there. He was a Welshman, born in 1750. He was an accomplished linguist, classically educated, and possessed a thorough knowledge of the law. He would have been conspicuous at any bar, and was a host in himself. He was a man of wonderful industry, and unlike most pioneers, was never idle. "As a speaker, he was remarkable for his fearful power of invention." He moved from Illinois to Vincennes in 1803, and in the same year, was appointed a United States Judge of the Indian territory. He moved to St. Louis, and from there to Washington county, Missouri, and became one of the most prominent men in the State. He was a candidate, in opposition to Col. Tom. Benton, for the United States Senate, but was defeated by "Old Bullion." The Legislature soothed him by electing him one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which position he held until his death, in 1824.

William Morrison, was a wealthy and influential citizen of Kaskaskia, and was the first of the name in the State. He was the father of Col. J. L. D. Morrison, now of St. Louis.

The following indenture was made three years before the organization of the county.

This indenture, made the second day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirteen, between John Edgar, of the town of Kaskaskia in the County of Randolph, and Illinois Territory, of the one part, and John Rice Jones, of the County of St. Genevieve, in the Missouri Territory, of the other part,

*Witnesseth:* That the said John Edgar, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar lawful money of the United States to him in hand paid by the said William Morrison and John Rice Jones, at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained, and sold and, by these doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said William Morrison and John Rice Jones, their executors, administrators and assigns, all that \* \* \* tract or parcel of land, containing four hundred acres, situate at the Marrais Apacquois, and containing four hundred acres, which by the Commissioners of the District of Kaskaskia was confirmed to the heirs of Joseph Davis, who conveyed to the said John Edgar \* \* \* To have and to hold the said messuage, house, lots, lands and tenements, the said undivided moiety or half part or share of the said other tracts of land and premises above bargained and sold and each and every of them, with their and each and every of their appurtenances to the said William Morrison and John Rice Jones, their executors, administrators and assigns, from the day next before the day of the date of these presents, until the full end term of one whole year from thence next ensuing and fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying therefor at the end of the said term unto the said John Edgar, his heirs and assigns, the rent of one pepper corn if demanded;

To the intent that by virtue of these presents and by force of statute made for transferring of uses into possession, that these the said William Morrison and John Rice Jones, may be in the actual possession of all and singular the said premises above bargained and sold and every part thereof, with the appurtenances, and may thereby be enabled to accept and take a grant and release of the same, and of the reversion and inheritance to them and to the survivor and the heirs of such survivor to and for and upon such uses and trust interest and purpose as in and by the said grant and release shall be thereof directed and declared.



In witness whereof the said parties have to these presents set their hands and seals the day and year before written. J. EDGAR. [s.]

In presence of { JOSEPH CONWAY,  
WILLIAM ARUNDEL.

Illinois Territory, } ss.  
Randolph County. }

Before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for said County, in his proper person came the within-named John Edgar, who acknowledged that the foregoing-instrument of writing from him to William Morrison and John Rice Jones, dated the second day of May, in the year One Thousand eight Hundred and thirteen, to be his voluntary act and deed, so as the same may be recorded as such.

Given under my hand and seal, at Kaskaskia, this 30th day of March, 1814.

WILLIAM ARUNDEL. [s.]

I, M. F. Swartzcope, do hereby certify that the foregoing deed is correctly transcribed from book "M," Pp. 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185, R. C. Illinois, Sept. 24th, 1866.

M. F. SWARTZCOPE.

We also give the first deed recorded after the organization of the County, and recorded by order of the Board of Investigation, June, 1843, by D. H. Brush, Secretary of Board.

The deed was originally recorded at Brownsville, the County-seat, in Book A, page 154 to 155, June 23rd, 1817.

County Commissioners to James Harreld:

DEED.

This indenture, made the 20th day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, between Jesse Griggs, Nathan Davis, and James Hall, Judges of the County Court of Jackson County, in the Illinois Territory, of the one part, and James Harreld, of the same county and territory, of the other part: Witnesseth that the said Jesse Griggs, Nathan Davis, and James Hall, as judges aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of sixty dollars, lawful money of the United States, to them in hand paid by the said James Harreld, to and for the use and benefit of the said county of Jackson, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, and confirm unto the said James Harreld, his heirs and assigns, all their estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever as judges as aforesaid of, in, and to all those two, several lots, or pieces of ground, described as follows, to wit: situate and being in the town of Brownsville, the seat of justice for the said county of Jackson, being numbered 14 and 15, and forming part of twenty acres of land conveyed to said Jesse Griggs, Nathan Davis, and James Hall, as judges as aforesaid, to and for the use and benefit of the said county of Jackson, by Conrad Will, of said county, and Susanna, his wife, by deed bearing date the eleventh day of June last, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the said county of Jackson, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of the said county, and in the said deed thus described, to wit: "Situate on the north side of Big Muddy River, in the said county of Jackson and contained within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a post in the southeast of Section No. 2, in township No. 9, south range No. 3, west of the third principal meridian, and running north 40° E., eighty perches to a stake, thence N. 50° W., forty perches to a stake, thence south 50° E. to the beginning from which said post or beginning corner, a white oak, 18 inches in diameter, bears north 56° W., 31 links to a point, on the northerly bank of Big Muddy River, where the line between sections No. 2 and No. 11 strikes said river, forty poles easterly of the quarter-section corner, bears S. 16° W. forty poles, containing twenty acres, and which piece or parcel of ground forms part or parcel of land containing 160 acres, being the southeast quarter of section No. 2 in township No. 9, south range No. 3, W., which said tract or parcel of land was entered by James Gilbreath with the Register of the Land Office for the district of Kaskaskia, in conformity to a law of the United States, providing for the location of confirmed unlocated claims as will more fully and at large appear, by a reference to the said entry on record in the office of the said Register of the Land Office for said district, and for which he, the said James Gilbreath, tendered in payment to the Receiver of Public Moneys for the said district of Kaskaskia, one hundred and sixty acres of land, being part of the confirmed unlocated donation claim of widow Marie Racine, of four hundred acres, and confirmed to

William Morrisson, as per the said Register's certificate of confirmation, No. 158 claim, No. 430, and which said part, to wit: One hundred and sixty acres was conveyed to the said James Gilbreath by the said William Morrisson and Eliza, his wife, by deed, bearing date the 26th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as will more fully appear by a reference to said deed, on file in the said Receiver's office. Together with all and singular the rights, members, and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. To have and to hold the said hereby granted two, several lots or pieces of ground, with the appurtenances, unto the said James Harreld, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said James Harreld, his heirs and assigns for ever. And the said Jesse Griggs, Nathan Davis, and James Hall, as judges as aforesaid, the said hereby granted premises unto the said James Harreld, his heirs and assigns, against themselves as judges aforesaid, and their successors in office, and against all and every other persons and person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim, by, from or under them, or otherwise, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

In testimony whereof the said parties have to these presents set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year above written.

J. GRIGGS, J. J. C. C. [Seal.]

NATHAN DAVIS, J. J. C. C. [Seal.]

JAMES HALL, J. J. C. C. [Seal.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of }  
George Creath and James Harreld. }

Received the day and year within written of the within named James Harreld the sum of sixty dollars, being the full consideration money within mentioned, to be by him paid to us.

J. GRIGGS, J. J. C. C.

NATHAN DAVIS, J. J. C. C.

JAMES HALL, J. J. C. C.

Witnesses present: George Creath. }  
James Harreld. }

Charles Garner to James Harreld of the original filed in my office.

S. BOND.

The oldest marriage license is as follows:

"Jan. 14th, 1843. Issued marriage license to George M. Brown and Anna Cross.

[Signed] DAN'L. H. BRUSH, Clk. Co. Com. Court."

We give two more:

"December 27, 1849. Issued marriage license to John Brown and Adelaide Upperdale.

JOHN A. LOGAN, Clk."

"December 2nd, 1850.

Thomas Whitson to Susan Dillo.

C. THOMAS, Deputy Clerk."

## CHAPTER V.

### EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT—FIRST DEATH—FIRST VOLUNTEERS.



THE settlement of Jackson county began almost with the century. Prior to this period, the whole country was occupied by different tribes of Indians, many of them hostile to the white, and warring against one another. The tribe known as Kaskaskias, only a remnant of their former greatness, were dispossessed of their ancient inheritance, and driven southward by a stronger and more war-like band of red men,—and some few others were friendly to the whites, and craved and received protection of them, from implacable enemies of their own race. The white settlers were chiefly Canadian French, who had emigrated to the great valley of the Mississippi in the days of French rule, before the decisive conflict on the Heights of Abraham and capture of the "Gibraltar of America," Quebec, and American English, from the east, who set their faces westward after that great historical event. There were settlements at Kaskaskia, six



miles from the mouth of the river of that name in Randolph county, at Prairie Du Rocher, at St. Genevieve Missouri, Cahokia and at St. Louis, now the metropolis of the Mississippi valley, thus forming a narrow strip along the great river, in what has long been known as the American Bottom. The first white person who visited the soil of Jackson, so far as known, were those from the northern settlements, who crossed the stream now known as Degognia Creek, for the purpose of making sugar from the maple tree. Undoubtedly a good deal of sugar was made east of said creek, for years, before any permanent settlement was made in the county. The Indians, usually jealous, and quick to resent any intrusion of the hated pale-face, upon their hunting grounds, we are told, interposed no obstacles in the way of the sugar makers, but gave them plainly to understand they were welcome. At this time, an unbroken wilderness, filled with savage beasts and still more savage men, stretched itself south and eastward as far as the Ohio river, without a white settler. Dense, almost impenetrable thickets of cane, grew abundantly along bluffs east of Degognia creek, and in the bottoms rushes grew in the greatest abundance.

In the year 1802, the first permanent settlement was made in the county east of Degognia creek, by a man named Reed and family, and another with his family, named Emsley Jones. Which came first is not now known. Mr. Reed, destined to a death of violence, chose as his future home, a fertile spot under the bluffs, near a creek which has been called after him, "Reed's creek;" Jones settled in the bottom, near a pond, afterwards known as "Jones' pond." These families came from the old settlement of Kaskaskia, in Randolph county; further than this, but little is known of their former history. Reed, who is said to have been an industrious, inoffensive and good man, went energetically to work, and soon had opened, a small farm. No doubt he looked forward to the time when plenty should surround him as the reward of industry and frugality, and the hope of a better day dawning upon the lonely settlement, in the primeval forests, steeled his heart and nerved his arm against the dangers which clustered around him. But far different was his fate. His neighbor, Emsley Jones, conceived a violent passion against him, and shot at, and killed him. This was the first murder committed within the limits of our county. After Jones had taken the life of his neighbor, he fled to a place known as Walker Hill. Here he was apprehended, taken from thence to the seat of justice, Kaskaskia, given a fair trial before a jury of his own countrymen, found guilty of murder, and expiated his great crime upon the gallows. As his was the first murder, so was he the first white person hung, whose murderous deed was done within the present limits of Jackson county. The after fate of both families, that of the murderer and of his victim, is shrouded in mystery.

As early as 1780, a white explorer passed through Jackson county from the eastward to the river. His steps were followed ten years later, by a party of four who passed through the southeast portion of the county.

In the year 1800, a party of four pioneers and their wives camped for a week at Stone Fort, under the powerful protection of some Indian chiefs residing there, and passed on. In 1803, one of this party, Daniel F. Coleman, returned and settled in what is known as section 33, and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1814. His chief reliance for support was hunting. What afterwards became of his wife and family is unknown. This settlement was in Makanda Township.

John Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois," a work most valuable to those who would know thoroughly the early history of this mighty state, says that "Henry Noble and Jesse Griggs, settled on Big Muddy River, in 1804. Reynolds knew them both, and most probably got his information directly from them. Some are yet living in our midst who well remember them both. Henry Noble was an old man, at the time. Jesse Griggs was probably thirty years old in 1804, and was married to a daughter of Mr. Noble. They were farmers and stock rearers. Mr. Noble and wife lived and died on the place first selected as their home. Jesse Griggs was long a useful and prominent citizen, and held important offices in the county. He was a member of the first county court, with Nathan Davis, and James Hall, Jr., as associates. It was made the duty of this court to locate the county seat, which was called Brownsville. After the location of the county's capital, Jesse Griggs moved with his family to it. It may be well to state here that the county seat had a name before a location, for the act of the territorial legislature, contained the specification that when a site for the county seat had been selected it should be called Brownsville. The sittings of the Legislature at this time were in Kaskaskia, then the seat of government.

Near these located John Phillips, a tailor, who, we may be sure, for some

years had but little work to do at his trade, John Bittle and Hugh McMillen, with some few others. In 1805 or 1806, Wm. Boon, a native of North Carolina, related to the celebrated Daniel Boone, the first settler of Kentucky, who prompted by a spirit of adventure had left his father's house at the early age of eighteen, and traveled through Tennessee to Missouri, came to Jackson county and commenced an improvement under the bluff, east of Degognia. He built a house and opened a farm, and in the fall of 1806, or early in the spring of 1807, moved his family to their new home. He had been living since 1802, on the east bank of the Okaw or Kaskaskia River, a short distance below the town of that name, which at the period referred to, was the seat of fashion, refinement, wealth, and power in Illinois. He was a courageous man, and commanded a company of rangers for the protection of the settlements, during the war of 1812. His descendants are still living in the county. He was the father of Beuningsen Boon, who was born in Jackson County in the year 1807, at the old place mentioned above, where his father settled.

Further mention will be made of the descendants of William Boon in another part of the work. The biography of Benningsen Boon, who is connected most honorably with the annals of this county, will be found in this history. The year 1806 brought with it quite a number of immigrants. The study of the history of our county, developed the somewhat remarkable fact that immigration came in waves. Sometimes for several years there would be scarcely one new settler to be welcomed, and then, again, twenty or thirty families in one year would come to cast in their fortunes with those who had preceded them. One of these waves struck Jackson County in the year 1806. Prominent among those who settled this year was Col. James Gill, a man of education and moral worth. Col. Gill was born in South Carolina in 1781. He left his native state in the days of his youth, and after some wanderings, settled on Mary's river, in the county of Randolph. In 1805 he was married to Janette, daughter of Alexander Gaston, Sr. He was colonel of a militia regiment during the war of 1812; was a man of great activity, and possessed to a high degree the esteem of his neighbors. Soon after his marriage, he with his wife and his brother-in-law, William Gaston, settled at the Devil's Bake Oven. Here he opened a good farm and built a ferry-boat to ply between the Illinois and Missouri shores of the Mississippi. He possessed some property and great energy, and soon had erected a double log cabin of the better class.

Col. Gill had two children by his first wife, Janette: Geo. W. Gill, born in 1811, now a resident of the State of Arkansas, and Eliza E. Gill. Mr. Gill died in 1814. Col. Gill was married to his second wife, Sarah Laughlin, in 1816. She was the widow of Henry Laughlin, by whom she had three children. Several children were the fruit of this union. Napoleon Gill, the only son, a worthy man and a good citizen, is yet living in Perry County, Missouri. Col. Gill died in 1827, aged 46 years, much to the regret of all who knew him. Sarah, his wife, died in 1862, at the ripe age of 73 years.

William Gaston settled on the river above the Oven, and, about the year 1814, was married to a daughter of Allen Hanson. He was a man of energy and thrift, opened a large farm and succeeded well. The old settlers still cherish vivid recollections of the marvellous richness and strength of his voice. They remember him as one of uncommon gifts of song. They say "no one can sing as could William Gaston." Parker Grosvenor, Sr., a hard-working, frugal and honest man, settled under the bluff in 1806, also, near William Boon's farm. His son, John Grosvenor, was born here in 1810, and died in 1847. Parker Grosvenor, grandson of Parker Grosvenor, Sr., is now a resident of this county, living on the place settled in 1806. In the same year came from the State of Tennessee and settled on the banks of the Mississippi, where the town of Grand Tower now stands, Benjamin Walker, Sr. Mr. Walker was a man of integrity and industry, and proved to be a very useful citizen. He worked energetically to subdue the soil, and soon found himself the possessor of an excellent farm. After some years, he sold out to Judge Samuel Cochran, and located on Big Muddy, where he lived for many years. In his old age he again moved to the hills, where he died. He had a large family, yet has but few descendants. Nathan Walker, his oldest son, when John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, called for men at the outbreak of the Black Hawk War, promptly volunteered and did good service. The year 1806 witnessed the settlement of several more families, and prominent among them was the Brooks family. They chose as their home a place in the bottom, a short distance below the mouth of Degognia Creek. The Brooks were warm friends of William Boon. They had been acquainted with him for many years, having first known him in Missouri, where Mr. Boon and Mr. Brooks worked in the lead mines side by side.



At this time, also came David Bilderback, to cast in his lot with that of the sparse, infant settlement, and, during the same year, feeling that it was not good for man to be alone, took unto himself a wife. Three children were born to them. Mrs. Bilderback sickened and died in 1810. David was married in 1817, to Hannah his second wife, by whom he had five children. His son Daniel died in 1833. Mr. B. was a very industrious man and opened a fine farm. He was a good citizen and kind neighbor, and left an honorable name to his descendants. He finally sold his farm to Dr. W. W. Higgins.

As early as 1806, old Mr. Morrow and his sons, Thomas and John, settled on the n. w. qr. sec. 18 to 10 r. 3. This family came from Big Creek and Grand Pierre Creek on the Ohio River. John, the older of the two boys, had, while living on the Grand Pierre, been united in bonds of wedlock to a young woman named Meaky Johnson, and had several children by her, before he settled in Jackson County: Thomas, after his arrival most probably, married a daughter of Peter Hammon. The brothers divided the farm between them, which is mentioned above. In 1817, John disposed of his interest to William McRoberts, and not very long after this was taken sick and died. Thomas made a good farm. His first wife dying he married again. He was a prosperous and happy man. In his later years he devoted much time to religious subjects, and exerted a most beneficial influence upon those with whom he was associated. He died in 1829, at peace with God and all men. Two of his sons, John and Thomas, incited by the love of adventure, and, perhaps, animated by the hope of military distinction, volunteered in the war against Mexico. They were both under age and unable to endure the exposure and fatigue incident to the life of a soldier, and, during Col. Dawson's overland march across arid plains to the arena of war, they were both attacked by the dreadful camp disease, and died.

Old Peter Hammon, father-in-law of Thomas Morrow, established himself where J. P. East now lives. He built a hand-mill—the first that was erected at Big Hill. He had a family, and had the reputation of being unstable and immoral. He was naturally wild and rough. "Not a very bad man," his neighbours used to say, "and yet not a very good one." Not much is known of his latter history.

As early as 1806, Jacob Lonzadder, with his large family, settled upon the place now occupied by Henry B. Whitson. He was a very active and energetic man, economical and industrious, who attended strictly to his own business, and permitted other people to attend to theirs. He cleared away the forest, erected necessary buildings, and in a few years was the owner of as neat and good a farm as any to be found in the county. He, as indeed did all the families previously spoken of, set out an orchard of apple, peach, and cherry trees. These fruits were superior, in those days, to those now produced. The blight was then unknown which now so often proves destructive. Mr. Lonzadder's oldest daughter was married to Jacob Thompson. Several children were born to them, when the death of Mr. Thompson occurred. He was buried by his mother-in-law, on the Lonzadder farm. A Mr. Reed Redfield married Polly, another daughter, and in 1829 they moved to northern Illinois. Another daughter became the wife of Ezekiel Tucker, and still another was married to a Mr. Miller. They all moved to the northward. George Lonzadder, who was born near 1807, died in the year 1829, at the homestead. He was a young man of good morals and correct habits, and was a member in good standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

About this time, also, viz., 1806, settled under the bluff a family named Brillhart. Jacob, a son, was for some time in the employ of William Boon, at Sand Ridge. When the war of 1812 broke out between Great Britain and the youthful republic of the United States, and William Boon recruited his company of rangers for the protection of the feeble and exposed settlements, this young man joined his company and did his duty as a good soldier and brave man. After the termination of the war and the disbanding of the rangers, this bold soldier boy wooed and won a daughter of Nathan Davis, then and for many years a prominent and valuable citizen of the county. When Mr. Davis moved to the south-west the son-in-law and family accompanied him.

Mr. George Saddler was in the employ of Mr. Boon during the years 1806 and 1807. He cleared land and erected a house for Mr. Boon, on Sand Ridge, with the assistance of a married son.

It is probable that Wm. McRoberts immigrated to this county as early as 1806, although the exact date of his arrival is not known. Certain it is that he settled under the bluff at an early time, some years prior to 1810. He was a younger brother of James McRoberts, father of Samuel McRoberts. He was crippled in one leg, was a miller, and at one time had charge of

Gen. Edgar's mill, near Kaskaskia. He was a man of fine mind and excellent memory, stored with a host of recollections of other days, which he loved to pour forth to the great delight of his listeners. There are those living who knew this jolly miller, not less light-hearted than the famous "Miller of the Dee," and they possess vivid memories of his stories, relating to stirring scenes which he had witnessed on the upper waters of the Ohio during the Indian wars; stories of "Mad Anthony Wayne," and his drilling of his troops at Pittsburg before his memorable and successful campaign against the hitherto victorious confederated tribes of savages. Though in many respects a good citizen, he was yet an intemperate man. In 1817 he bought a farm at the Big Hill, of John Morrow, as before stated, moved to it, and greatly improved his purchase. He was a thrifty farmer, an honest man, and maintained his family in good style for those days. He died in 1836, having exceeded man's allotted time, at the good old age of seventy-four years.

In 1804 Jonas Vancil had moved from Kentucky to Illinois, and settled where the town of Jonesboro', the county-seat of Union County, now stands. Not being satisfied there, he moved in 1806 to this county, and opened the farm now owned by Mrs. Zimmerman, in Makanda Township. He joined the church of the "Latter-day Saints," and afterwards became a minister of the Mormon faith. He divided his time between hunting and preaching, and died at the great age of one hundred and two years, in 1856.

Isaac Vancil came with his father in 1806. He opened, in early manhood, the farm in Makanda Township, now owned by Col. B. L. Wiley. He was a mighty hunter and possessed universal vigor of mind. His biography appears in the historical sketch of Makanda Township (q. v.)

Between 1805 and 1812 came the following persons, and settled at Dutch Ridge, in Ridge Township, viz.: Benjamin F. Conners, whose descendants are among our most worthy citizens, Samuel Pyatt, Daniel Wood, Robert Fryatt, Leonard Lipe, Alles House, Isaac Wilson, John Zimmerman, and Zachariah Lyrely. Most of these had served with credit in the war of the Revolution, and had received an honorable discharge.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE WAR OF 1812.

MOUNTED RANGERS ON FRONTIER—INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS—FORTS ERECTED.



VERY few families came into the county between the outbreak of the war and 1816. The reasons are not hard to adduce. Indians, from being peaceable, became hostile, and prowled around the feeble settlements, watching an opportunity to strike them a destructive blow. It was unsafe to traverse the wide reaches of forests that lay between the settlements along the Mississippi and those of the Wabash and Ohio. A very few families immigrated to Jackson, mostly from the country northward.

Early in April, 1812, Congress passed an act laying an embargo, for ninety days, on all vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States. On the 4th of June, following, a bill declaring war against Great Britain passed the House of Representatives, and on the 17th the Senate; and on the 19th the President issued a proclamation of war.

Exertions were at once made to enlist 25,000 men, to raise 50,000 volunteers, and to call out 100,000 militia for the defence of the sea coast and frontiers. Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, an officer of the Revolution, was appointed Major-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The army of the West was under command of William Henry Harrison. Congress had, as early as in 1811, passed an act for the organization of ten companies of mounted rangers to protect the frontiers of the West.

These companies composed the 17th United States Regiment, and Col. William Russell, an old Indian fighter, of Kentucky, was assigned to its command. Each ranger had to furnish his own horse, provisions, and equipments all complete, and their recompense from the Government was one dollar per day. They appointed their own company officers, and were enlisted for one year. Four companies were allotted to the defence of Illinois. Independent cavalry companies were also organized for the protection of the remote settlements in the lower Wabash. William Boon was commander of the company raised for the protection of the settlements in Jack-



son County, or what is now known as Jackson, and adjoining country from about Mary's River to Big Muddy, the hostile tribes being in the north and northeast, and an extensive region of prairie between. History says that these companies performed most efficient service in protecting the settlements from the savage and wily foe. The rangers and mounted militia, in time of danger, constantly scoured the country a considerable distance in advance of the settlers' homes; yet, nevertheless, many murders and outrages were committed in Illinois by the Indians.

On one occasion, a hostile band evaded the scouts that were continually on the watch to give warning of danger, made their way into the outer edge of the settlement, and murdered a family named Lively, in what is now Washington County. Capt. Boon hastily assembled a portion of his company, and with that promptness characteristic of the frontiersman trained to Indian warfare, set out in pursuit. They relied for their ability to follow the hated foe mainly upon the almost incredible skill of one of their company, named Deza or Dozan, a French hunter, celebrated for his knowledge of woodcraft and his keenness as a trailer. The broken twig, the misplaced stone or pebble of the brook, the dewless grass of the morning, were signs that to his practical eye told of the path of his enemy. Under his guidance they proceeded to the house of the unfortunate family, where they of course struck the trail of the fleeing band. It was determined by Deza that there were six or seven Indians composing the party. The savages knowing that they would be pursued, brought into use every stratagem and wile to deceive their pursuers and throw them off their trail. When they came to a stream they would walk in the water single file, those in the rear stepping exactly in the track of the one in the lead. After pursuing their journey in this way for a time, they would separate, some going up the stream and some down. All their arts were used in vain, however, to deceive the trained eye of the skillful hunter. He, by observing the depth of the depression made by the moccasin, was enabled to determine whether one or more Indians had passed. When he came to where they had divided, he simply followed the trail of the one that led in the general direction the band seemed to be traveling, when it would be found, as he well knew, that the others would join him.

The pursuit continued till, when nearly east of the place where Springfield now is, they unexpectedly came upon a camp of 150 warriors. The pursuit was without ceremony converted into a retreat. The little band of rangers, believing they had been seen, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They divided their squad into rear-guard, flank-guards and front, and rode for life towards the settlements. They endured great sufferings from hunger, having no provisions. One night they heard the gobble of a turkey, and Orza endeavored to get a shot at it, but failed. They rode for three days without a mouthful of food. At length, when on the brink of utter despair, buzzards were seen wheeling their heavy flight above and among the tops of the trees. They took courage, and riding in the direction indicated, found the picked bones of a deer. These they broke open, and of them made a very palatable soup. But their hasty retreat was unnecessary, as the Indians, usually so alert, had failed to see them; they were not pursued, and at length, almost fainting from hunger and fatigue, reached the friendly settlements.

Just here, it may be well for the truth of history and the vindication of the character of the pioneer soldiery of Illinois from the imputation of brutality, to correct the account of an incident of this war, furnished by John Reynolds in his history of Illinois. His account virtually is, that "during the expedition under Gov. Edwards against the Kickapoos and Potawattemies on the Illinois river, Gov. Reynolds relates, that early in the morning the army took up its line of march for the Indian village. A dense fog prevailed, and Capt. Judy, with his corps of spies, was in advance. On the route they came up with a mounted Indian and squaw. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Capt. Judy, observing that "he did not leave home to take prisoners," instantly shot him. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils, and in his agony 'singing his death-song,' the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded in the groin a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired." This is tragic enough; but the recollection of Gov. Reynolds was not accurate, for the account is not true, and does grievous wrong to the memory of Capt. Judy, who was a brave man and a good officer. The first part of the story is correct. An Indian and his squaw, both mounted, were overtaken in the tall grass, in the gray of the morning. The Indian and squaw were made prisoners of war, and were placed in line with soldiers in front and rear. Some of the younger soldiers, recking little that a battle would soon be opened and in which they would participate, in

a spirit of mischief, began to play pranks upon their male captive, stepping upon his heels, and poking him in the back with the ramrods of their rifles. Now it is to be remembered that, when among Indians, a prisoner is so used, it is a sign that he is doomed to death. This Indian undoubtedly so interpreted the actions of these men, and determined to make an effort to escape. He made a sudden spring forward upon the soldier immediately in front, wrested the gun from him, fired at his enemies, and ran for life, springing from side to side to prevent aim being taken by the soldiers. Before he could gain the timber, a bullet from a rifle pierced his body and he expired. Such is a true account of this occurrence.

During four years, or from 1811 to 1815, the settlers were oppressed with a feeling of insecurity. In 1814, there were three block houses in Jackson County. "The simplest form of block-house forts," I borrow the following good description from Davidson and Stuve's "History of Illinois," a very excellent work, the best yet published," consisted of a single house built of logs, compactly laid up a story and a half or two stories high, with the corners closely trimmed, to prevent scaling. The walls of the lower story were provided with port holes; the door was made of thick puncheons, and was strongly barred on the inside. The upper story projected over the lower three or four feet, with port holes through the floor of the projecting part, which commanded the walls against any Indian attempts to force an entrance. They afforded entire security against the rude arts of savage war, but were only single family forts. A stockade fort consisted of four block-houses, as described above or larger, placed one at each corner of a square piece of ground, of dimensions ample enough to accommodate the number of people seeking shelter therein. The intervening space was filled up with timbers, palisades, or logs firmly set on end, and projecting upwards twelve or fifteen feet. This was the stockade, into whose sides port-holes were cut, high enough to be above the head, and to which platforms were raised, from which to fire upon the enemy. There were also port holes in the projecting walls of the corner block-houses, which thus commanded the whole of the stockade walls on the outside. Within the stockade, cabins were built for the families to live in. Wells were dug for water, or possibly, the site was selected over a spring. There were usually two heavy entrance gates in the stockade walls, securely barred on the inside, and large enough to admit teams. In times of great peril, horses, and sometimes other valuable domestic animals, were taken into the stockade over night for safety. If the fort was not built out on the prairie the forest was cleared back some distance, so as to afford no place of concealment to the stealthy enemy. It was often hazardous to first open the gates of a morning. Milking parties, upon their errands, were often attacked."

After the law was passed to which allusion has been made, authorizing the raising of ten companies, nearly all of the young men and many of the older joined the service, as rangers. Prior to the close of the war of 1812, money was almost unknown among the settlers. The pelts of the raccoon and deer, for which there was always a ready sale, were a sort of standard of exchange, and in a measure took the place of money. The rangers were paid off, in the year 1815, in silver rix dollars, and money for a time was abundant. They would divide the coin, if they needed to make change, as no denominations smaller than a dollar were in circulation. These fragments were finally bought up by the government, and thus the country was rid of them. War is a curse to the world. It brings with it a train of vices eager to fasten on their victims. Hitherto the inhabitants of our soil had been temperate and frugal, but now the terrible scourge of intemperance was felt in the land. Every man had money in his pocket, and whiskey was to be had for it. Some of the citizens bought it by the keg at Kaskaskia, and brought it on horses to their homes. It is sad to know that many of the hitherto, brave, staid, exemplary men of the country became drunkards and died such.

The land office soon absorbed all the money that had been put in circulation upon the disbanding of the gallant rangers, and for some years the times were very stringent.

From 1812 to 1816, a few immigrants arrived and were warmly welcomed. In 1813, Peter Hagler, now a resident of Du Quoin, Perry county, and his brother Philip, settled at the Ridge. Old Solomon Snyder, with his numerous family, was an inhabitant of the county as early as 1813.

William Eakin, Benjamin Ripley, two of the Pyles, old Mr. Wells, old Mr. Flash and their large families, settled on Nine-mile prairie.

Taylor McMullens, West Griffiths, Jesse Griggs, and Nogles Davis, erected a fort at Barkrouf Place, in 1814. This fort was built by order of Thomas Taylor.



The Indians, before the building of this protection, had camped south, on a hill, and on the next day, murdered a family in Phelps' prairie—possibly the young bloods. A Mr. Hayes, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Ross, were in the county at this time.

In 1814, on the first day of January, Jefferson Holliday and family reached the bank of Big Muddy river, three miles east of the site of Murphysboro'. His sons are now citizens of the county, and highly respected. The native state of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, was Virginia. They were born near Richmond. They were married in 1804. In 1808 they moved to Nashville, Tenn., where they remained till 1813, when they decided to come to Illinois. Mr. Holliday brought his wife and five children on pack horses, took his rifle in hand, and, with a pack of dogs trained in hunting bear, set out on his great journey through the wilderness. The war with Great Britain was in progress, and the Indians were excited and restless, but happily they reached their future home in safety. With Mr. Holliday were James Hall, William Gill, William Doty, Benjamin Henderson, George and Edward Schwartz and David Holliday.

William Gill, who came with Mr. Holliday, was from Halifax county, Virginia. He settled about four miles from where Murphysboro' now stands. His descendants are numerous, and worthy citizens. His son, John Gill, Sr., is yet living, full of years, and crowned with that honor which is the reward of a well-spent life in De Sota. He was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1804. When but two years old, his father, William, moved to the State of Tenn., and in 1813 started for the territory of Illinois. (Hon. John Gill, at present, Mayor of Murphysboro', is son of John Gill, Sr.)

They left the Ohio at the present town of Golconda, and so sparsely was the county settled, that they only saw two houses between the Ohio and Big Muddy rivers. John Phelps had settled in what is known as Phelps prairie, close to the site of Marion, and John Griffin in what is now called "Eight Mile Prairie." While in camp at night, on this prairie, Mr. Gill had four of his five horses stolen, most probably by Indians. Fortunately he was within fifteen miles of his destination, which he managed to reach without any great difficulty. Robin Marshall, at this time, was living near the present town of De Sota, having for his neighbor, Henry Noble, who has before been mentioned. The brothers, Thomas and William Taylor, with their families, were added to the Bluff colony, in 1813 or '14. They afterwards moved to the settlement "upon Muddy." Benjamin Henderson was a resident as early as 1814. During the war, a fort was erected at Barcroft Place, for fear of Indian depredations.

John Aaron, who is distinguished as the man who taught the first school within the limits of the county, with his wife—they had no children—lived north of Green's Creek. Mr. Aaron was a farmer and also a school-teacher. In the years 1814 and 1815, he taught a nine months' term of school on Sand Ridge. He was a man of correct morals and steady habits, and possessed in a marked degree, the esteem and respect of his neighbors. It is perhaps not unjust to the *Arnold Winklereid* of education in this county, to say of Mr. Aaron's mental attainments, that, if he were now living, they would be found insufficient to procure him a certificate of the first grade. Nevertheless, he is worthy of grateful remembrance by all, but more especially by those more cultured persons, who, in elegant buildings, provided with costly furniture and ample philosophical and illustrative apparatus, now, and shall hereafter pursue the noble calling of the teacher.

In 1813 there settled at Kaskaskia, a man of far more than ordinary force of mind named Conrad Will. He had visited this country and bought a lot of cattle which he drove to Pennsylvania. The exuberance of vegetation, the great depth and fertility of the soil, the energetic character of the inhabitants engaged his attention, and lured him from his eastern home to the valley of the Mississippi. He moved his family to the then seat of government, Kaskaskia, in 1813. While at this place he leased from the government the *Big Muddy Saline*, near the site of old Brownsville, for a period of ten years. The next year he journeyed to Pennsylvania, to purchase the necessary kettles and apparatus for the manufacture of salt.

It was in the year 1815 that this useful, energetic, and jovial man became a citizen of the county so soon to be organized, and known as Jackson County. He built a double log house for the reception of his family, which he moved from Kaskaskia to their future dwelling-place. Conrad Will was low in stature and stoutly built, weighing near 200 pounds. His was the profession of a physician. His complexion was fair, and he possessed great

control of countenance. He was fond of playing practical jokes upon his friends and associates.

Many anecdotes, illustrative of his humorous disposition, are still related by his friends who survive him. A few only will suffice. When he desired to impress a truth on the mind of the boys of the neighborhood, he did it in his own peculiar way. He would say to them: "Boys, you know I am a doctor. Now, for certain kinds of diseases, the very best medicine is the gall of a deer. As I am in need of this kind of medicine, I make you this offer and you may be able to make some money out of it. I will give you one dollar for every deer-gall you will deliver to me in good condition. The boys would organize a hunt at once, and soon—as they were plentiful in those days—bring down a deer, but, of course, their search for a gall was vain. The boys would never forget the fact that the deer has no such organ. On other occasions he would offer a reward for each eagle's gizzard furnished him. After killing the national bird, and making diligent search the fact would be discovered, never to be forgotten, that the eagle is gizzardless. He held high offices at the hand of his fellow-citizens, and his name will be found occupying a prominent place in the civil record of the county. One other anecdote will be given. After the admission of Illinois into the sisterhood of states in 1818, Mr. Will, member of the legislature from Jackson, together with Mr. Umblevany, member from Pope County, and a certain Roberts of Jonesboro, traveled on horseback towards Vandalia, at that time the Capital of the State. Dr. Brooks was not a member of the body, but usually attended the sessions of the legislature. Roberts was well-known along the route, having often been over it. Mr. Will found a dead opossum in a rather advanced stage of decomposition, and slyly picked it up and slipped it in his saddle bags, after which he rode on and overtook his companions. The settlements were unfrequent and Dr. Roberts' services were often solicited by the inhabitants who needed medical assistance. On this occasion, when the next clearing was reached, a woman called Dr. Roberts to come in and see a sick child. The doctor promptly acceded to her request, and went into the house. As soon as he vanished through the doorway, Mr. Will changed the defunct opossum to the doctor's saddlebags, and then awaited developments. The doctor sent out a boy for his medicine case, and Umblevany and Will followed him into the house. The expression of disgust which overspread the worthy doctor's countenance, when on reaching for his medicine he drew forth the decayed marsupial, is said to have been most intense, and worthy of any delineator of emotion. Leaving the honorable member from Pope to laugh at the doctor, who at once had accused Will of playing the joke on him, Will proceeded to the place where the horses were tied, and raising the saddle of Mr. Umblevany's horse slightly, inserted between it and the horse's back a sharp-edged pebble. Mr. Umblevany was a very pompous gentleman, though not a superior horseman. Soon the two gentlemen came from the house, and mounted their horses, to continue their journey. To Mr. Umblevany's surprise, his usually quiet nag seemed possessed of a devil. He reared, and plunged, and curvetted, and cavorted, in a manner that would have done credit to a Mexican mustang, while his terrified master frantically clung to his seat. Notwithstanding his efforts, he was ignominiously unhorsed and rolled in the dust. Mr. Will's impassive features betrayed only the greatest concern, but Mr. Umblevany, suspecting the trick, raised the saddle, as soon as he regained his feet and steed, and drew forth the cause of the strange conduct of his horse.

After his family had been settled, near the Saline, Mr. Will dug a well, placed the kettles in furnaces, and began to make salt. It was found impossible to procure hands among the settlers to do the work, so he went to Kentucky and hired as many negro slaves as were necessary. These, owing to the laws of the territory, had to be taken to Kentucky every thirty days and recognized, or the ordinance would declare them free. Prior to this, salt was brought from the Ohio on pack horses. These works produced one bushel of salt to one hundred and twenty-five gallons of water. The works have long been unused, but there is no doubt it would pay well if worked properly. Conrad Will sleeps at old Brownsville. Perry Wilson says "he deserves the title of Father of Jackson County." His daughter, who is the relict of Wm. Worthen, has reached a great age, and is in possession of a very fine portrait of Mr. Will, painted in oil, which was presented to him by his fellows in the Legislature. The citizens of Jackson County should see to it that a copy is made of this by some good artist, to be hung up in the new and elegant court-house.



## CHAPTER VII.

## TOWNSHIP SURVEYS IN 1806.



FROM the very able article by Judge M. F. Swartzcope, which will be found under the heading of "Grand Tower Township," *q. v.*, it will be seen that the hitherto published accounts of township surveys are erroneous, so far as dates are concerned. Judge Swartzcope is a practical surveyor, and for many years served the county as such. He has had access to the original Field Notes at Springfield, in charge of the custodian, and speaks *ex-cathedra* on this subject. These notes furnish the earliest reliable data to be found in our county's history. From these notes it is certain that the portion of Illinois now within the limits of Jackson County, as well as that comprised within the boundaries of adjacent counties, was laid off into townships, by William Rector and his subordinates, in the year 1806. Mr. Rector also had a contract at the same time to survey a portion of what is now Missouri, but which at that time was subject to France. The next year, in 1807, the work of laying off the townships into sections began. In the performance of this task Mr. Rector had the assistance of several deputies. In 1808 no work was done, for some reason not now known; but in 1809 the work was continued, and reached completion in December of the year 1810. It has been stated in some published recollections of the county that Elias Barcroft sectionized the townships in 1814. Mr. Barcroft was one of Mr. Rector's deputies, as the writer of the recollections states; but the work was completed four years prior to the period named by him, as Judge Swartzcope clearly shows.

The families noticed constituted nearly, if not quite, all who inhabited this county up to the year 1808. It is impossible at this late day, possessing as we do so little authentic data, but being entirely dependent upon the recollections of aged men and women, to determine whether the above list is complete or not.

The settlements were isolated. There were a few settlers in the vicinity of the present capital of Union County, Jonesboro', and at Huggins' Creek, who had been there but a short time. There were also a few families living near Fort Massac, on the Ohio River. In Braseau Bottom, in Missouri, existed at this time a small colony of Americans, which was founded as far back as 1797. Among these were the widows Ferrick and Hamilton, and several other large families who were from the State of Maryland. They were Roman Catholics in faith, and were known by our fathers as a very industrious, moral, and religious people. They possessed considerable wealth, and owned a number of slaves, which they had brought with them from their native State. Another family called Fenwick lived at the upper end of the bottom. Granny Fenwick, as the old lady was familiarly called, was the mother of Mrs. Hamilton, who lived at the mouth of Brasaw, or more properly Braseau, Creek. Another daughter, Mrs. Manning, was located between. They had opened good farms, and were a friendly people. Dr. Leo. Fenwick, who was killed in a duel about the first of the century, was a warm friend of William Boon, and had gratuitously instructed him in the elements of knowledge, and first awakened in his mind a desire for an education.

In the year 1807—a year which will ever be memorable in the annals of time as that in which the *Clermont*, the first steamboat, made her famous trip from New York to Albany up the Hudson—Allen Henson and son, with their families, started for Illinois from Tennessee. Green W. G. Henson, who had been married but a short time, reached Big Hill in the autumn of the same year; but Allen, his father, stopped over winter on the way, and arrived at Big Hill in the summer or fall of 1808. Green located finally near the mouth of Big Muddy. Allen chose as his future home the north-east quarter of section eighteen, township ten, range three. These men were first-class farmers, industrious and enterprising. Allen Henson was a man of fine mental powers, and of upright conduct. He had fought gallantly in the Indian wars of the Carolinas, and in one of the battles had been tomahawked and scalped, and left for dead by the bloodthirsty, cruel foe. He was found by his friends, who, discovering that life was not extinct, had him placed under the care of a surgeon, and carefully nursed and treated. Life and death for a long time hung in the balance; but a vigorous constitution and excellent care finally restored him to health. A portion of the cranial bone had been removed, and the pulsations of the brain could plainly be seen. This terrible injury at times affected his mind. At first he would be flighty, or delirious for only a week or so in a year; but as he advanced in life the crazy spell increased in frequency and length. At these times he was harmless, but was a source of anxiety to his family and friends. He

would go among his acquaintances and sing funny songs, and act in a very childish and foolish way. There is no kind of doubt but that this queerness of action was the result of the blow of the Indian's tomahawk. Green's Creek gets its name from Green Henson, who settled on it when he first came to Big Hill.

Mr. Benjamin Patter located at the Bluffs in the latter part of 1807.

The next year brought more immigrants, with strong arms and fearless hearts, to aid in the reclamation of the inhospitable wilderness. James Davis and Joseph French located near Muddy River, where the Capital, Murphysboro', now stands. John Byars and his large family, about the same time, selected a home south of the same river. Nathan Davis, a prominent and public-spirited citizen, who was afterward a member of the first county court, and his brother Clement, also, at this time, joined their fortunes with that of the other settlers on Muddy River, as did, also, Hezekiah Davis, a blacksmith, who is spoken of as a man who was master of his trade. John Robinson settled on Beaucoup Creek, and about this time was married to a daughter of Joseph French. James Worthen, Sr., many of whose descendants now live in the county, settled on Big Muddy in 1809, a year rendered historical as being the one in which the Territory of Illinois was organized. Hitherto for some years the country of Illinois had formed a part of Indiana Territory. This year also came Charles and Frank Garners, Samuel Davis, John Phelps, Hugh McMillan, John Bittle Braxton and Thomas Parrish. These men were all skilled in woodcraft, and some were famed as Indian fighters. "All the lore of the woods they knew." Another welcome addition was made to their numbers by the arrival of Col. Geo. Creath and his family. He came with a portion of his family by boat and landed at Sheep Island. The rest of the family had been sent with the horses across by land from Shawneetown. The whole country was then a dense wilderness destitute of a single cabin.

Some other settlers are yet to mention, who during the year 1809 came to this county in search of a home. Robert Glenn, with his family, established themselves at the foot of the bluffs on the Muddy. He had two grown sons, by a former marriage, Ewing, who had married before his arrival, and Isaac. The latter was soon after being captivated by the maidenly charms of Miss Byars, a daughter of John Byars, proposed and was accepted. They were married and lived happily near the bluff, and had born to them several children. His wife died, when, we are unable to say, and Isaac was again married, and more children were granted him. In 1814, old Mrs. Glenn died of a disease, very deadly in its nature, then known as the "Cold Plague." Old Mr. Glenn died in 1826, at the age of 80 years. Mrs. Boon, Mrs. Creath, Polly Taylor, and Mrs. Gill, all died with disease.

Ewing lived for awhile in the "Bluff settlement," as it was called, but in 1817 moved out of the country. Robin Glenn had four children by his second wife, James being the youngest. He was born in 1807, probably, and died in 1813. There seems for some reason to have been no immigration, or very little, during the year 1810, but in the year 1811 there came to settle on Green's Creek, at Big Hill, Alexander Gaston and his son, also named Alexander. The old man brought slaves with him, and sold some of these to William Boon. In 1815 or 1816 Mr. Gaston's house caught fire, and he perished in the flames of his own dwelling. In 1810 there settled on section 6, in Big Hill township, a man named Flemmings. The same year also came Jacob Thompson, who married a daughter of Jacob Lonzadder. He opened the farm now owned by the heirs of Aaron Easterly.

James Roberts, Sr., became, in 1812, a resident of the bottom, near to the farm of Zephna Brooks. His family was large, and Mr. Brooks, probably thinking it hard fate for one man to have so many depending on him, married his daughter Pollie. Adolphus Brooks, actuated by similar motives, offered his hand to Nancy, and was married to her.

Down the river settled a man and family named Peter Gollaher. Then, too, came Mr. Stephen Jones, from Tennessee, to form the settlement "upon Muddy," locating on Sand Ridge. Thomas Whitson, a native of North Carolina, came with the former. He went to Missouri, but in 1813, returned to Illinois territory, and settling his family at the upper end of Big Hill, joined the rangers under Captain Boon.

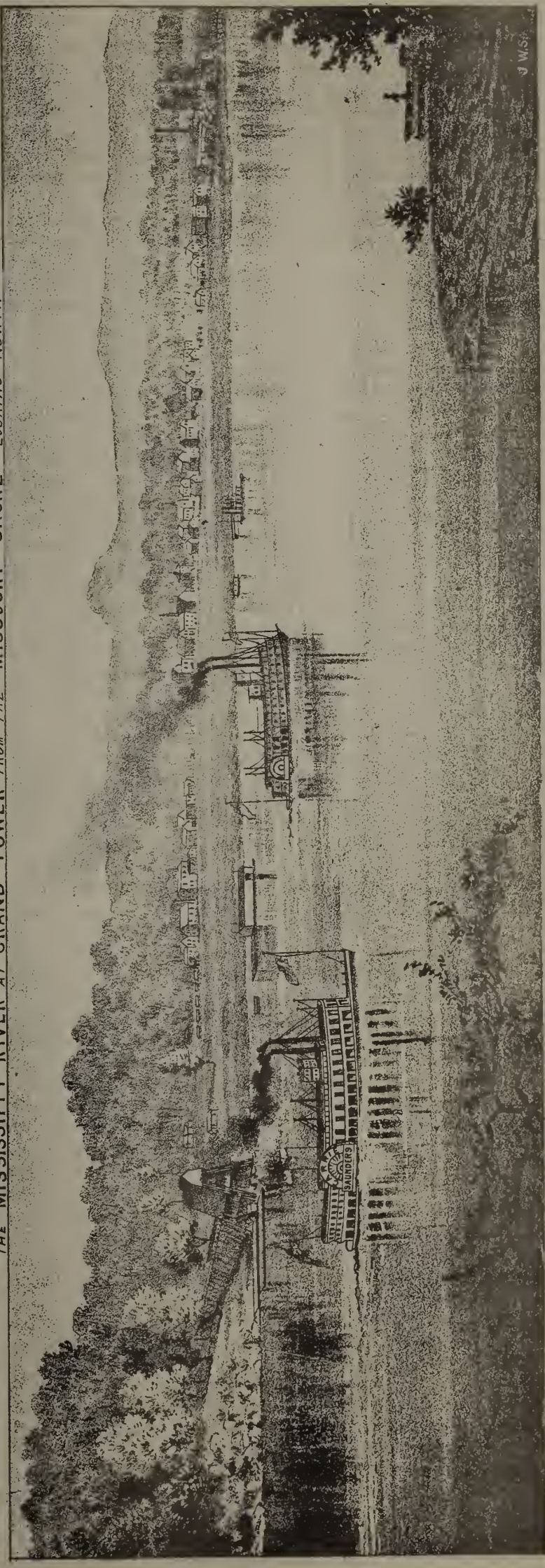
Then, also, in 1812, arrived James Hall, Jr.

In the year 1811, an event took place, which is worthy of more than passing notice, one which attracted the attention of every lone dweller in the wilderness, no less than that of the populous city. Commerce, throughout the period of which we have been speaking, was in a state of helpless infancy. All foreign products used by inhabitants of Jackson—and we shall hereafter see that they were few—were brought to Illinois from New Orleans, in what





THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT GRAND TOWER FROM THE MISSOURI SHORE LOOKING NORTH



VIEW FROM THE TOWER-ROCK, OF THE CITY OF GRAND TOWER. JACKSON COUNTY ILLINOIS.







were called keel-boats, pushed at great labor with long poles, and towed at points with long ropes, a process called "cordelling" against the strong current of the mystic Mississippi, by the hardy boatmen, or brought over the Allegheny mountains by wagon, to Wheeling or Pittsburg, thence floated down the Ohio to convenient points, in flat-boats, thence to be taken in wagons to their final destination. But a great revelation was at hand. The expansive power of steam had been utilized for the service of man, and by Robert Fulton, successfully applied to the propulsion of vessels. A new era had been inaugurated. The settler who had, by unremitting toil, cleared out his farm, hereafter was to have a market for his produce. As has been noticed before, it was in 1807 that Robert Fulton, amidst the jeers and low jests of enemies, and polite silence of friends, carried out his grand idea to a glorious consummation. But it was destined to be several years before steam-boats were to be launched upon the broad bosoms of our western rivers. The first steam-boat to float upon the Ohio, was the "New Orleans," launched at Pittsburg in the summer of 1811. It is related that "The novel appearance of the vessel, and the fearful rapidity with which the passage was made over the broad reaches of the river, excited a mixture of terror and surprise among many of the settlers on the banks, whom the rumor of such an invention had never reached; and it is related that on the unexpected arrival of the boat before Louisville, in the course of a fine, still, moonlight night, the extraordinary sound which filled the air as the pent-up steam was allowed to escape from the valves, on rounding to, produced a general alarm, and multitudes in the town rose from their beds to ascertain the cause. The general impression among the good Kentuckians was, that the comet (of 1811, visible at the time, with its immense fiery tail, and by the superstitious believed to be the harbinger of war, and all sorts of dire evils) had fallen into the Ohio.

"She walked the waters like a thing of life,  
And seemed to dare the elements of strife."

At Louisville, owing to the small depth of water on the falls, the boat was detained three weeks, during which time several trips were made by her, between that place and Cincinnati. The waters finally rose, and the trip to New Orleans was resumed. On reaching the lower Mississippi, the boat was nearly overwhelmed by the earthquakes, which rocked the waters of the great river to and fro, and which continued several days, commencing on the morning of the 16th of December, 1811. They were severest in the vicinity of New Madrid, where, on the Tennessee side, a few miles back of the river, the earth sank in many places 50 and 60 feet, carrying with it, great trees, left standing erect, producing what is known as the "Reel-foot Lake." (*Rambles in North America*). Old settlers in Jackson, have a very vivid recollection of the great earthquakes. Mr. Benningsen Boon says, that though only four years old, he remembers them distinctly. William Boon had, some time before, together with Zephiah Brooks, and Peter, his black-man, built a flat-boat on the Big Muddy, below the mouth of Kinkaid, and loaded it with produce for New Orleans. The three persons above named, were on the boat floating down the river, but a short distance above New Madrid, when they occurred. Peter never got tired describing the terrible effects of them, and his own terrible fright.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### GEOGRAPHY.

NUMBER OF SQUARE MILES—NUMBER OF ACRES—DRAINAGE—SOIL—TIMBER.

**J**ACKSON County lies in about latitude 37 degrees and 45 minutes north, and in longitude west from Greenwich, England, about 89 degrees and 30 minutes. It is 24 miles from north to south, and 30 miles from east to west. It touches on the Mississippi for over 30 miles, being about 60 miles from its junction with the Ohio river, at Cairo. Its distance from the chain of the great lakes at Chicago is not far from 300 miles. The distance from St. Louis, Missouri, is less than 100 miles, and from Cincinnati it is nearly 350 miles. It is just on the northern border of the great cotton-field of the world, and in some seasons, when the spring is not wet and the late summer not dry, its soil is capable of raising fair crops of that staple. Nothing but lack of skill and application of proper manures hinders it from producing profitable crops of excellent

tobacco. But its fertile acres are best adapted to the raising of wheat, maize, clover, grasses and the various small fruits. It has not the deep vegetable molds of the great prairies of the middle of the State, but careful rotation of crops and manuring, readily cause most of its acres to yield bountiful harvests. The bottoms are among the richest in the West, and only need drainage and a very slight system of levees to make them the most productive in the State. And they lie in such situation to the adjacent hills or bluffs as to invite these levees and favor this drainage. They are, indeed, heavily timbered and cumbered with undergrowth; but energy and industry have overcome too many more formidable obstacles to make these seem even worth mentioning.

The number of square miles within its limits is not far from 580, and its acres are about 370,000; but at present fully one-half these are not only unproductive, but useless. Parts are rocky and steep, and will never become available for cultivation, though this portion is comparatively small. Other parts are too often covered with water, but these are really capable of the most efficient culture under a system which should prevent overflows. At present large, shallow lakes afford only feeding-ground for immense flocks of ducks, geese and other aquatic birds of passage.

The soil on the hill-tops and sides is loam strongly mixed with clay, though occasionally sand is found. It is soon exhausted however by unskillful tillage; but with scientific care as to manuring and change of crops, scarcely any section of the country is better adapted to farming, or yields to the owner larger profits. Clover seems almost a native growth, and both the white, for pasturage, and the red, for hay, thrive wonderfully, and serve at the same time to enrich the soil and prepare for corn or wheat. No better crops of wheat are grown anywhere than on the soil of our county.

There has been a difficulty experienced in stock raising by reason of a want of water during the months of August and September. This might be easily removed by making reservoirs in the ravines and near the bottoms. Every forty acres almost in the whole county affords a place where such a reservoir of half an acre or an acre might be formed in a couple of days, by a man with a pair of horses, and it would not be dry during the whole year. In a soil which dissolves so readily under moisture, great care would be needed to arrange properly for overflows; but when this was done, and the dam or embankment had been set in blue-grass, no great attention would be required to keep a supply of good water; and fish could be bred, not only to supply food, but to be a luxury. It would, however, be necessary to make these reservoirs not less than twelve feet deep in order to have pure water, and to see to it that they shall not fill with the earth brought down with the rain-water from the hills. They would aid materially in making dews at night which might greatly benefit vegetation.

Another great drawback to Jackson County is the want of good roads. The people seem to have given themselves up to the belief that in a country so hilly in parts, and with such low bottoms in others, excellent roads are impossible, unless they are Macadamized. Hence very little is done to make the roads permanent or hard and smooth. But if observations are made by any one, he will find that wherever the falling water is turned off the road, and ruts are not allowed to grow deep, our roads are good. Such a fact indicates that all we need in order to secure fine facilities for travel, is to guard against the water standing on our roads. A raised bed not above a foot high, well rounded in the middle, and so watched weekly, and worked as never to be allowed to make ruts will not cost, to put it at the highest, more than is now annually spent on our roadways, and will afford ample facilities for social travel and marketing. Let this be done and our farm interests—the really important ones to a nation or a community—will thrive in a degree equal to any part of the state. Our industry can be so varied, that a failure of crops can never happen in every case, and when crops shall fail, our fine timber, our quarries, and our mines, will afford an ample occasion for labor and most abundant remuneration for energetic industry. In these directions the county offers great inducements to the employment of capital and labor.

Nowhere is better coal for mechanical purposes, for making coke and gas. An analysis of the coal from the mines of the Carbondale Coal and Coke Company, show it to be especially rich in carbon and free from the impurities of sulphuret of iron. It may therefore be regarded as among the best coals of the whole country, and as it lies near the surface and is not in a situation to be deluged with water, it can be raised with the greatest economy.

This coal is in great demand in St. Louis, and in places where manufacturing is largely carried on. The Grand Tower Mining, and Transportation Company has mines of excellent coal at Mt. Carbon, and furnaces at Grand



Tower. This company has large interests in the county, and by its railroad and mines, and manufacturing has accomplished much to make available our industrial advantages. By its enterprise a tri-weekly steamboat runs from St. Louis to Grand Tower. Other mines of coal are worked by various companies, Gartside and other names.

Four railroads traverse the county, and render communication with the world easy and cheap. The Illinois Central, built in 1852, runs the entire length from the line of Perry on the North, to Union on the South, and is very valuable to the fruit growers and raisers of early vegetables. On the cars of this road are often shipped many tons of strawberries and other small fruits, and in their season, grapes, peaches and apples in immense quantities. From Makanda as much as forty tons of fruit have been carried in a day. The railroad to Marion, on the east from Carbondale, runs for only a short distance in this county, but it brings large freights of cotton, tobacco, and dried fruits. The railroad from Carbondale to Grand Tower traverses the centre from east to west, and is largely devoted to coal transportation. The St. Louis and Cairo Railroad, commonly called "The Narrow Gauge," runs the whole length of the county, from north to south—more nearly along the middle, but in a tract less developed. It has many coal mines upon it, and may aid more than any other in developing a most excellent portion of the county. Along these roads villages are growing and industries are springing up, which in no distant day will cause the county to be one of the most populous and wealthy in this part of the State. The four on the Central (Elkville, De Sota, Carbondale, and Makanda) are fast improving, and only need good roads connecting them with the surrounding country to secure to each a largely increased trade. On the Narrow Gauge, Ava, Gale, Murphysboro', Eltham and Pomona, will become centres of trade in due time. Murphysboro', in fact, is already a great centre of coal operations, and boasts an enterprising array of merchants, lawyers, and other business men. There are other villages and hamlets, not on railways, which are pleasant, and many a prairie or settlement contains a virtuous, intelligent and enterprising population.

Agricultural pursuits are in fact the leading employments of the people, and the rich returns which they bring to those who engage in them, promise to attract strangers and reward all who devote labor to them. And the staples produced are so various as to warrant the assertion that no year or season can occur in which the prudent husbandman will be completely disappointed in his hopes. Every desirable fruit, every useful grain, every nutritive grass, is found here growing to perfection, and a season favorable to all is not infrequent, while a failure of all is regarded as an improbability—so near to an impossibility as hardly to be thought of.

The beautiful and durable brown sand-stone, of which are made the basement and trimmings of the Southern Illinois Normal University, is found abundantly in the south part of the county, in close proximity to the Illinois Central Railroad, and lies in such a situation as to be easily quarried and transported. It has a rich tint of color, often varying in shade, but always of marvelous beauty. The celebrated brown stone of Portland, Connecticut, has not more warmth of tone and gives no better architectural effects. There is also an abundance of limestone, some of a light gray color and some creamy, suitable for building or trimmings, and easily worked. The manufacture of quick-lime might be made a branch of business profitable to enterprise.

As to timber, there is none better, whether oak, or hickory, or ash, or poplar, or walnut, for agricultural implements or machinery, or for common carpentry and joiner and cabinet work, or for ornamental purposes. No finer effect can be produced than by the use of our oaks, and ash, and hickory, and walnut, for the interior finish of houses and rooms. These should, however, be used without the smirch of paint, with oil and polish: then age will give to these woods a tone and richness equal to mahogany. It is surprising that our carpenters and artisans make so small account of them, and are so willing that a painter, at a large cost, shall smear their workmanship with the unwholesomeness of lead and varnishes. It is promotive of health to live in wooden walls undisguised with any thing from which effluvia can arise. A very little more labor in smoothing and polishing these native woods, and far less cost of paint, would decidedly promote the beauty of our houses and living rooms, and increase the chances for good healthy constitutions among our children. And where every useful and pleasant tree grows as rapidly as in Southern Illinois, no one ought to be without a beautiful home, surrounded with a paradise of fruits and shade, suitable both for use and delight, for ornament and profit.

The waters of the county are nearly all carried into the Mississippi by the

Big Muddy River, a stream very crooked and sluggish. It enters the county from the east, a little north of the middle, and makes a course nearly west almost to the western border, when it turns towards the south and goes into the Mississippi at the extreme south-west corner. This irregular stream winds and curves about over bottom-lands, averaging nearly two miles in width, only a part of which, however, annually overflows: and all of which is in a high degree fertile, and could be made valuable farming land. This stream receives from the north Little Muddy, Beaucoup and Kinkaid Creeks with their several tributaries; and from the south, Crab Orchard, Little Crab Orchard, and Cedar Creeks, with their affluents. All of these are very winding, and have bottom land mostly covered with timber, and subject to frequent overflows. These bottoms, with scarcely an attempt at well planned and worked roads, with comparatively few good bridges, and with these deep, miry soils are a perplexing hindrance to travel, both social and commercial. And yet, as has been already said, a cost, not much above the annual breakage of wagons and the extra wear of teams, would make the roads passable and allow of the carriage of double the loads now moved on these by-ways where roads ought to be.

And another reason pleads for better roads and a better knowledge of Jackson County. The numerous natural curiosities in many parts of it are romantic, interesting to a mere sight-seer, and highly instructive to the man of science. In the north-west, a little out of the county, and probably partly in it, there is a range of bluffs, sand-stone and lime-rock, curiously water-worn, presenting picturesque forms worthy of careful study, as well as strangely delightful to behold. On parts of the rocks are characters and symbols cut with rude tools. The cross is among them, and forms of birds and animals. Researches would undoubtedly discover much information from this source, either concerning the aboriginal inhabitants and their history, or the French pioneers and traders, or the Jesuit missionaries, who explored this region in the early part of the seventeenth century, and possibly in the last part of the sixteenth, and left traces of their influence. The whole range of hills north of the lakes and west of Big Muddy, in Degouia, Kinkaid, and Sand Ridge Townships, is full of matter for investigation, and it is confidently hoped that the Southern Illinois Academy of Sciences will make it a duty to study this promising locality.

The lakes themselves, connected as they are with the mighty Mississippi on the one side, and the crooked Muddy on the other, and between this range of bluffs on the north, and the Fountain Bluff and Devil's Backbone on the south, afford another subject of geological investigation. They are also of great interest to the sportsman, being in winter the feeding grounds of millions of ducks, geese, swans and other game fowl. The strange formations just alluded to, and the Grand Tower in the Mississippi River, are as full of interest as anything in the State, and would well repay a large amount of study. As curious geological revelations, as simple wonders of nature, they mark Jackson County as full of more than common interest.

Further south and east of the Big Muddy, extending indeed across the county eastward, is a region of hills and cliffs which is full of surprises, of curious and instructive formations. Near Eltham station, on the St. Louis and Cairo Rail Road, is a natural bridge, formed undoubtedly by the dissolving power of the water. It appears to be an immense sandstone slab, left when the softer materials were carried away from beneath it. It is ninety feet long and nine feet wide, so that a carriage can pass over it. The height is thirty feet. It is in a wild forest, difficult to find, but romantic and provocative of research and suggestive of adventures. It might easily be made a place of popular resort for pleasure-parties for the whole country round. In the Township of Makanda, near that village, are several objects of great interest. On the west are Stone Fort and Devil's Lake, and many other points, while on the east are Pomona's Temple and Giant City, all well worth a visit and deserving a full and careful study. They are in the primitive forest, and are reached with difficulty, and hence are rarely visited and of course have been little known. Our county, in possessing these, has incentives to study, and for pleasure-seeking, far beyond the most of the counties of the State, and deserves to be further explored and advertised. Many of these bluffs are also honey-combed with caves filled with beautiful stalactites, and they invite investigation.

There are mines of lead in the southern part of the county, which, although rich in ore, are yet so difficult of access as to be excelled by other localities; so much so that it will probably be years before this ore or the silver in it will pay for working. We may therefore say, taking our county all in all, its rich bottom lands and lakes, its picturesque hills and grand bluffs, its fertile and far-looking ridges, its caves and mines, its waters and curiosities,



that nothing finer is to be found in the State. Its citizens should be proud of it, and their public spirit should be aroused to call attention to its advantages, and to develop its resources. Patriotism should glory in its history, love of nature should be proud of its varied and romantic scenery, industry may grow rich by the proper use of its resources, and domestic comfort, and even luxury, may find ample opportunities to gratify every reasonable desire. Its intelligent and enterprising people may advance in wealth, in knowledge, in refinement, and in all the arts and blessings of life. No spot is more favored, and none is more full of promises of future growth and influence. A bountiful Providence has abundantly blessed it. The people can add culture and peace.

## CHAPTER IX.

### MINERAL PRODUCTS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

**T**HE most important of these is the coal, which ages ago was stored up for the use and comfort of the coming millions of civilized men. Stored up, too, in inexhaustible quantities by a bountiful Providence. Under the greater portion of the county lie great veins of this mineral, capable of supplying the markets of the State of Illinois for a long term of years.

The history of the mining of the dusky diamonds begins almost with that of the settlement of the county. In the chapter on "Customs, Habits, and Modes of Living amongst the Early Settlers," the statement is made that copperas for dyeing cloth was used by the women. There were no shafts running down at that time into the bowels of the earth, but they procured coal by "drifting" into a hill. Coal was mined as early as 1812, but it was not until the year 1822 that work was systematically begun. In this year the "Jackson County Coal Company" began operations. A drift was opened on the south side of Muddy, near Murphysboro', which is even now worked. The products of their mine found a market far to the south, in the city of New Orleans, whither they were sent, *via* Muddy and Mississippi, by flat-boat. This company continued to operate in coal until 1864, when it was swallowed up by the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company. This company shipped coal in barges, at first, to Grand Tower, where it was used chiefly to feed the fires that roared up the great chimneys of their iron works. After the completion of the Grand Tower and Carbondale Railroad by this same company, as far as Mt. Carbon, the facilities for transportation were greatly increased, and the mining interest speedily grew to be one of the great industries of the county, employing a large capital and a great number of men. The coal produced from the mines of this county is of a very superior quality, and is without rival west of Pennsylvania.

The history of the G. T. M. M. & T. Company, the wealthiest corporation existing or that has ever existed in our county, is of sufficient importance to warrant extended notice. For the necessary facts for its compilation we are indebted greatly to its gentlemanly and efficient superintendent, Mr. Thomas M. Williamson, of Grand Tower, who has in our search for materials for this article extended us every aid and courtesy, as have also the other officials and employees.

#### GRAND TOWER MINING, MANUFACTURING, AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

A more complete sketch of this great corporation, which has invested more capital in our limits, and done more to develop the great resources of our county than any that ever has operated here, will be found at the proper place. It seems fit here to speak only of their operations in coal. This company owns three shafts, and one drift mine or tunnel. They possess 6,000 acres of coal lands, most of which has not yet been worked or opened. These shafts are all contiguous to their railroad line, and are on the south side of Muddy, near Murphysboro'. Their first shaft was sunk in 1867, the next in 1868, the next in 1869, and the tunnel in 1872. The company have now in their employ 700 men, the greater part of whom are miners.

The greatest amount of coal hoisted in any one day was 1,460 tons.

They now pay 75 cents per ton to their colliers; the highest price ever paid was \$1.10.

This company supply the steam-boats that ply on the Mississippi with fuel.

For transporting their coal to the river their facilities are ample, as they own 260 coal cars. They also use, in delivering coal to the steamers, flat-barges, of which they own eight.

The steamers load on their up trip. They take the loaded barges alongside, and unload on the way up stream. The company send a man along, who, when the barges are emptied and cast loose, pilots them to the company's wharf. The company own also a tug-boat, which supplies coal to river towns, as ordered.

The vein varies in thickness from 5 to 7 feet, and it is needless to say is of excellent quality.

They supply the Carbondale furnaces with all the coal used in their great smelting furnaces, and have supplied them since 1868.

This company began its mining operations in Jackson county in 1866.

#### GARTSIDE COAL COMPANY.

This company is one that has operated very extensively in Jackson County coal. It was organized May 1st, 1872, by Joseph Gartside, now deceased, who was one of the heaviest dealers in coal that have ever operated in the Mississippi Valley. His residence was in St. Louis, but his mining operations were chiefly confined to Illinois. In St. Clair county he had a number of mines, notably the Alma mines, and those at O'Fallon, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man, and the name of "Joe Gartside" became, where he was known and appreciated, synonymous for pluck and energy. He did much in his time for the development of the coal interests of our county, and merits a better notice than he has yet received. The amount of capital invested by Mr. Gartside in his operations in coal in Jackson County is stated to have been \$720,000. He sunk four shafts, known as No. 1, 2, 4, and 5. It had been intended to have 5 shafts, but No. 3 was never opened. At one time, before the depression of the iron interest which followed the panic of 1873, and which has not even yet entirely ceased, this company employed 400 men. The highest price paid per ton for mining was \$1.10. The products of the 4 shafts found their principal market at South St. Louis, whither the coal went, to feed the great iron and blast furnaces for which that place is celebrated. Local sales were made, however, along the road from Cairo to St. Louis, and these were, by no means, inconsiderable. The largest product for any one year from their mines in this county, which, it may be well to state, are all near Murphysboro', was 60,000 tons. The coal was sent to market altogether by rail. The principal vein, and the only one worked, is 7 feet in thickness, and, it is hardly necessary to state a fact well known to all, is of superior quality, commanding the highest price in the market. Although the impression seems very generally to obtain that mining is a hazardous business, statistics contradict the notion. At the time of this writing more than five years have elapsed since the Gartside Company begun work in this county, a large number of men has been almost constantly employed in digging the "dusky diamonds underneath the ground," yet the records show that only one man has been killed, while none have been permanently disabled.

The accidents that have occurred average but two per month, and these are mostly of a trivial character resulting from carelessness and inattention of the miners themselves. The reason why so apparently perilous a business is really devoid of serious dangers, is owing doubtless to two sufficient reasons. In the first place every safe-guard that the law requires is strictly observed, and in addition every other that experience and ingenuity can suggest. In the second place, the miners form a class of people wedded to their occupation, and in many cases are distinct from other people. The son in a large majority of cases is apprenticed to the business under the watchful care and attentive eye of his father, who is prompt to advise, and quick to impart his experience for the benefit of his son. The consequence is that few are to be found in mines who, from lack of experience or proper training invite danger and death. The little child of the collier, has heard many times, while seated at his father's table or around the family hearthstone, of the accidents to which the miner is peculiarly liable, and of the means of preventing them; before his eyes have ever looked upon the shadowy world, where strong men tear in the dark at the earth's heart core, and where he too one day will follow the occupation of his ancestors. He is half a miner before his feeble arms can wield the pick. Miners work together in pairs. An average day's work is three tons.

David B. Thomas and his son, aged eighteen, are credited with having performed the most profitable month's work ever done for this company by



a miner and his partner, and for this they received \$195. The total length of railroad in mines of this company is five miles, and the number of acres of coal taken out reaches thirty. The daily product, when a full set of hands is employed, is 600 tons. Shaft No. 1, was sunk by W. C. Tippet, while No. 4 was dug by his son William.

The first hole sunk at No. 1, had to be abandoned, on account of quicksand which was encountered, and entailing a loss on the company of \$2000. No. 2, was sunk by Robert Scott.

The heirs of Joseph Gartside compose the company at present. They are Charles E. Gartside, Joseph Gartside, Jr., Mrs. Gartside, relict of Joseph, Sr., and her three daughters, resident at St. Louis.

The company as soon as the market revives sufficiently to justify it, will again employ men by the hundred. For several years the miners of this country have been less prosperous than is usual for men of such splendid physique, and industrious habits. In some cases there has been suffering followed by violence. Through all these trying times, the miners of this county as a class have been found upon the side of order and of law.

#### LEWIS COAL COMPANY.

This corporation dates from July 1st, 1872. The officers are as follows: W. J. Lewis, President and Treasurer; P. Harvey, Secretary, and John Yoch Superintendent. A large capital is employed. There is but one shaft. This company employ about 100 men. The highest price paid per ton for mining was \$1.10. The principal part of their coal reaches its market in South St. Louis, but they supply a local demand from St. Louis as far south as Cairo. Their vein is a little less than six feet in thickness, and is like all of our coal, of most excellent quality, and hence is in good demand. One man has lost his life, and one has been maimed for the rest of his days. Only six men have been injured since the organization of the company, which is evidence of the humane care of the company for the lives of its employees.

Robert Morris and Hen. Forsythe, have accomplished the largest month's work of any two men that have been in the service of this company. They were paid for this as the books of the company show \$220, but pay was better then than at present. The railroad which conveyed coal from the mining sections to the shaft, to be hoisted to the outer world is two miles in aggregate length. The average daily production is 200 tons. The shaft was sunk under the supervision of Joseph Short, a man of experience and energy. Mr. James Jeffrey, an engineer, has been in the continuous employ of the company since fire was first lighted under the boilers. The vein of slate superimposed upon the vein of coal, is ten inches in thickness. This company is prosperous and enterprising, and find ready sale at paying prices for all the coal they can send to market. They ship over the Cairo and St. Louis railroad, better known as the Narrow Gauge.

#### CARBON HILL MINES.

These mines are located about one mile south-east of Carbondale, and are the property of Col. D. H. Brush. The coal lands are a portion of those entered by the first coal operator in the county, Mr. Holden, who prospected for the valuable mineral as early as 1856 or '7. This mine is pronounced by the Inspector of Mining, one of the best arranged of any in southern Illinois. The depth of the shaft is but forty-five feet, yet the coal is taken out at a hundred feet below the surface. The manager of the mine, Mr. Sam. T. Brush, has, at considerable expense, had dug a tunnel for the purpose of draining the mine, and this was highly successful, hence the dryness of this mine as compared with others which cannot be so drained.

The vein of coal, which is of good quality, is four feet in thickness. This coal is much used in Carbondale, by the mills and citizens generally. The daily product reaches sometimes 1,000 bushels per day, though 500 is nearer the average. The hoisting apparatus is driven by horse-power, although arranged for steam, which will be applied as soon as the revival of the coal interest will justify it. That day will soon come. Then will the inexhaustible mines of our great county, teem with human forms engaged in digging the "dusky diamonds."

The coal product of this county has been large in the past, but it is destined to be larger in the near future. Her coal commands the highest price in the markets of any west of Pittsburg, and will always be in demand. Her facilities for cheap transportation to market are unsurpassed, and she can supply all calls that may be made upon her.

There are quite a number of shafts in different parts of the county, but the above, are all that merit especial mention, with perhaps an excellent mine that is situated about one mile to the north-east of De Sota, and which supplies that town with coal.

In European countries already, are the political economists, estimating the number of years that will elapse before their supply of fuel will be exhausted. Ages and æons of ages must elapse, before such calculations regarding our supply, will be indulged in.

Missouri has the iron, but we possess the coal, and her iron must needs travel to our furnaces.

#### THE MORE VALUABLE KINDS OF STONE.

Jackson County has the distinction, of which its citizens may be proud, of furnishing the finest quality of stone for building and ornamental purposes to be found in the great Mississippi valley. This may seem to be a strong assertion, but it is capable of substantiation. The southern part of the county affords a brown or reddish-brown sandstone, similar in appearance, but far superior in quality, to the famous Connecticut or New York sandstone. This stone is coming more and more into demand as its virtues become known. The Custom House at Evansville, Indiana, is built entirely of this. It has been extensively used in Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis. The extensive quarries, two in number, are situated on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, about four miles south of Carbondale.

A white sandstone, equal to this in fineness of grain and quality, is found in inexhaustible quantities, at what is known as Big Hill, near Grand Tower, in the western part of the county, in close proximity to the Grand Tower and Carbondale railroad. Both of the varieties of sandstone have been freely used in the noble building of the Southern Illinois Normal University and on the magnificent new State House at Springfield. The entire trimmings of the north, south and east fronts of the Capital, are of Jackson County sandstone. The stately Doric columns of that most noble pile are of red, and the Corinthian, or to speak more accurately, the Composite capitals, are carved from the white variety, as are also the bases, and the elegant cornice over the arched entrance. The spandrels are composed of the red, except the centre, which is white, and the blending of the two colors is most harmonious, and its effect very fine.

Further, the mighty eagle which forms the keystone of the grand arch over the main doorway, and seems to watch jealously over the liberties of the people of this mighty Commonwealth, is elaborately carved out of the red sandstone of this county.

The ornamental carvings of windows and doorways of the State Normal at Carbondale, are all of these two varieties of stone. But why say more? Enough has been said to prove the truth of the assertion that *the best sandstone in the great valley*, is found in this county. Not many years will pass, ere these quarries will "teem with human forms," and no elegant private mansion, or splendid public building, will be considered complete without its elaborate ornamental carvings and relief-work are composed of Jackson county sandstone.

But our county not alone boasts herself upon her sandstone. About four miles from Grand Tower on the Big Muddy river, are found extensive quarries of marble, of fine quality, and susceptible of receiving a high polish. This also, is destined to be widely used. In many portions of the county, notably in the western part, is found limestone of excellent quality, for building purposes, and in quantities sufficient to supply the needs of the entire State.

## CHAPTER X.

### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.



THE principal industry of our people is agriculture. From the assessor's valuation tables for 1877, we find that the number of acres of wheat is 43,123. Estimating the average yield at 16 bushels per acre, which is rather under than over, we find that the number of bushels of wheat produced in Jackson County is 689,969.

The acreage of corn is given as 31,269, and the average yield is near 35 bushels. Whence it will be seen that the number of bushels of corn produced by Jackson County is 1,094,415.



The oat acreage is 4571. Estimating the average yield at 30 bushels, it appears that Jackson County produces annually about 138,000 bushels of oats. The number of acres of meadow land is reported as 6486. Let us assume that the average yield of hay in tons per acre is 2, and we have about 130,000 as the hay product of the county.

The value of the wheat crop is about . . . . .	\$700,000
Of the corn crop about . . . . .	440,000
Of the oat crop about . . . . .	60,000
And of the hay crop . . . . .	130,000

Making the total value of these four crops . . . . . \$1,330,000

The number of acres in orchard is 3,524, and in enclosed pasture 8,883, and of enclosed woodland 171,467. No figures are accessible to enable us to give an estimate of the value of the fruit crop, which is very great, especially in the southern part of the county; nor of the potato yield, which is not very valuable perhaps.

The total value of all agricultural products, including stock raising, is certainly in excess of \$300,000; and is most likely nearer \$400,000 than \$300,000.

This great industry employs a majority of the people of the county who possess all of the sterling virtues of the rural free-holder. Directly upon the broad shoulders of the cultivator of the soil rests the prosperity of every other class of men. He is the autocrat who holds in his hands the destinies of men. His prosperity means universal prosperity; his failure brings distress sooner or later upon all. With the poet we say to the honest tiller of the soil:

"Ply your hands with busy care  
While the sun is shining bright,  
Briskly drive the polished share  
Ere the gloaming of the night:

Labor still, there still is need,  
Pulverize the fruitful soil,  
Bury the prolific seed,  
Earth shall well requite your toil.

All the millions must be fed,  
All dependent on the sod,  
All must look to you for bread.  
Faithful steward be of God."

It is unfortunate for us that we have so few manufactures in our county. We have, for instance, most excellent timber, which is sawed into lumber and sent to the north to be used in the manufacture of farm machinery and implements, and the farmer, who buys, has to pay the extra expense of shipping each way. It is time that a more liberal policy be adopted towards capitalists who have money to invest in manufactures. They should be urged to come and invest within our limits. The reaction and depression which followed the feverish expansion of all industries by the war, is passing away. The farmer, again, is beginning to receive the just recompense of his hard and honest labor. Prosperity is setting in upon us like a mighty tide. The result of increased confidence in the return of good prices is seen in the increased acreage of grain planted over last year. More acres are in wheat to-day in our county than was ever before known. The future of the agriculturist is indeed promising.

Old methods of farming are passing away. The sickle with which the early settlers reaped the golden grain rusts upon the wall, and near it may be seen the more modern cradle. The reaper has supplanted them, and its cheerful clatter in the days when the fields grow yellow, is heard throughout all our borders. Gone is the flail of which poets have sweetly sung, and instead the farmer uses the steam-thresher, which if less poetical, is far superior to the ancient implement.

Our country is yet young. The child is yet in its mother's arms that will see the great fertile surface of our county all laid under contribution by skilful husbandmen, and producing abundantly.

Its broad breast is capable of supporting, instead of 25,000, a half-million of people. And one day they will be here. The tramp of their coming feet may even now be heard in imagination.

We are in the midst of the great wheat zone of our continent, and of course are provided with mills. We have many most excellent merchant mills, whose brands command the very highest market price. The number and capacity of these may be seen by a reference to the portion of the

work devoted to township sketches—space forbids their further mention here.

Through the kindness of E. B. Pellet, Secretary, we are enabled to present the following sketch of an association that has done and is doing much to improve the strains of stock and methods of farming in this county:

#### THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first public Fair was held near Murphysboro', in the fall of 1858, when, owing to the beginning of the civil war, no more fairs were held until 1867. In 1867 and 1868 fairs were held in De Soto, under the auspices of some of our enterprising farmers, which met with such unexpected success that a company was organized in the spring of 1869. The company purchased 20 acres of ground, near Murphysboro', at a cost of \$1,500, erected conveniences, procured articles of association from the Secretary of State, on the 4th day of August, 1850, and were known as the Jackson County Agricultural and Joint Stock Association. The capital stock was five thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares at twenty-five dollars each. The incorporators were John M. Gill, Thos. M. Logan, Logan Wheeler, Geo. G. Will, Wm. H. Davis, Philip Kimmel, Sr., C. B. Dishon, P. H. Hall, Isaac Kimmel, Wm. E. Talbott, S. S. Hall, James W. Hall, and Israel Blanchard.

The association continued its regular annual exhibition under the articles of association, until August 10, 1872, when it adopted the act of the Legislature, passed and approved April 17, 1871, providing for a Department of Agriculture. The name was then changed to the "Jackson County Agricultural Board," by which name it is now known. The Fairs have been regularly held on the grounds. The next fair will be held October.

The present Board of Directors are, Messrs. R. A. Beasley, Geo. G. Will, Henry Thompson, N. T. Eakin and Edward Worthen, all of whom are practical farmers. The officers of the Board are, R. A. Beasley, President, E. B. Pellet, Secretary, G. G. Will, Treasurer.

## CHAPTER XI

### FAUNA AND FLORA.

BY ROBERT ALLYN, LL.D.



HERE are eighteen townships in the county, viz.: Ava, Elkhaville, Vergennes, Ora, Bradley, Degognia, Kinkaid, Levana, Somerset, De Soto, Carbondale, Murphysboro', Sand Ridge, Big Hill, Big Lake, Grand Tower, Ridge, and Makanda. Some of these are largely composed of bottom land and marshes, as Big Lake, for an example; and others have much prairie surface, as in Vergennes and Elkhaville. The history of each of these is to be written, and nothing further need be here said. The Fauna and Flora of these prairies and valleys and hills are curious and very interesting to science. The animals, large and small, useful and annoying to man, are too numerous to be recited and described here. The same may be said of the plants, annual and perennial. It is highly proper, however, to enumerate some of the most common of these in both kingdoms.

The deer indigenous to this territory was of two kinds—the American Deer (*cervus Virginianus*) and the White-tailed Deer (*cervus leucurus*). The latter is still found in the county, and affords rare sport to huntsmen. The buffalo was undoubtedly a denizen of our plains. For a long time before the settlers came, this noble animal had departed, as had the mammoth. Besides the deer and rabbit, and gray and fox-squirrels, there are few game animals. There are more of birds, as the turkey—the noblest of wild fowls—requiring most of art to shoot, and affording the most delicious food. The prairie-hen and water-fowl were also abundant, and easily approached in the early days, but now have grown so shy as to be obtained only with difficulty. It would be almost impossible within the limits of this article to name the various species of birds which frequent our waters and forests. Birds of passage, geese, ducks, pigeons, teal, and others haunt our lakes, and at special seasons darken the air. Then nearly all the warblers, and a hundred others, migrate through our county, from the sober garden-swallow and



phoebe to the gay tanager and bobolink. This latter bird most commonly passes our latitude before he adopts his soldier uniform of black and white and takes up his rattling song. And when he returns in autumn, it is with a quaker coat and a silent tongue, both suggestive of his destiny to become fat and idle.

Several species of the native animals, and probably many aboriginal plants also, have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding their congenial food appropriated by stronger races. The Indian himself, aside from that peculiar hostility which the English blood appears to have to any foreign stain, has proved himself averse to a dwelling-place among us, and has disappeared. So the bison departed on the advent of the hunter-tribe, which for a short period preceded the settlers. The deer has almost gone, and the wild-turkey and prairie-hen only maintain a stolen right to life by superior art in hiding. The wolf was such an enemy as could not be tolerated, and the fox still exists only by a more acute cunning. The gopher and porcupine have long since left for other haunts, as did the beaver, which was too valuable a prize to be left undisturbed in his native clime. To take the place of these, rats and mice have followed civilized man, as have a host of insects, to be his torment, and an inducement to vigilance and industry.

In the vegetable kingdom, how many have fled we can scarcely guess. But the buffalo grass, which only grew on parts of our prairies, and perhaps not at all in our county, and almost wholly the large pampas grass, have given place to blue grass, which, in places where our domestic cattle feed, is rapidly and quietly displacing all others. How many weeds have been naturalized by man can only be conjectured. They have come along with useful plants and flowers, and serve almost as well to mark man's progress as do his biddings. And how many birds follow man! It is one of the facts to be marked that in the temperate zone the uncultivated forests maintain comparatively few of the smaller birds, particularly those whose songs delight the ear. The honey-bee also accompanies civilization, though its swarms do often escape and go in advance. In respect to grasses, birds and bees then, no less than weeds and annoying bugs, we have brought a great immigration to the county, and we have driven off the many tribes of aboriginal men and animals.

The fish of our streams are the cat, the bass, and the sun-fish. There are perch and others, but only the bass is a real game fish, and this often affords the finest sport.

The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pink-root, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are gathered and afford a supply of herbs valuable for the shelves of the apothecary. The plants for beauty are the phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eye-bright, gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows, and brooksides. The common names alone are given above, because so few would recognize them in any other dress. Besides, we have climbing vines, the trumpet-creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis and the grape, which fill our woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. But our trees and grasses, one so lordly and permanent, the other so humble and transient, are the true glories of our county. The tulip tree often eighty feet in diameter, and nearly two hundred feet high. The oak, with at least its twenty varieties, the hickory with as many more species, the pecan, the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort with leaves large as a man's hand, to that which bears leaves scarcely larger than a thumb-nail, the majestic honey locust, with its threats of thorns, the black walnut, so tall and straight in its bole, the hackberry, the gum tree, black and sweet, the giant cottonwoods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of our soil, and the mildness of our climate. While the blue-grass in its ten varieties, the timothy and redtop, with clover so abundant in succulence, prove how easy it might be to make ours a country for dairies, as it has been shown to be a place for wheat and maize. Our marshes too, produce in rank luxuriance numerous kinds of sedges, which really ought to be in some way made useful. While the broad prairies still teem in some spots with the tall pampas grass, and brilliant wild flowers of the wilderness, no land can show a larger variety either useful or beautiful.

There are shrubs, which, for beauty of leaf and glory of autumn berries, ought by no means to be omitted from our list of attractions. The wahoo shows a wonderful brilliancy of scarlet fruit, which fairly seems to set the bottoms where it grows into flame; and the fire bush-speckled alder, as it is elsewhere named—is if possible even more gorgeous—with its loads of crimson berries which remain nearly the whole winter. These are easily transplanted and might be made to adorn the lawns and gardens of our citizens,

and add a cheerfulness to our homes, and if they were judiciously mingled with evergreens, no picture could be finer at Christmas, than any settler's cabin or farmer's house could show to the passing traveler.

The pawpaw, is another shrub which has a beautiful foliage, and a fruit to most tastes very delicious, and if it were cultivated under the name of the custard-apple, as some sections call it, it would be a luxury indeed. There is no doubt that careful selection of seeds, and proper culture would at once increase the amount of fruit born by the shrub, and reduce the number and size of the seeds, while adding to the pulp till this should be even better than the banana. The same may be said of the persimmon, so acrid and astringent in its early state, and so date-like and sugary when fully ripened by frosts. If these fruits could be allowed half the care and scientific attention which the pear has had from the Hollanders, it is quite certain that they might become as luscious, and desirable as the peach or plum. They are native trees and appear to resist the insects, and accidents which overtake our imported trees, and if our planters would turn their studies and energies in this direction, America might add to the wealth and comfort of the world in them, as she has in the turkey and potato.

This would be the place to speak more fully of the original trees and shrubs of the county, and of the animals indigenous to the section. But to give a simple scientific description of these would profit common readers little, and would only repeat what is already familiar to the learned. And to enumerate the well-known names of our wild beasts, and fowls and plants, would add little to the interest of this volume. The day is not very distant in the past, when a good hunter was certain to kill game enough—turkey or grouse, squirrel or rabbit, deer or coon—before breakfast time, to support his family a week. He was certain to find duck or geese in their season, and able thus to defy want. Little work was needed to sustain life and rear healthful children, and being much in the open air was favorable to health and longevity. Then wild fruits, plums, grapes, crab-apples, pawpaws, may-apples, and nuts, pecans, walnuts, hazel, and hickory, abounded, and offered themselves in unlimited luxury to all who desired them. It was an easy thing to supply a family with these things. Mast was so abundant that multitudes of hogs could sustain themselves in the forests with scarcely a care on the part of their owners, and with game so plenty it is no wonder that indolence should have been common among the people. So long as the wants of the people were few and simple, there was small need of hard hand labor, or much frugality. People were sure that famine would not reach them, and, as all were equal, and now wished to display a wealth they did not possess, they simply lived in content and listened to the storm of anxiety and warfare elsewhere.

But there came over the country a wave of speculation in the raising of fruit. The climate and soil, and the direct line to a market which the Illinois Central Rail Road offered, opened men's minds to ambition, and their land to speculation, and for several years nothing was thought of but either how to sell a farm or to raise a crop of peaches which should astonish the world. No business is more promising, and none has absorbed so much capital. Since fruit-growing has been made a leading business of our county, the citizens have mostly devoted themselves to it, and the section is one which ships largely by all trains to the northern market. Of course there is danger that by a continual transportation of this fruit—the best growth of the soil—in fact almost the soil itself—the land will become impoverished unless by skillful husbandry it can be restored. What manures are needed to keep up the vitality and productiveness of the grape and of the peach; how to destroy the apple-borer and the curculio and fruit worm; by what arts to circumvent the chinch bug, and potato beetle, and army worm; these are questions for every citizen and farmer to ponder, and scientific men should be alert to destroy these enemies of the race. Birds should be protected, and such as destroy insects and larvæ should be artificially bred, if possible, till our woods and meadows are vocal with the songs of these best assistants of man in the work of defending growing crops. The quail, the robin and thrush, the sparrows and fly-catchers, the swallows and night-hawks, should not simply be tolerated; they should be welcomed and harbored. So the blue birds and wrens, the woodpeckers, and even the noisy jays, should feel at home everywhere. The orioles and tanagers, the cat bird and mocking bird, ought to be almost domesticated and greeted as companions. Some berries these birds will of course destroy, but the armies of noxious creatures they will slay would have destroyed tenfold more in almost any one year, and very soon would have consumed all the hopes of the husbandman. Our writing would fail of its point if it should omit to emphasize this matter and enforce it on the attention of the whole community. Its importance can scarcely be



overrated, and the whole community should be a grand parliament to enact regulations and to enforce customs which should aid every insectivorous bird to find a nest, and rear many broods of young each year in our orchards and forests, till these should sweep away, and forever, the pests which now prey upon our noblest industry—agriculture. The farmer cannot protect himself alone, as the merchant can his goods, from flies and weevils, and worms, and bugs; but the birds can do it by their greediness and vigilance. Why shall it not be considered a crime to hunt a bird at certain seasons, or at any time, to break up its nest? Birds add so much to the beauty and cheerfulness of a home, and are so useful in a thousand ways, that they fully merit protection not only by the statute law, but the universal custom and constant diligence of every citizen of a land that would have its agriculture, and through it every other interest, assured of prosperity.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876:

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit-growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue birds, Tit-mice or Chickadees; Warblers, (small summer birds, with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens); Swallows; Vireos, (small birds called green-necks); all birds known as Woodpeckers, except sap-sucker (*Picus varius*); this bird is *entirely injurious*, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head of a dark, bright red; the male have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the inner margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other, most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit: The Hairy Woodpecker (*Picus villosus et vars*), and the Downy Woodpecker (*Picus pubescens et vars*). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males only, (The Yellow-Hammer, or Flecker, *Colaptes auratus*, is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the Sap-Sucker; it is a much larger bird.) The Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) sometimes pecks into apples, and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division (2d). The Wrens, Ground Robin (known as Chervink), Meadow Lark, all the Flycatchers, the King Bird, or bee-catcher, Whip-poor-will, Night Hawk, or goat-sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee, or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolink, (!) American Cuckoos, Plovers, Snipe (Upland), Grosbeaks and other Finches (*Fringillidall*), Quails, Song Sparrow, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warbler, Indigo Bird, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls, except geese.

## 2D.—BIRDS OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also, noxious or destructive qualities, in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat-bird are *very* valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also *very* obnoxious to the small fruit-growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) is not only destructive to grains and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nests, eggs and young of smaller and better birds. I think that notwithstanding his great beauty and sauciness, that he should be placed in the last list.) Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat-bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay-bird or Blue-Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons and Mocking Birds. There are many other birds that should be placed in one or the other of the foregoing lists; but it will serve as a rule, to preserve all birds not named in the two last lists. Those in the second list, the commission thought should not be preserved by legal enactments, but leave each person to have his option as to destroying them or not. Those named in the next and last list, should be destroyed by all, whenever opportunity offers.

## 3D.—BIRDS THAT SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED.

Sap-Sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, (oh, what a pity,) Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (*Ampelis cedrorum*), Hawks and the larger Owls.

## RANUNCULACEÆ.

CLEMATIS—Crowfoots—Herbs or Woody Climbers. Viorna—This is commonly called the Leather Flower. Pitcheri—Leaves pinnate—leaflets roughened with the netted veins. ANEMONE—Wind-flower. Cylindrica. HEPATICA—Liverworts—Flowers blue, varying to white, neat and elegant, becoming double in cultivation—los with 3 round lobes. Triloba. Acutiloba—los with 3 acute lobes. Flowers violet blue to rose purple. THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue. Dioicum—Dry Woods, &c. Purpurascens—Low grounds, borders of thickets, &c. Cornuti. RANUNCULUS—Butter-cups. Multifidus—Ponds, throughout the State—Yellow water-crowfoot. Oblongifolius. Abortivus—Flowers very small and pretty. Var. Micranthus—Pale green—flowers small. Fascicularis—Early Crowfoot. Repens—Showy flowers. MYOSURUS—Mouse Tail—a curious little plant. Minimus. ISOPYRUM—False one Anemone—Very pretty. Bitermatum. AQUILEGIA—Columbine. Canadensis—very smooth—round wedge form—nodding flowers—yellow within—stamens and styles yellow. DELPHINIUM—Larkspur. Tricorne—Flowers blue, white. HYDRASTIS—Turmeric-root. Canadensis—Terminal flowers—reddish white—fruit crimson. ACTÆA—Baneberry. Albal.

## MANOLIACEÆ.

MAGNOLIA—Named for Prof. Magnol of the 17th Century. Acuminata—Cucumber tree. LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree—Whitewood. Tulipifera—A noble tree, beautiful in foliage and flowers.

## ANONACEÆ.

ASIMINA—Anonads. Triloba—Eatable in October.

## MENISPERMACEÆ.

COCCULUS—Shrubs—twining or climbing. Carolinus. MENISPERMUM—Moon seed—that is crescent shaped. Canadense—Flowers in July—fruit resembles grapes. CALYCOCARPUM—Cup-seed. Lyoni—Flowers small.

## BERBERIDACEÆ—Herbs or Shrubs.

CAULOPHYLLUM. Thalictroides—Pappoose Root. PODOPHYLLUM—May Apple—Fruit size of plum, with strawberry flavor—Leaves and root poisonous. Peltatum.

## MYMPHÆACEÆ—Herbs Aquatic in Deep Water.

NELUMBium. Luteum—A magnificent aquatic—leaves, erect, round. NUPHAR—Yellow Pond Lily—Flowers deep yellow. Advena. Sagittifolia—Leaves oblong.

## PAPAVERACEÆ—Poppy-worts, Herbs.

ARGEMONE—Prickly Poppy. Mexicana—Yellow varying to white. STYLOPHORUM. Diphyllum. SANGUINARIA—Blood-root. Canadensis. An interesting flower.

## FUMARIACEÆ—Fume-worts, Herbs.

DICENTRA—Ear-drop. Cucullaria—White Ear-drop. NASTURTIUM—Water-Cress. Sessiliflorum—Erect stem—Small flowers. Palustre—Marsh Cress. Armoracia—Horse-radish. DENTARIA. Lacinia-ta. CARDAMINE. Rhomboidea—Bitter Cress. Hirsuta. Var. Sylvatica. ARABIS—Rock Cress. Ludoviciana. SISYMBRIUM—Canescens—Tansey Mustard. BRASSICA—Cabbage Mustard, &c. Nigra—Black Mustard. DRABA—Brachycarpa. Caroliniana. CAPSELLA—Bursa-pastoris. Shepherd's purse. LEPIDIUM—Virginicum. Pepper Grass. Intermedium.

## VIOLACEÆ—Violets.

VIOLA—Pansy Violets. Cucullata. Var. Palmata—Large flowers. Pedata—Smooth and beautiful. Flowers large, violet-blue. Sagittata—Prairies and fields. Striata—Wet grounds. Flowers cream-white. PUBESCENS.



CISTACEÆ—*Rock Roses.*

HELIANTHEMUM.—Rock Rose. Canadense—Known as Frost Plant. Minor—Summer.

HYPERICACEÆ—*St. John's Wort.*

ASCYRUM.—St. Peter's Wort—Crux Andrea—St. Andrew's Cross. HYPERICUM.—St. John's Wort. Prolificum. Sphærocarpon. Corymbosum. Mutilum. Drummondii. Sarothra.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ—*Pink Worts. (Herbs with swollen joints.)*

SAPONARIA.—Officinalis. Bouncing Bet. White. VACCARIA.—Vulgaris. SILENE.—Catch Fly. Covered with a viscid secretion. Stellata. Antirrhina. Snap-dragon. Catch-fly. LYCHNIS. Githago. STELLARIA.—Star Chickweed. Media. Longifolia. CERASTIUM. Nutans. SAGINA.—Pearl Wort. Subulata. ANYCHIA. Dichotoma. MOLLUGO. Verticillata.

## PORTULACEÆ.

PORTULACA. Purslanes. Oleracea—Common Purslane—Reddish Stems—prostrate—plant smooth, succulent. CLAYTONIA.—Spring Beauty. Virginica.—Flowers roseate.

MALVACEÆ.—*Mallows, Herbs, or Shrubs.*

SIDA. Spinosa. ABUTILON.—Indian Mallow. HIBISCUS. Moscheutos. Grandiflorus. Trionum.—Flower of an Hour.

TILIACEÆ.—*Linden Blooms.*

TILIA.—Linden Tree. Americana.—Bass wood.

LINACEÆ.—*Or Flax Worts*

LINUM.—Flax. Virginianum.

GERANIACEÆ.—*Herbs or Shrubs.*

GERANIUM.—Crane's Bill. Maculatum. Carolinianum. IMPATIENS.—or Touch-Me-Not. Pallida. Fulva. OXALIS.—Wood Sorrel. Viola—Purple Flowers. Stricta.—Yellow Flowers.

RUTACEÆ.—*Rue Worts.*

Generally trees or Shrubs. PTELEA.—Shrub Tre-foil. Trifoliata.

ANACARDIACEÆ.—*Or the Sumacs.*

RHUS. Glabra Copallina—Mountain Sumac. Toxicodendron—Poison Oak—Poison Ivy. Aromatica—Sweet Sumac.

VITACEÆ.—*Vines.*

VITIS.—Grape Vines. Æstivalis—Fruit deep blue—ripe in Sept. Cinerea. Cordifolia—Frost Grape. Indivisa. Bipinnata—Fruit small, black. AMPELOPSIS. Quinquefolia (woods; common).

RHAMNACEÆ.—*Or Buckthorns.*

FRANGULA. Caroliniana (river banks. Grand Tower, Jackson county, Vasey, Brendel, &c.; Union, Wolf). CEANOTHUS.—Jersey Tea—Red-Root. Americanus (dry prairies and barrens; common).

CELASTRACEÆ.—*Or Staff Trees.*

CELASTRUS. Scandens (woods along streams; common). EUONYMUS.—Burning Bush. Atropurpureus—Crimson fruit, (rich woods; common). var. Obovatus (Riverside, Cook county, Babcock, Munroe. Jackson county, Vasey; rare).

SAPINDACEÆ.—*Maple Worts.*

STAPHYLEA.—Bladder Nut. Trifolia (woods along streams; frequent); ÆSCULUS.—Horse Chestnut—Buckeye. Glabra (river banks. Henderson county; Peoria, Brendel; and southward; common. A tree with smooth fruit, near Oquawka. ACER.—Maple. Saccharinum—Sugar Maple, Rock Maple (river banks; common). var. Nigrum—Black Maple, Sugar Tree. (Hancock county, Mead; and southward. Dasy carpum—White Maple (river banks; common). Rubrum—Red Maple—Swamp Maple (river banks. Marion county, Bebb; and common southward. NEGUNDO.—Box elder or Ash—Maple—a handsome tree. Aceroides (river banks; common).

POLYGALACEÆ.—*Or Milkworts, Herbs or Shrubs.*

POLYGALA. Sanguinea (wet meadows; common). Verticillata (dry prairies and barrens; common).

LEGUMINOSÆ.—*Herbs, Shrubs or Trees.*

CROTALARIA.—Rattle Pod. Sagittalis. TRIFOLIUM.—Clover. Pratense—Red Clover. Reflexum—Buffalo Clover. Repens—White Clover. MELILOTUS. Alba—sweet scented Clover. PSORALEA. Melilotoides. DALEA. Alopecuroides—Flowers white and violet. PETALOSTEMON. Violaceus. Candidus. AMORPHA. Fruticosa. Canescens. ROBINIA.—Locust. Pseudacacia—Common Locust. WISTARIA. Frutescens. TEPHROSIA.—Goat's Rue—Cat-gut. Virginiana. (Prairies and barrens. Common.) ASTRAGALUS.—Milk Vetch. Canadensis—tall. DESMODIUM.—Bush Trifol. Nudiflorum. Acuminatum. Pauciflorum. Rotundifolium—plant prostrate, downy. Cauescens. Cuspidatum. Lævigatum. Viridiflorum. Canadense. LESPEDEZA.—Bush Clover. Procumbens. Viola—(The varieties divergens, sessiliflora and angustifolia all occur in the State.) Hirta—reddish white flowers. Capitata—Bush Clover. Varieties, Angustifolia. STYLOSANTHES.—Pencil Flower. APIOS. Tuberosa—Ground nut. PHASEOLUS.—Kidney Bean. Diversifolius. Helvolus. CLITORIA. Mariana. (In Jackson County). AMPHICARPEA. Monoica. BAPTISIA. Leucantha. Leucophæa. CERCIS. Canadensis. CASSIA.—or Cenna. Marilandica—American Senna. Chamæcrista—Sensitive pea. Wild sensitive plant. Nictitans. GYMNOCLADUS.—or Coffee tree. Canadensis. GLEDITSCHIA.—or Honey Locust. Triacanthos. Monosperma—Water Locust.

ROSACEÆ.—*Rose Worts.*

PRUNUS.—Plum. Americana—Red Plum, Yellow Plum. Chicasa—Chickasaw Plum. Virginiana—Choke Cherry. Serotina—Black or Wild Cherry. SPIRÆA. Aruncus—Goat's Beard. GILLENIA.—Indian Physic. Stipulacea—Bowman's Root. AGRIMONIA. Eupatoria. Parviflora. GEUM. Album. Virginianum. POTENTILLA.—Cinquefoil. Norvegica. Canadensis. FRAGARIA.—Strawberry. Virginiana. Illinoensis. RUBUS.—Bramble. Occidentalis—Black Raspberry. Villosus—High Blackberry. Canadensis—Northern Dewberry. ROSA.—Rose. Setigera—Prairie Rose. Lucida—Wild-Rose. Blanda—Thornless Wild Rose. CRATÆGUS.—Thorn-Hawthorn. Coccinea—White Thorn. Crus-galli—Cock-spur Thorn. PYRUS.—Pear, Apple, &c. Coronaria—Wild Crab tree. AMELAN. CHIER.—Shad Flower. var. Oblongifolia. var. Rotundifolia. var. Alnifolia.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.—*Herbs or Shrubs.*

HYDRANGEA. Arborescens. SAXIFRAGA.—Saxifrage. Forbesii. MITELLA.—Nitrite-wort. Diphylla—Curious.

CRASSULACEÆ.—*House Leeks.*

PENTHORUM. Sedoides—Virginia Stone Crop. SEDUM.—Stone Crop.

## HAMAMELACEÆ.

HAMAMELIS. Virginica—Witch Hazel. LIQUIDAMBAR.—Sweet Gum Tree. Styriciflua.



## HALORAGÆÆ.

*Ambiguum*. var. *Capillaceum*. PROSERPINACA. *Palustris*—Mermaid Weed.

## ONAGRACEÆ.

CIRCEA—Enchanters' Nightshade. Lutetiana. GAURA. Biennis. EPILOBIUM. Coloratum. OENOTHERA—Evening Primrose. Fruticosa (low prairies, &c.; frequent). Linearis (Carbondale, Jackson County, Forbes). JUSSIEA. Repens. Decurrens. LUDWIGIA—Bastard Loosestrife. Alternifolia. Sphærocarpa. Polycarpa. Cylindrica. Palustris—Water Purslane.

## LYTHRACEÆ—Loosestrifes.

AMMANIA. Latifolia. LYTHRUM—Loosestrife. Alatum. CUPHEA. Viscosissima.

## CACTACEÆ—Indian Figs.

OPUNTIA. Rafinesquii.

## PASSIFLORACEÆ.

PASSIFLORA—Passion-Flower. Lutea.

## UMBELLIFERÆ.

SANICULA—Sanicle. Canadensis. Marilandica. ERYNGIUM. Yuccæfolium. POLYTÆNIA. Nuttallii. HERACLEUM—Cow Parsnip. Lanatum. PASTINACA. Sativa. ARCHANGELICA—Angelica. Hirsuta. THASPIUM—Golden Alexanders. Trifoliatum. ZIZIA. Integerrima. Nuttallii. CICUTA. Maculata—Water Hemlock. CRYPTOTÆNIA—Honewort. Canadensis. CHÆROPHYLLUM. Procumbens. OSMORHIZA Longistylis—Sweet Cicely. Brevistylis. ERIGENIA—Daughter of Spring. Bulbosa.

## ARALIACEÆ—Trees or Shrubs.

ARALIA. Spinosa—Wild Sarsaparilla. RACEMOSA—Pettymorrel. QUINQUEFOLIA.

## CORNACEÆ—Cornels.

CORNUS—or Dogwood. Florida—Flowering Dogwood. Sericea. Asperifolia. NYSSA—Gum Tree. Multiflora.

## CAPCIFOLIACEÆ—Honeysuckles.

SYMPHORICARPUS—Snowberry. Occidentalis. TRIOSTEUM—Feverwort—Perfoliatum. SAMBUCUS—Elder—Canadensis. VIBURNUM. Lentago—Sweet Viburnum. Prunifolium—Black Haw.

## RUBIACEÆ—Madderworts.

GALIUM. Aparine. Asprellum. Trifidum—Goose-grass. Triflorum. Pilosum. Circæzans—Wild Liqueurice. DIODIA. Virginica. Teres. CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush. Occidentalis. MITCHELLA—Partridge Berry. HOUSTONIA—Bluets. Angustifolia.

## VALERIANACEÆ—Valerians.

VALERIANA. Pauciflora.

## COMPOSITÆ—Asterworts.

VERNONIA. Fasciculata—Iron Weed. Elephant's Foot. LIATRIS—Blazing Star. Squarrosa. Scariosa—Gay Feather. Pycnostachya. EUPATORIUM, or Boneset. Purpureum. Altissimum—Tall. Perfoliatum—Boneset. Serotinum. Ageratoides. Aromaticum. MIKANIA—Climbing Boneset. CONOCLINIUM—Many flowered heads. Cœlestinum. ASTER. Corymbosus. Sericeus—Bushy Violet-blue. Patens. Turbinellus—Blue. Sagittifolius. Ericoides. Multiflorus. Dumosus. Tradescanti. Miser. Simplex. Oblongifolius. Novæ-Angliæ. ERIGERON—Fleabane Whiteweed. Canadense. Divaricatum. Belli-

difolium. Philadelphicum. Annum. Strigosum. Diffusum. SOLIDAGO—Golden Rod. Bicolor. Cæsia—Very elegant. Ulmifolia. Drummondii. Nemoralis. Missouriensis. Canadensis. Serotina. PULCHEA—Marsh Fleabane. Fœtida. POLYMNIA—Leaf Cup. Canadensis. SILPHIUM—Rasin-weed. Laciniatum—Polar Plant. Terebinthinacem—Prairie Burdock. Integrifolium. Perfoliatum—Cup Plant. PARTHENIUM. Integrifolium. IVA—Marsh Elder. Ciliata. AMBROSIA—Horse Weed. Bidentata. Trifida. Artemisiæfolia—Hog-weed. XANTHIUM—Clot-weed. Strumarium. HELIOPSIS—Ox Eye. Lævis—Hedges. ECHINACEA—Purple Cone Flower. Purpurea. Angustifolia. RUDBECKIA. Laciniata. Subtomentosa. Triloba. Hirta. LEPACHYS. Pinnata. HELIANTHUS—Sun-flower. Annuus—Great Sun-flower. Atrocnbens. Rigidus. Occidentalis. Mollis. Microcephalus. ACTINOMERIS. Squarrosa. Helianthoides. COREOPSIS—Tick-weed. Auriculata. Lanceolata. Tripteris. Aristosa. BIDENS. Bipinnata—Spanish Needles. DYSODIA—False Dog Fennel. Chrysanthemoides. HELENIUM—Very bitter. Autumale. LEPTOPODA. Brachypoda. MARUTA. Cotula. ACHILLEA—Millifol. Millifolium. TANACETUM—Tansy. Vulgare. ARTEMISIA—Wormwood. Caudata. GNAPHALIUM—Cud-weed. Polycephalum—Everlasting, fragrant. ANTENNARIA—Everlasting. Plantaginifolia—Mouse Ear, everlasting. ERECHTHITES—Fireweed. Hieracifolia. CACALIA—Tassel Flower. Reniformis. SENEIO—Groundsel. Lobatus—Butter-weed. Aureus. CIRSIIUM—Thistle. Discolor. Virginianum. var. Filipendulum. LAPPA—Burdock. CYNTHIA. Virginica. Dandelion. HIERACIUM—Hawk-weed. Gronovii. NABALUS—Drop Flower. Albus. Asper—Yellowish flowers. Crepidineus. TARAXACUM—Dandelion. Dens-leonis. LACTUCA—Lettuce. Canadensis. MULGEDIUM. Lencophæum.

## LOBELIACEÆ.—Herbs or Shrubs—Milky Juice.

LOBELIA. Cardinalis—Cardinal flower. Syphilitica—Great Lobelia. Puberula. Leptostachys. Inflata—Indian Tobacco. Spicata.

## CAMPANULACEÆ.

CAMPANULA. Rotundifolia—Hare-bell. Divaricata. Americana. SPECULARIA. Perfoliata.

## ERICACEÆ.—Heathworts Shrubby.

VACCINIUM—Blue berry. Arboreum. Vacillans. CHIMAPHILA. Umbellata—Prince's Pine.

## EBENACEÆ.

DIOSPYROS—Persimmon or "Possum Apple."

## SAPOTACEÆ.—Soap worts.

BUMELIA. Lycioides.

## PLANTAGINACEÆ.

PLANTAGO—Plantain. Cordata. Pusilla. Patagonica. Varieties. Aristata.

## PRIMULACEÆ.—Primworts.

DODECATHEON—American Cowslip. Meadia—Singularly Elegant. LYSIMACHIA—Loose-strife. SAMOLUS—Water Pimpernel. Valerandi. Varieties, Americanus.

## LENTIBULACEÆ.—Butterworts.

UTRICULARIA—Bladderwort. Vulgaris.

## BIGNONIACEÆ.—Trumpet Flowers.

BIGNONIA. Capreolata. TECOMA—Trumpet Flower. Radicans. CATALPA. Bignonioides. MARTYNIA—Unicorn plant. Proboscidea.



OROBANCHACEÆ.—*Broomrapes.*

EPIPHYGUS—Beechdrops. Virginiana. APHYLLON—Naked Broomrape. Uniflorum.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.—*Figworts.*

VERBASCUM—Mullein. Thapsus. LINARIA—Toad-flax. Vulgaris—Common Toad flax. SCROPHULARIA—Figwort. Nodosa. COLLINSIA—Innocence. Verna. CHELONE—Turtle-head. Glabra—Snake-head. PENTSTEMON—Beard-tongue. Pubescens. Digitalis. MIMULUS—Monkey-flower. Ringens. Alatus. CONOBEA. Multifida. HERPESTIS. Rotundifolia. GRATIOLA—Hedge Hyssop. Virginiana. Sphærocarpa. ILYSANTHES. Gratioloides. VERONICA—Speedwell. Virginica—Culver's Physic. (Woods. Common). Peregrina. Arvensis. GERARDIA. Purpurea. Tenuifolia. CASTILLEJA—Painted cup. Coccinea. PEDICULARIS—Lousewort. Canadensis. Lanceolata.

ACANTHACEÆ.—*Acanthads*VERBENACEÆ.—*Vervains.*

VERBENA. Angustifolia—Vervain. Hastata—Common Vervain. Urticifolia. Stricta—Mullein Vervain. Bracteosa. Aubletia. LIPPIA—Fog-fruit. PHRYMA—Lop-seed. Leptostachya—Small, light, purple flowers.

## LABIATÆ.

TEUCRIUM—Germander. Canadense. MENTHA—Mint. Viridis—Spear-mint. LYCOPUS—Water Hoar-hound. Virginicus—Bugle weed. Europæus. Varieties, Integrifolius. Varieties, Sinuatus. CUNILA. PYCNANTHEMUM—Basil. Pilosum. Lanceolatum—Handsome. Lini-folium. HEDEOMA—American Pennyroyal. Pulegioides. COLLINSONIA—Horse Balm. Canadensis. SALVIA—Sage. Lyrata. MONARDA—Mountain-mint. Fistulosa—Horse-mint. (Also near Chicago, Babcock—Int. ? BLEPHILIA. Ciliata. Hirsuta. NEPETA—Cat-mint, Ground Ivy. Cataria—Catnip. Glechoma—Gill-over-the ground. SYNANDRA. Grandiflora. PHYSOSTEGIA—Lion-heart. Virginiana. BRUNELLA—Self-heal, Blue-curls. Vulgaris. SCUTELLARIA—Skull-cap. Versicolor. Parvula. Galericulata—Common Skull-cap. Lateriflora—Mad-dog, Skull-cap. MARRUBIUM—Hoar-hound. Vulgare. STACHYS—Hedge Nettle. Palustris. LEONURUS—Motherwort. Cardiaca.

BORRAGINACEÆ.—*Shrubs or Trees.*

SYMPHYTUM. Officinale. ONOSMODIUM—White flowers. Carolinianum. LITHOSPERMUM—Puccoon. Arvense—White-thief. Latifolium. Hirtum. Canescens—Puccoon. MERTENSIA—Smooth Lungwort. Virginica. MYOSOTIS—Forget-me-not. ECHINOSPERMUM—Burr-seed. Lappula. CYNOGLOSSUM—Hound's tongue. Virginicum. Morisoni—Beggarticks. HELIOTROPIMUM—Heliotrope. Curassavicum. HELIOPHYTUM.

## HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

HYDROPHYLLUM—Water Leaf. Appendiculatum. PHACELIA. Bipinnatifida.

POLEMONIACEÆ.—*Phloxworts.*

POLEMONIUM—Greek Valerian. PHLOX—Flowers pink-purple, varying to white. Paniculata. Pilosa. Divaricata. Stellaria—Only found in Jackson County in this State.

CONVOLVULACEÆ.—*Bind-weeds*

QUAMOCLIT—Cypress-vine. Coccinea. IPOMŒA. Pandurata—Wild Potato. CALYSTEGIA—Rutland Beauty. CUSCUTA—Dodder. Gronovii. Compacta. Glomerata.

SOLANACEÆ.—*Night Shades.*

SOLANUM. Dulcamara—Bitter Sweet. Nigrum—Night Shade. Carolinense—Horse Nettle. PHYSALIS—Ground Cherry. Angulata. Pubescens. Viscosa. Var. Lanceolata. NICANDRA. Physaloides. DATURA—Thorn Apple. Stramonium—Jimson-Weed. Tatula.

## GENTIANACEÆ.

SABBATIA. Angularis. FRASERA—Columbo. GENTIANA—Gentian. APOCYNUM—Dog's-bane. Androsæmifolium. Cannabinum.

## ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

ASCEPIAS—Milk-weed. Cornuti. Tuberosa—Butterfly weed. Verticillata. ACERATES.

OLEACEÆ.—*Oliveworts, Trees and Shrubs.*

FRAXINUS—Ash. Americana—White Ash. Pubescens—Red Ash. Quadrangulata—Blue Ash. FORESTIERA.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ, or *Birthworts.*

ASARUM. Canadense—Wild Ginger. ARISTOLOCHIA. Serpentaria—Virginia Snake-root. Tomentosa.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ, or *Poke-worts.*

PHYTOLACCA—Poke. Decandra—Common poke weed.

CHENOPODIACEÆ, or *Goose-foot.*

CYCLOLOMA. Platyphyllum. CHENOPODIUM—C. Pig-weed, Goose-foot. Album. Glaucum. Ambrosioides—Mexican Tea. BLITUM—Strawberry Blite. Capitatum.

AMARANTACEÆ.—*Amaranths.*

AMARANTUS. Retroflexus. Albus—White pig-weed. Spinus. MONTELLA. Tamariscina.

POLYGONACEÆ, *Sorrel-worts.*

POLYGONUM. Orientale—Prince's Feather. Pennsylvanicum. Incarnatum, Hartwrightii. Persicaria—Smart-weed. Hydropiper—Water Pepper. Acre—Water Smart-weed. Hydropiperoides—Mild Water Pepper. Amphibium. Virginianum. Aviculare—Door-weed. Convolvulus—Knot Bind-weed. Dumetorum. Hedge Bind-weed. FAGOPYRUM Esculentum—Buckwheat. RUMEX—Dock, Sorrel. Verticillatus—Water Dock. Crispus—Yellow Dock. Obtusifolius. Acetosella—Sheep Sorrel.

LAURACEÆ.—*Trees and Shrubs.*

SASSAFRAS. Officinale—Sassafras. LINDERA—Spice Wood. Benzoin.

SANTALACEÆ.—*Bastard Toad Flax.*

COMANDRA. Umbellata.

## SAURURACEÆ.

SAURURUS.

CALLITRICHACEÆ.—*Starworts.*

CALLITRICH. ACALYPHA. Virginica—Three Seeded Mercury. TRAGIA. Macrocarpa.

URTICACEÆ.—*Nettleworts.*

ULMUS—Elm. Fulva—Slippery Elm. Americana—White Elm. Racemosa (near Elgin, Kane county, Vasey). Alata—Winged Elm. CELTIS—Sugar Berry. Occidentalis. Mississippiensis. MORUS—Mulberry. Rubra. URTICA—Nettle. Gracilis. (moist grounds; scarce). Dioica—Stinging Nettle. LAPORTEA—Wood Nettle. Canadensis. PILEA—Richweed. Pumila. BŒHMERIA—False Nettle. Cylindrica (damp woods; frequent). PARIETARIA—Pellitory. CANABIS—Hemp. HUMULUS—Hop. Lupulus.



PLATANACEÆ.—*Sycamores*.

PLATANUS—Plane Tree, Buttonwood. Occidentalis—Sycamore.

JUGLANDACEÆ.—*Walnuts*.

JUGLANS. Cinerea—Butternut. Nigra—Black Walnut. CARYA—Hickory. Olivæformis—Pecan Nut. Alba—Shagbark. Sulcata—Thick Shellbark. Tomentosa—Mockernut. Porcina—Pigout. Amara—Bitter nut.

CUPULIFERÆ.—*Mastworts*.

QUERCUS—Oak. Alba—White Oak. Obtusiloba—Post Oak. Macrocarpa—Moss-cup Oak. Bicolor—Swamp White Oak. Prinus—Swamp Chestnut Oak. Acuminata. Imbricaria—Laurel Oak or Shingle Oak. Nigra—Blackjack or Iron Oak. Falcata—Spanish Oak. Coccinea—Scarlet Oak. Tinctoria—Black Oak. Rubra—Red Oak. Palustris—Pin Oak. FAGUS or Beech. Ferruginea. CORYLUS—Hazelnut. Americana. OSTRYA—Lever Wood. Virginica. CARPINUS—Iron Wood or Horn-beam. Americana.

## MYRICACEÆ.

COMPTONIA. Asplenifolia—Sweet Fern.

## BETULACEÆ.

BETULA, or Birch. Nigra—Red Birch. ALNUS, or Alder. Serrulata—Smooth Alder.

## SALICACEÆ.

SALIX—Willow Osier. Nigra—Black Willow (common along water courses, especially southward. POPULUS, or Poplar Aspen. Tremuloides. Grandidentata. Heterophylla—Cottonwood. Monilifera.

CONIFERÆ.—*Conifers*.

PINUS—Pine. Mitis—Yellow or Spruce Pine (Jackson and Union counties), CUPRESSUS. Thyoides—White Cedar. JUNIPERUS—Juniper. Virginiana—Red Cedar (Rocky hillsides, &c.; frequent).

ARACEÆ.—*Aroids*.

ARISÆMA—Indian Turnip. Triphyllum—Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Dracontium—Green Dragon. PELTANDRA. Virginica. ACORUS, or Sweet Flag. Calamus—Calamus root.

LEMNACEÆ.—*Duckmeats*.TYPHACEÆ.—*Tryshads*.

TYPHA—Cat-tail. Latifolia—Reed-mace. SPARGANIUM—Burr Reed.

NAIADACEÆ.—*Naiads*.

NAIAS. POTAMOGETON. Natans—Pond Weed. Ponds. Frequent.

ALISMACEÆ.—*Water Plantains*.

ALISMA—Plantago—Water Plantain. SAGITTARIA—Arrowhead. Variabilis.

## HYDROCHARIDACEÆ.

LIMNOBIUM—Frog's Bit. ANACHARIS—Ditch Moss.

ORCHIDACEÆ.—*Orchids*.

ORCHIS HABENARIA—Ciliaris. GOODYERA—Rattlesnake. Repens—Plantain. Pendula. Pogomiro. Pulchellus—Grass-Pink. LIPARIS—Tway-blade. Lillifolia. CORALLORHIZA—Corabroot. Odontorhiza. APLECTRUM—Adam-and Eve, or Putty-root. CYRIPEDIUM—Lady's Slipper. Pubescens—Large, yellow Lady's Slipper.

AMARYLLIDACEÆ.—*Amaryllids*.

PANCRATIUM—Rotatum. AGAVE or AMERICAN ALOE—ALOE. Virginica. HYPOXYS—Star Grass.

IRIDACEÆ.—*Irids*.

IRIS—Flower de Luce. Versicolor. Blue Flag. PARDANTHUS—Blackberry Lily. SISYRINCHIUM—Blue-eyed Grass. Bermudiana—Moist prairies, &c. Common.

## DIOSCOREACEÆ.

DISOCOREA—Villosa. Wild Yam. Rich woods. Frequent.

## SMILACEÆ.

SMILAX—Greenbrier Sarsaparilla. Rotundifolia. Rich woods. Infrequent. Var. Quadrangularis. From St. Clair and Wabash counties southward. Glauca—Woods. Springfield, Vasey; and southward. Tamnoides—Thickets. Jackson county, French; and southward. Hispida. Rich Woods. Frequent. Herbacea—Carrion-Flower. Woods and open places along streams.

LILIACEÆ.—*Lilyworts*.

TRILLIUM—Wake-robin. Sessile—Moist woods. Kankakee county, Hill; Wabash, Schneck. Rare. Recurvatum—Rich woods. Common. Erectum—Var. Album—Bath-flower. Rich woods. SMILACINA—False Solomon's Seal. POLYGONATUM—True Solomon's Seal. LILIUM—Lily. Philadelphicum. Prairies. Common. CANADENSE—Yellow Lily. Moist prairies. Infrequent. ERYTARONIUM ALBIDUM—White Erithriticum. Moist rich woods. Common. SCILLA—Squill Fraseri—Low prairies. Common. ULLIUM—Garlic Onion.

JUNCACEÆ.—*Rushes*.

LUZULA—Campestris—Field Rush. JUNCUS—Rush.

## PONTEDERIACEÆ.

HETERANTHERA—Aquatic. Reniformis.

## COMMELYNACEÆ.

COMMELYN. TRADESCANTIA—Spiderwort.

## CYPERACEÆ.

CYPERUS—Sedge. Diandrus. Inflexus. Acuminatus. Phymatodes. Strigosus. Ovularis. KYLLINGIA—Green flowers. Pumila. ELEOCHARIS—Spiked Rush. Obtusa. Palustris. Tenuis. Acicularis. SCIRPUS—Club-Rush, Bullrush. Validus—Our stoutest Bullrush. Atrovirens. Lineatus. Eriophorum. Corniculata. Carex. Vulpinoidea. Crus-corvi. Conjuncta. Cephaloidea. Cephalophora. Rosea. Retroflexa. Straminea. Shortiana. Granularis. Conoidea. Grisea. Davisii. Triceps. Digitalis. Laxiflora. Pennsylvanica. Debilis. Comosa. Lupulina.

GRAMINEÆ.—*Grasses* Cut Grass. False Rice.

LEERSIA. Virginica. Oryzoides. Lenticularis—Catch-fly Grass. PHILEUM—Cat-tail grass, Timothy. VILFA. Aspera. Vaginaeflora. SPOROBOLUS—Drop-seed grass. Heterolepis. AGROSTIS—Bent grass. Perennans. Scabra—Rough-hair grass. Vulgaris—Red Top. CINNA—Sweet Reed grass. CALAMAGROSTIS—Blue-joint. ARISTIDA—Beard grass, Poverty. SPARTINA—Cord grass. BOTTELOUA—Musket grass. ELEUSINE—Crab grass. TRICUSPIS—False Red Top. Seslerioides. DACTYLIS—Orchard grass. Glomerata. KÆLERIA. EATONIA. Pennsylvanica. MELICA. GLYCERIA—Manna grass. Nervata. Fluitans. POA—Spear grass, Meadow grass. Compressa—Blue grass. Serotina—Foul Meadow. Pratensis—June grass. FESTUCA. Tenella—Slender T. Nutans—Nodding F. BROMUS—Cheat or Chess. UNIOLA—Union grass. Latifolia. PHRAGMITES—Reed. Communis. ARUNDINARIA—Cane. Macrosperma. Tecta. HORDEUM—Barley. Jubatum—Squirrel Tail. ELYMUS—Wild Rye. PANICUM—Panic grass. Capillare. Virgatum. Latifolium. Claudestinum. Microcarpon. Pauciflorum. Dichotomum. Crus-galli. SETARIA—Bristly, Foxtail. Glauca—Bottle grass. Viridis—Wild Timothy. CENCHRUS. Tribuloides—Burr grass. TRIPSACUM—Sesame. ANDROPOGON. Furcatus—Forked Spike. Scoparius—Brown grass. (Common). Virginicus. SORGHUM—Brown corn. Nutans—Indian G. (Common in dry goods).



## EQUISETACEÆ.

EQUISETUM—Scouring Rush.

## FILICES.—Ferns.

ADIANTUM—Maiden hair Fern. Pedatum. (Rich woods. Common).

PTERIS Aquilina—Common Brake. (Copses. Common). CHEILANTHES—Lip Fern. Vestita. (Rocks. St. Clair County, Brendel; and southward). Lanuginosa. Clefts of rocks. Near Galena, Brendel; Pike County, Mead; Jackson, French). PELLÆA. Atropurpurea. (On dry rocks. Infrequent). ASPLENIUM. Pinnatifidum. (On rocks. Jackson and Union Counties, French; Pope, Schneck). Trichomanes—Dwarf Spleen wort. ASPIDIUM—Shield Fern. CYSTOPTERIS—Bladder Fern. ONOCLEA. Sensibilis—Sensitive Fern. (Wet Places. Common.) WOODSIA—Rock Pally pod. Obtusa. Virginicum—Rattle-snake Fern. (Rich woods. Frequent). OPHIOGLOSSUM—Adder's Tongue.

## CHAPTER XII.

## ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY.

BY REV. DAVID SPRECHER.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH—HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM—HISTORY OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CARBONDALE—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GRAND TOWER—MURPHYSBORO' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—HISTORY OF METHODISM—OAK GROVE METHODIST CHURCH—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO'—HISTORY OF M. E. CHURCH SOUTH—SKETCH OF BAPTIST CHURCH—HISTORICAL SKETCH OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH—HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH—SKETCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO'.

"No pope, no pope, to doom to hell!"  
The Protestant rang out a bell;  
"Great Luther left his fiery zeal,  
Within the hearts that truly feel  
That loyalty to God will be  
The fealty that makes men free.  
No images where incense fell!"  
Rang out old Martin Luther's bell.



HE first man who ministered to the scattered Lutherans of Jackson county was Rev. Daniel Scherer. He resided in Hillsboro', Ill., and would make occasional missionary tours as far south as Jonesboro'.

Rev. E. B. Omstead, commenced his labors in Union and Pulaski Counties in 1838, and near the same time commenced preaching in Jackson, and in 1843 organized Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at what was known as Hall's S. H., a short distance west of where the church now stands. Mr. Omstead continued to serve this church until October, 1847. The original record has been lost, but the deficiency has been supplied by Mr. B. F. Will. Among the original members, Hon. Peter Will and his wife, and a number of their children, Daniel Will, Sr., and wife, John G. Griffith and wife, were, without doubt, in the first organization; all the older members have gone, as we trust, to the Church triumphant.

The following is a list of the names of the original members of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church: Hon. Peter Will, Mrs. Mary Will, John Will, Garrett Will, Mrs. Rebecca Holiday, Mrs. Harriet Griffith, John Griffith, Mrs. Rebecca Schutz, Daniel Will, Sr., Mrs. Mary Will, Mrs. Mary Kimmel.

Rev. E. B. Omstead resigned his work here in the fall of 1847. The following sketch will tell why, etc.:

"Omsted, Pulaski Co., Ill., July 19, 1877.

Rev. D. SPRECHER,—

Dear Bro.: Your postal card of the 9th has been received. I regret exceedingly that I have no record of the Lutheran Church, which I organized

in the Will settlement in Jackson County. . . . I lived at Jonesboro', and had charge also of St. John's and Union, in Union County, and of Mt. Pisgah, in Pulaski, which latter I organized. I must have organized the Jackson County Church, about 1843.

The cause of my connection with the Presbyterians was this: There was a small church of that denomination at Murphysboro', supplied statedly, but infrequently, I think by the Rev. Mr. Bird, lately deceased. It was thought that the two churches with one supply could get aid from the American H. M. Society. I was encouraged by several members to attend the meeting of Alton Presbytery at Montcalton, with that object in view. I presented the matter; but the plan did not meet with favor, because it was alleged that the Lutheran Church has a H. M. Society of her own. I was invited to unite with them. I felt very solitary, and was discouraged, from the fact that no Lutheran minister was nearer to me than 140 miles; and then, too, my ignorance of the German language unfitted me for the work in the Lutheran body, much more so than it would now. Under these circumstances, I obtained a dismissal from the President of the Synod of the West, Rev. F. Springer, and united with the Alton Presbytery at Jacksonville, on the 22d of October, 1847—the Synod of Illinois being in session then and there." Mr. Omsted further adds: "I am not estranged from the Lutheran Church; I revere the memory of the great and noble man whose name she bears, and I approve her doctrines and government. The Synod made a mistake when they sent me with my youth and inexperience to the wilderness of Southern Illinois.

But we have the assurance that all shall work together for good, to them that love God. I often think of the men with whom I was associated in the ministry in the Lutheran Church,—the Jenkins Brother, Scherer, Springer, Trimper, Miller, Lemanowski, and Abraham Rick, a man of God, who was my theological instructor. Some have ceased from their labors and have gone to their reward. May the blessing of heaven rest upon those who yet live.

I studied at Pennsylvania College, probably three years; came West from Pennsylvania, of which I am a native, in 1836; studied with A. Rick at Indianapolis, and was licensed by the Synod of the West, at Corydon, Ind., October, 1838, and ordained by the same body, at Hillsboro', Ill., October 1839. From October, 1838, to October, 1847, I preached to Lutheran Churches in Union and Jackson Counties. Since then, with the exception of four years' services as pastor of Bethel Presbyterian Church, in Bond County, I have labored in this county. But wherever I am, or whatever I may be, I will cherish the memory of the venerable Peter Will and his excellent wife, and the Griffiths, and the Kimmels, and Phineas Hall and his family, whose hospitality I have often enjoyed.

Your brother in Christ,

E. B. OMSTED."

I have given a full extract from Mr. Omsted's letter, so that all who know him might see how kindly he seems disposed to the old church. God bless him and his evermore.

There seems to have been a vacancy for 18 months, when Rev. John Krack commenced his labors in the spring of 1849, and served until the fall of 1851, possibly a little longer. The corner-stone of Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church was laid, Saturday, October 19, 1850. At this meeting the following ministers were present: Rev. J. Krack, Pastor; Rev. J. Wood, N. S. Presbytery; Rev. Mr. Walls, M. E. Church.

Mr. Krack was a good man, of considerable pulpit ability, preaching with almost equal ease in German or English. I think he was born in Germany, is still living, and must be near ninety years old. He was pastor, a second time, of this church. Rev. D. Jenkins took charge in the spring of 1851, and from the records seems to have retired in 1854. After resigning this charge, he located in Union County, Illinois. Then the Rev. Mr. Sloop, of Virginia, labored here three months, when he was compelled to resign in consequence of severe affliction, which finally terminated in mental derangement and premature death. Then Rev. J. Krack returned, and served this field perhaps two years, during which time the parsonage, a large and comfortable house for the times, was built, and just when it was finished he retired from this charge, when the Rev. E. Schwartz received and accepted a call from Zion's Church. He moved his family from Hillsboro', Ill., in the fall of 1859, and served this church in connection with the De Soto Church five years, when he retired.

Rev. C. Thomas was successor to Rev. E. Schwartz at the end of his first five years' service in this pastorate, and continued in the pastoral work for two



years. He must have commenced in 1866, and resigned in 1868. The churches all seemed to prosper under his faithful labors. It was during his term of service that the Twin church, (now the Mt. Joy church) was organized, 5½ miles west of Murphysboro'. He was deservedly popular, and is held in high esteem in all the congregations. In 1868 Rev. H. M. Brewer accepted a call to this charge, and remained two years. Rev. E. K. Baker took charge in 1871, and remained one year.

In August, 1872, Rev. E. Schwartz took charge of the De Soto pastorate, and served two years, and in January 1st, 1875, and served as faithfully as the state of his health would permit one year.

After Mr. H. left, the church was vacant a short time. In March, 1866, Rev. D. Sprecher, the present incumbent, took charge. He is a native of Virginia, and was born May 25, 1825; spent some time at the Virginia Institute, then spent several years at Springfield, Ohio, in Wittenberg College, and was licensed to preach March, 1852, by the Wittenberg Synod of Ohio, and ordained in 1853 by the same body; and he has consequently been in the ministry more than twenty-five years.

The members constituting Zion's Church, have, in the main, come from Pennsylvania, and amongst these we find many of the best men of Jackson County. The Wills are a prosperous class of people; so with the Kimmels, and Reimans, and Heiples, and Millhouses, and Frudlines. They have made these churches what they are; Zion was the mother church, and was much stronger before the others—De Soto, Mt. Joy, Murphysboro', and Oakland were organized. Zion was organized before De Soto was built or the I. C. R. R. was constructed. Now it would be better were the church in the Will settlement, or Bousher neighborhood, as De Soto is only about three miles distant, has a church, and this has taken from Zion much valuable material.

#### HISTORY OF MT. CALVARY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,

located at De Soto, Jackson County, Illinois. This church was organized, July 21, 1855, by Rev. I. Short.

Hiram Millhouse was appointed the first Elder and James Hays the first Deacon. This church was a colony from the mother church, Zion; and among the original names we find prominent the Millhouses, Heiples, and Walkers. Alexander Mostoller and Mrs. Catharine Mostoller, Jesse Dunn and Mrs. Maria Dunn, Henry Chitty and Mrs. Chitty, Mrs. Catharine Alexander and others constituted the principal members.

During the early history of this congregation they worshipped in the School-house and in the M. E. Church, and for several years in the brick church; they then determined to have a home of their own.

But we have anticipated events and hence must return. Rev. I. Short served them for probably one year; the record fails to state the exact time. After this the organization united with Zion's Church, and constituted a pastoral charge from that time, the same minister served both churches. The next in order was Rev. Mr. Sloop, who, in consequence of ill-health, resigned and returned to Virginia, after spending only three months in the charge and soon after died.

Then the Rev. J. Knack served one year. Then Rev. E. Schwartz served five years, and during this period a strong effort was made to build a house of worship, much of the material was on the grounds. The site selected to build on, was near the old S. House on the west side of the railroad, but some unfortunate misunderstanding arising, the undertaking failed, and Rev. C. Thomas was elected his successor, who served two years. After Mr. T. closed his labors here, Rev. Mr. Hill Brewer, served the church two years.

Then Rev. E. K. Baker, served them one year, from 1871 to 1872. Then Rev. E. Schwartz was recalled to the charge in 1872, and served two years. During this second term of service, the beautiful little frame church on the east side of the railroad was built, at a cost of about \$4,000, and every dollar paid. The corner stone was laid November 22d, 1873.

The church was dedicated April 12th, 1874. Rev. C. S. Sprecher, of Dongola, preaching the consecration sermon.

Mr. Sprecher, closed his labors as pastor August 1874. Then in Jan. 1875, Rev. A. R. Hight, took charge and served one year, closing Jan. 1st, 1876. In Feb. 1876, Rev. D. Sprecher, then engaged as Evangelist, by the Synod of Southern Illinois, spent three weeks in a protracted effort, which united the church, and added fourteen members.

#### THE FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO', ILLINOIS.

The First Lutheran Church of Murphysboro', Ill., was organized by Revs. C. Thomas, H. M. Brewer, and D. Sprecher conjointly, on the 29th of De-

cember, 1867. At its organization there were but six members who united in it, viz.: George Kennedy, Hiram Millhouse, Peter Millhouse, J. N. Dodge, Mary Dodge, and Benjamin Speath. The officers-elect were: Hiram Millhouse and J. N. Dodge, Elders; and George Kennedy and Peter Millhouse, Deacons. The church was for some time after its organization, as well as previously, visited and supplied, as a mission point, by Rev. C. Thomas, in connection with the De Soto charge, of which he was then pastor. Through the great kindness of the M. E. congregation, the services of the Lutheran church were held in their house of worship until about May, 1869, when the pastoral care of the De Soto charge was resigned by Rev. C. Thomas. A call was soon afterwards extended to Rev. H. M. Brewer to become the pastor of said charge, during which pastoral relation, extending to April, 1871, the Murphysboro' church was supplied, as before, and was then considered a part of the De Soto charge. In April, 1871, the De Soto pastorate, being large, determined to divide and form two pastorates, the De Soto and the Murphysboro' pastorates. Mr. Brewer then accepted a call to the latter charge, and his pastoral relation to the same continued until April, 1873, when the connection was again severed, and he was called to some other field.

Previous to the division of the De Soto charge, the congregation at Murphysboro' decided to undertake the erection of a house of worship. Through their efficient labors, with Dr. F. C. Bierer as financial agent, sufficient means (about \$1,400) was soon secured to begin the work of building. The work was successfully prosecuted by the efforts of this little band of Christians, almost alone, and on the 28th day of July, 1871, the substantial brick structure, now known as the First Lutheran Church of Murphysboro', was solemnly dedicated to the service of the Triune God. Rev. Francis Springer, D. D., was present and preached the dedicatory sermon, and assisted in the consecration of the church. The entire cost of the church, including the cost of the bell, was \$2,910. At the time of its consecration there rested upon this church a debt of more than \$1,300, which remained until the spring of 1875, when by a noble effort of the members, among whom were most prominent Dr. F. C. Bierer, Messrs. Stephen A. Holliday, George Kennedy, and Martin A. Ross, in connection with Rev. T. Earnheart, then pastor, the entire debt was liquidated, and the church placed upon a safe financial basis. The sum of \$110 was also liberally contributed by the Gephart family, of Dayton, Ohio. No aid was received from the Missionary Board.

After the resignation of H. M. Brewer, Rev. T. Earnheart was chosen pastor. He began his labors in September, 1873. Owing to his inability to continue preaching, by reason of a disease of the throat, he tendered his resignation as pastor on September 1st, 1876. The church remained vacant but a few months, when Rev. Adolphus L. Yount was chosen as pastor, and assumed the duties of his office on the 11th of February, 1877. He was born near Hickory, Catawba county, N. C., July 28th, 1851. A course of instruction preparatory to entering college was afforded him at "Hickory Preparatory Institute," and "Catawba High School," Newton, N. C., covering a period of about three years. He then entered North Carolina College, and received the degree of "Artium Baccalaurei" in May, 1876. He attended a partial course of instruction in theology at the "Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Philadelphia, Pa.," after which he began his labors in the ministry of the gospel, as above noted, and continues at the present time in the discharge of the duties of his office as pastor at Murphysboro'. This completes the list of the pastors of the Murphysboro' church.

Since the organization of the congregation there have been connected with it eighty-seven members by letter and confirmation; five have been removed by death, twelve have been dismissed by certificate to other churches, leaving seventy names still on the record, some of whom have moved away without severing their connection with the congregation, whose names still remain. There are recorded twelve infant baptisms in the congregation. The church has connected with it a large and prosperous Sunday-school.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT OAKLAND, JACKSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

This Church was organized in the fall of 1871, by Rev. E. K. Baker. We find in the original list, the names of Martin Whipkey, Mrs. Isabella Whipkey, John P. King, Mrs. Amanda King, Abraham Howard, Mrs. Mary Ann Howard, Joseph Heiple, Mrs. Charlotte Heiple, John Heiple, Jonathan Heiple, Mrs. Mary Ann Freidline, N. C. C. McClain, Mrs. Elizabeth McClain, Daniel Fagley, Mrs. Mary Ann Fagley, &c., 20 or 22 names. Mr.



Baker served this congregation one year, and was highly esteemed by the membership. The church was named Oakland, from the school-house in which they worshiped then, and do now. Rev. E. Schwartz, served this church two years, after which, Rev. A. R. Height, one year. After Mr. H. retired from the field, the church was vacant for a few months; during this time, Rev. D. Sprecher, then employed by the Synod of southern Illinois, as Evangelist, spent some days preaching for this church, which resulted in three accessions to the church, and in March, 1876, Rev. D. Sprecher took charge of the Oakland congregation in connection with the other churches constituting the De Soto charge. His relations with this church have been pleasant, and the Oakland people are making constant progress, not increasing in membership much, as those who have died, have reduced the list as much as those added, have increased it. They have for years maintained a Sunday school, on the union plan, and have had much the best school the past year, they have ever had, using the lesson leaves. Mr. Martin Whipkey is the present efficient Superintendent and is deservedly popular. The location of Oakland is about four miles east of De Soto. Mr. S. is still pastor of this church, Nov. 15, 1877.

#### MT. JOY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized Sept 5, 1868, by the Rev. C. Thomas, and was named Twin Church, from the title of the school-house in which the organization was effected.

JOHN REIMAN AND WM. HEIPLE,	} Elders.
THOMAS EVANS AND ALEXANDER IMHOOF	
	} Deacons.

There were more members in the original church, than any other Lutheran church hitherto formed in Jackson county—38 in all.

During Rev. H. M. Brewer's administration, this church erected a good house of worship, at an expense of \$1200. The house was consecrated July 2d, 1869. The name was changed to Mt. Joy, about the time the house or church was erected. This church supports a Sunday-school and uses the Lesson Leaves. Mr. John Reiman, is Superintendent.

On the 19th of August, 1877, this church organized a Missionary Beneficent Society, to meet the wants of the church in her financial operations. This association meets with public favor.

JOHN REIMAN, Pres.  
GEORGE HOLIDAY, Sec.  
JOHN WAYMAN, Treas.

The sketches of the history of the several Lutheran churches in Jackson County, Illinois, are of necessity imperfect. Rev. A. L. Yount, has kindly furnished a history of the church, of which he is pastor.

In the years which have passed large numbers united with the several churches. Many of these have died, others united with other denominations, many have emigrated west, and yet there remain nearly 250 members in the English-speaking Churches of the county.

Of the twelve names kindly furnished by Mr. B. F. Will, son of the late Hon. Peter Will, as the persons who were the original members of Zion's church, only two survive, Mrs. Mary Kimmel, wife of Judge Kimmel, and John Will. I cannot close this sketch without a word of commendation of the noble service rendered Zion's church by Judge Phil. Kimmel, who united with the church under the Rev. Mr. Omstead, upwards of thirty years ago. He has been an office bearer, has often represented the church in Synod as Lay delegate, and in keeping the house in order, and in the work of the Sunday-school and seeing after the comfort of the minister's family. He stands the peer of his fellow-members. Soon the Master will say, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." In these churches there are a goodly number who are helpers in the church work, and will be kindly remembered by all who have served them in the responsible relation of pastor. Permit me then to close. Numerous other duties must serve as an apology for the imperfections in the history herewith presented.

#### HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

"Farewell! farewell! base world, farewell!  
In touching tones exclaimed a bell;  
Life is a boon, to mortals given,  
To fit the soul for bliss in heaven;  
Do not invoke the avenging rod,  
Come here and learn the way to God:  
Say to the world, farewell! farewell!  
Pealed forth the Presbyterian bell."

The history of Presbyterianism in our County embraces the histories of four organizations, as given below. Ministers of this influential denomination undoubtedly passed through the county prior to the period when an ecclesiastical society of this faith was organized at Murphysboro', and preached to the people the sublime truths of the sacred word, but no authentic records are to be found until that time. The disciples of Christ who accept the interpretation of the Scriptures given by John Calvin, of Geneva, certainly cannot be accused of lukewarmness in spreading the Gospel to the inhabitants of earth, wherever they are to be found, in crowded city, in forest or on plain. Soon after the primeval forest began to bow before the echoing axe of the settler, there appeared an evangelist of this creed to speak consoling words to his heart and point him from his home of danger to a place of rest and security in the skies.

The Presbyterian will find much of which to be proud, and for which to be thankful, in the annals of his church, as related in the following pages. He will also have reason for regret that this large County, containing a population of 25,000, has but three churches of his faith.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CARBONDALE.

*By Col. D. H. Brush.*

In November, 1852, the town of Carbondale was laid upon the line of the Illinois Central Rail Road, then in course of construction. Col. Brush, Asgill Conner, and Dr. William Richart, had selected the site of the town. Upon suggestion of Col. Brush, not at that time a member of any church, four lots were set apart for the use of that number of Christian denominations (one to each) that might first desire to build houses of worship, and these were designated upon the plat, "as reserved for churches," such lots being situated severally in each quarter of the town, equi-distant from its centre—the Public Square.

The condition annexed to the donation and dedication of the lots was entered upon the plat in the following words: "The lots donated to churches as marked on this plat, are not to vest in said churches until a house of worship shall be erected thereon of stone, brick, or frame, worth at least Five Hundred Dollars, and then to vest in fee simple in such church." Rev. Josiah Wood, a Presbyterian minister residing in Murphysboro', preached the first sermon in Carbondale in December, 1852. At the same time acting for and on behalf of the Presbyterian Church, made choice of lot No. 59, being the one in the north-western quarter of the town, reserved for church purposes as aforesaid. A subscription paper was drawn up and circulated, and some money secured, for the erection of a Presbyterian Church building upon the lot.

On the 13th of February, 1854, Rev. Josiah Wood, assisted by Rev. Robert Stewart, of Greenville, Illinois, organized the "First Presbyterian Church of Carbondale," the members being Rowland R. Brush, Frances E., his wife, Dr. William Richart, and Elizabeth, his wife, and Almira Dougherty. Rowland R. Brush was elected Elder. In April following the church was taken in care by the Alton Presbytery. From this time on, for several years, the infant church had the varied experiences incident to new churches in the wilderness: having no regular preaching, nor place of worship. Occasionally a minister would come and dispense the word of truth, perchance under a green tree of the forest, or in some friendly carpenter's shop, or room of a private house of small dimensions.

The first regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian church who came to reside in Carbondale was the Rev. Josiah Wood, who has been previously mentioned. He came soon after the town was laid out, and remained several years. In the year 1856 Rev. William S. Post came and officiated as a minister to the church, and about three years afterwards as superintendent and principal of the "Carbondale College," an educational institution started under the auspices of the Presbytery of Alton.



No active steps were taken towards the erection of a house of worship, other than the selection of the lot and obtaining of subscriptions, as aforesaid, until September 1st, 1856, when trustees of the church were chosen, to wit: R. R. Brush, William Richart, Robert H. Marron, Alfred Siugleton James M. Campbell, Henry Sanders and Daniel H. Brush. The newly elected trustees immediately held a meeting and unanimously concurred, in the choice of lot 59, as aforesaid, for church purposes; and it then appearing that a considerable amount had been subscribed towards the erection of a house, it was ordered that a commencement in that direction should be made. William Richart, James M. Campbell and Daniel H. Brush were appointed a committee to superintend the work. A plan for a building of wood, 50 by 36 feet on the ground, 18 feet between floor and ceiling, was submitted and adopted, and its erection begun.

In the fall of 1856, Mr. Wm. H. Adams removed with his family from New Plymouth, Ohio, to Carbondale, and together with his wife and eldest son, Albert, joined the church. In November following he was chosen Elder. There were some other additions to the church, by profession of faith, and letter, during the two years previous to July, 1859, Rev. W. S. Post officiating. On July 12th, 1859, the house of worship, commenced in 1856, after many delays and much struggling to obtain the needed means, was completed to the satisfaction of the trustees; was accepted by the board, and the committee on erection, under whose superintendence the work had been done, was discharged. The total amount expended in building and furnishing the church, including heating-furnace, bell and lamps, was three thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-two cents (\$3,642.52), of which sum five hundred dollars had been borrowed from the Presbyterian Church Erection Fund, secured by a mortgage on the property; and over two thousand dollars were owing to four persons, one only of whom was a member of the church, for money advanced by them, without security, to complete the building. The membership had increased to sixteen, of whom ten were females.

On September 24th, the house of worship was formally and solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God. At the same time the church received an accession of five persons by letter, and of two upon profession of faith.

On the 18th of December following Daniel H. Brush and Samuel I. Bartlett were elected and ordained ruling elders. The church continued to grow steadily during the next year, and Rev. W. S. Post continued to officiate as minister. The attendance was good, and money to pay his salary and the current expenses of the church was raised from the congregation, many not members contributing liberally; but no payments were made upon the indebtedness of the church. Such was the condition of the church when the great rebellion of the people of the South against the national government was inaugurated.

The sparks that touched the powder off in that confederate gun at Charlestown harbor,

"Flashed like a streak of lightning up across, from east to west,  
And left a spot that burned like fire in every patriot's breast."

A call was made for volunteers, and a company was formed in Carbondale, pledged to three years' service. The names of two elders and various active members of the church went down upon the roll. Sadly but with brave hearts they went forth against their erring brethren to battle for the right. Some were slain in battle—some died a lingering death, from exposure and disease—some returned maimed by rebel bullets, while no one of those who at their country's call entered the service came back unscathed. Henry A. Watkins, one of the church members, an unassuming but brave man, on Sabbath morning, April 6th, 1862, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when a call was made for volunteers to bear the flag through the fight, stepped forth with two other members of the Carbondale company as bearer of the cherished flag, upon whose folds was inscribed, "In God is our trust." A missile brought death to him that day as also his two brothers, Clinton and Taylor. Many of the best men of the congregation, not members of the church, also enlisted, and the effect of the war was to very much retard the growth and immediate prosperity of the church. Mr. Post continued his ministrations in connection with his duties as Principal of "Carbondale College," until August 1862, when, being elected chaplain of a new regiment then organized, he too left the peaceful walks of life for the teut field.

After Mr. Post's connection with the church terminated, a man by the name of I. Russell Johnson, who took charge of the school in the college building, for about one year, and who was under license of the Presbytery

of Alton, was permitted to occupy the pulpit which he continued to supply until April 1864, when his license to preach having been revoked, the pulpit was declared vacant. During the time of Mr. Johnson's services in behalf of the church, he had been authorized to solicit and collect funds, if possible, for the liquidation of the indebtedness. He collected the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars, which together with some two hundred dollars, received as rent for pews, was paid over to the creditors of the church.

The church was without regular supply of the pulpit, from the time Mr. Johnson ceased preaching therein, until the spring of 1865, when Rev. Andrew Luce of Belleville, Illinois, was employed and served as minister for three years. Then he received a call from the Presbyterian church of Rolla, Missouri, which he accepted.

During the ministrations of Mr. Luce the church prospered, thirty-three members being added to the church. Services were regularly held and well attended; contributions for benevolent and charitable objects, and for the support of missions were considerable, being systematically called for and paid over, and in addition, money to pay the salary of preacher and for current expenses was liberally provided. The civil war having terminated in favor of the union, and currency being abundant, the church enjoyed a season of financial prosperity, such as was hitherto unknown, while other and greater blessings from the great Giver of all good were not then withheld. Earnest and persistent efforts were made to pay off the debt incurred in the erection of the building, still in great part unsatisfied. The ladies of the church and congregation, assisted by Rev. Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D., for forty years pastor of a church in Troy, N. Y., then residing in Carbondale, also assisted by our minister, Rev. A. Luce, and others, took the matter of raising funds in hand, and at a meeting of the trustees of the church held May 1st, 1868, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount gathered from various sources, it was found that the total amount raised and collected, footed up to one thousand fifty-three dollars and fifty cents. Col. D. H. Brush, very generously consented to accept the sum of nine hundred and fifty-three dollars in full for the church's obligation for one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-two cents. Wm. Richart held the obligation of the church for four hundred and sixty-four dollars and eighty-eight cents, which he cheerfully donated. The church further owed Marcus Titcher, assignee of H. Sanders, the sum of two hundred and eighty-five dollars and four cents, for which he accepted one hundred dollars, and gave up the obligation held. And thus were the debts of the Presbyterian Church of Carbondale, amounting in all to two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-four cents, satisfied. In addition to the foregoing, the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars was secured by Rev. Dr. Beman, of which he himself gave two hundred and fifty dollars, to be applied upon the debt still owing the church erection fund, it being understood by our people, that the Church Erection Board, had abated three hundred dollars of said debt, on condition that an annual collection should be taken by the church in behalf of said Board, and paid over until the amount of said abatement should be reached. Thereupon it was considered, that the incubus of financial embarrassment, that had rested heavily upon the church for nine years, had been effectually removed, and the members and friends of the church rejoiced, giving thanks to God for His merciful kindness, and manifold blessings.

In the month of October, Rev. Edward Fish, now of Du Quoin, Ill., was employed as pastor, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. He supplied the pulpit three years, laboring actively for the spiritual and temporal interests of the church, and to promote the prosperity of the Sabbath-school, which had been early instituted in connection with the church, and had been successfully kept in operation since the foundation of the church. The labors of Mr. Fish were in a good degree successful, the attendance upon his ministrations was generally full, and the number of accessions was about equal to the number added to the list during a like period of the history of the church. During this time the church had been giving liberally to benevolent objects, and for repairs upon building and for salary of minister. During the years 1869, '70, and '71 the church raised for all purposes \$5,949.79.

In the fall of 1868, the church was called to mourn the loss of one of its most trusted, active, useful members, Dr. William Richart, a most useful, consistent, and devoted Christian, large-hearted, ever ready to assist any benevolent enterprise, and especially munificent, always, in aid of the church of his choice. But a short time before his death he donated and conveyed by deed to this church one-half acre of ground for a "Presbyterian" burying-place, where he elected to be, and was interred.



At the end of the third year of service by Mr. Fish, he accepted a call from Du Quoin to the Presbyterian Church in that city, to which he removed.

In January, 1872, the Rev. John L. Hawkins was engaged to supply the pulpit from the 1st of February to the 31st of December of that year. He has been continued as pastor from that time to the present, and most acceptably has he filled his relation and performed his duties to the church. He has labored effectively to promote the best interests of the people under his charge. The effect has been seen in the increased attendance upon the regular services and interest in the cause of religion. During his labors fifty persons have been added to the church rolls. True, the completion of the Southern Illinois Normal University, and the putting in successful operation of that educational institution, has brought to Carbondale Professors employed therein, and others, Presbyterians before, whose membership with the church has so much strengthened it, yet, doubtless, much of the increase may justly be attributed to the zeal and ability of the present venerable pastor in presenting the great truths of religion and the claims of a loving Saviour to the minds and hearts of men.

The financial troubles that have affected so injuriously all portions of our country during the past four years have not been without influence upon collections by the church. Less money has been raised than in other and more prosperous times, nevertheless each year has brought with it contributions to benevolent purposes. The Church Erection Fund has not been forgotten; but in fulfilment of the promise made, a collection has been forwarded each year in aid of that fund. In July, 1872, a communication was received from Rev. H. R. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Erection Fund Board, claiming there were still due the sum of \$262.39, and making the proposition that if the church would pay in cash \$104.98, they would remit the remainder of the claim, and that in the future, if their overture was accepted, all collections in aid of the fund would be considered as donations. The proposition was laid before the church and accepted; and soon after \$105 were forwarded to Rev. Nathan Lane, Treasurer of said board. This was done; and the First Presbyterian Church of Carbondale was at last entirely out of debt. Some further correspondence was had between the Secretary of the Church and the Secretary of the Board of Erection. A misunderstanding existed as to the surrender of the obligation held against the church; but all was settled amicably. The church has had yearly collections taken for this fund, and soon the amount remitted by the board will have been exceeded by these collections.

Col. D. H. Brush, believing in the principle of rotation in office, resigned his office as ruling elder, which he had held since 1859, in June, 1870. This was accepted in July, and the same day the church declared by resolution that thereafter the term of service of elders to be elected should be three years. They proceeded then to the election of two elders, one to serve for three years, and one for two; also to the election of two deacons. Edwin P. Purdy and Davis N. Hamilton were chosen elders for two and three years respectively; and Thomas Brown and Charles C. Lawrence were chosen deacons. Mr. Lawrence declined the office; the others were solemnly ordained, and have been continued in office ever since.

The whole membership of the church has been 156. The number remaining on the roll is 79.

The following named persons constitute the Board of Trustees: Davis N. Hamilton, President of Board; Isaac Rapp, O. Barbour, J. M. Richart, Col. Daniel H. Brush, Secretary of Board.

This church has exerted great influence for good in the past, and doubtless will be a power for good in the time to come.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GRAND TOWER.

For the data of the following article we are indebted to the very efficient pastor of the church, Rev. J. G. Butler.

The first services leading to the gathering of a Presbyterian church in Grand Tower, were held in the office of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, in the year 1868. The services were conducted by the only Ruling Elder in the place, Mr. John Baird.

At about the same time a Sunday-school was organized, and its sessions were held in the new building on the river bank, just below the furnaces, known as "The Furnace Office."

In 1868 a large church edifice was commenced on the premises now occupied. It was destined never to be finished and never to be occupied. A smaller building, for social meetings and for Sabbath-school, was begun,

however, at the same time, and this, more fortunate than its more pretentious neighbor, reached completion. In this all the services of the church and Sabbath-school were held until the present building was erected.

On April 11, 1870, a meeting was held at which a mutual agreement was entered into by several individuals to stand together and form a nucleus, around which, if possible, a congregation might be gathered.

On May 1, 1870, Rev. A. T. Norton, D. D., of Upper Alton, Ill., and Rev. J. D. Barstow, came to Grand Tower by direction of the Presbytery of Alton, and organized the present church, with eighteen members, giving it the name "First Presbyterian Church of Grand Tower." At the same time Mr. M. T. Bennett, Jr., Mr. John Stevens, Jr., and Mr. Abner B. Parnalee were ordained and installed Elders over the new organization. The church was first under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Alton, but when the Presbytery of Cairo was formed, it was transferred by the action of the Synod of Illinois South to control of the latter.

On May 27 (the same month) Mr. J. G. Butler came to Grand Tower, and preached to this church and congregation the two following Sabbaths. This visit led to a call for his pastoral services, which was accepted. The relation thus established between the youthful organization and minister continues until this day. The present neat and comfortable church edifice, which is an ornament to the town, was built during the year 1871. The old barn-like, unfinished structure, previously mentioned, was torn down, and this erected in its place, at a cost of about \$5,000. This beautiful temple of religion was opened for the worship of God on Sabbath, Jan. 28, 1872.

#### THE MURPHYSBORO' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of Presbyterianism in Jackson County, would be incomplete without mention were made of this church, which was organized at the county seat as far back as the year 1845 or '46. It was the first society of the kind of this denomination formed in the County. This church has, through the operation of various causes, ceased to exist. The first minister was the Rev. William Bird, now deceased. He is said to have been a man of earnestness, who faithfully performed the duties of his calling, to the satisfaction of his congregation. He was succeeded in his sacred office, by Rev. Josiah Wood, who, also, has been called to his exceeding great reward. William McClure and Dr. Latter, were two of the elders. Mr. Peter Boulby, was also one of the church officers. This organization was under the control of the Presbytery of Alton, which, at that time, had jurisdiction over the whole southern part of the State. The society worshipped in the old log school-house, which was situated just south of the house now occupied by Mr. Andrews, Att'y-at-Law. Efforts were made to erect a church building which were not crowned with success. Subscriptions were secured, sufficient to justify the commencement of the building. A contract was made, and the work begun. A large house was built, but never finished. It is still standing, and has been used for various purposes, at one time as a saloon. The society had asked, and received aid in building, from the Church Erection Fund of the Presbyterian church, to secure which, the church gave a mortgage on building and lot. The church struggled along against great obstacles, until about the outbreak of the Great Rebellion, in 1860, when, being weakened by the leaving of some members for the camp, it dissolved. The members united with other churches, most of them connecting themselves with the Lutheran denomination. In 1864, an effort was made by the Presbytery of Alton, to revive the association, and old father Lippincott was appointed to visit Murphysboro', and see if so desirable an event could be brought to pass. The exertions of this venerable man, were, however, unavailing.

#### HISTORY OF METHODISM.

By Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D.

The Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church, appears first upon the records in 1825. It then embraced all of Illinois, and more than half of the State of Indiana. The Brownsville "Circuit" was formed in 1826. Brownsville was then the county-seat of Jackson County. Among the ministers who labored in this circuit in an early day, we find the names of Josiah Patterson, James Hadley, A. F. Thompson, J. E. French, W. L. Deneen, Isaac Barr. All these have passed from labor to reward, except W. L. Deneen. These ministers were men of talent, energy and heroism.



In about 1835 or '36, Brownsville Mission was absorbed in Kaskaskia and Chester Mission. In 1842 the Murphysboro' Circuit was formed. Among the ministers appointed to this charge in its early history, we mention Lewis Anderson, Charles Atkinson, F. H. Walls, A. F. Rodgers. These were the pioneer ministers of this charge.

Mr. Anderson was transferred to the Baltimore Conference more than twenty years ago. He was an earnest man, remarkable for his liberality in the support of the benevolences of the church. Mr. Walls died in the itineracy. He was a true man, full of zeal and good works. Mr. Atkinson was transferred to the Illinois Conference, and sustains to that conference a superannuated relation. He is a genial Irishman, a good thinker and ready talker. In his younger days he was witty and a master in repartee and irony. He is of the class of men that where you find him *to-day* you are likely to find him *to-morrow*.

Mr. Rodgers many years ago was granted a superannuated relation, and removed outside the bounds of this conference, but for some years continued his membership here. He had some difficulty in the church where he lived, and finally lost his connection with this conference, and passed out of sight for some years. He came to the surface a few years ago in the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church South, and is still a member of that conference. He may be loyal to a "Non-political church," but formerly he was an uncompromising republican.

In 1853 the Carbondale Circuit was formed, taking part of the territory of the Murphysboro' Circuit until 1860. The following ministers were appointed to the charge, T. C. Lopas, W. C. Huggins, J. R. Piercy, R. H. Manier, J. H. Hill.

T. C. Lopas is a superannuated member of this conference, he is infirm with age. In his vigor he was a man of talent. Through life he has lived above reproach, but one thing is charged against him, and that is he is a *bachelor*. In this, however, he stands with Asbury, the first bishop of the M. E. Church. "If community and the sex" could pardon Asbury for this wrong, why not pardon Lopas? W. C. Huggins died in connection with the conference; he was a man of genial spirit, an earnest and successful worker. Carlisle Babbit came to this conference by transfer from the Kentucky Conference. He labored faithfully until death. He is praised in the churches which he served in the ministry. J. H. Hill entered the ministry in the Illinois Conference. When the Southern Illinois Conference was formed he was a member, and his name has been upon the effective list every year since that time. He is an available man in any department of our work. It was said of Mr. Hill, by a critic who made no pretensions to scholarship, that he was "some in the Hymn-Book," those who have heard him sing will appreciate this compliment. Mr. Piercy, after traveling a few years, located. Mr. Manier was out of the ministry for several years, but is now an effective member of the conference.

In 1860 Carbondale was made a station. The following preachers have been appointed to the station. C. Babbit, L. H. Morey, J. W. Lowe, E. Joy, J. W. Lane, A. B. Nesbit, J. W. Grant, L. B. Dennis, S. Brooks, and H. Sears. Mr. Joy is a native of Illinois. He entered the ministry in his youth, and has been effective through all these years, and is still vigorous; he is a man of talent and moral worth. Mr. Lowe entered the ministry the year the Southern Illinois Conference was formed, and has been an effective minister in said conference ever since. He has labored extensively in this county in the capacities of Circuit Preacher, Stationed Preacher, and Presiding Elder. The result of his labors will be seen in eternity. J. W. Lane and J. W. Grant, entered the ministry in this conference. They have been successful laborers. Mr. Grant was transferred to the Texas Conference in 1876. He too has labored extensively in this county as presiding elder and pastor, and is remembered kindly by the people. Mr. Lane is still laboring in the conference, and is making his mark. Mr. Dennis and Mr. Brooks came to this conference by transfer from the Iowa Conference. They were men of experience and reputation when they came, and have done good work in the conference. Mr. Dennis was transferred to the Illinois Conference in 1872. Mr. Nesbit came to this conference by transfer from Indiana, in 1853. His health is feeble, but with the exception of two years he has done effective service. He is a thorough Methodist. He has method in his sermons, in the administration of discipline, and in his life. His sermons abound in verbatim quotations from the Scriptures. A person who had just heard Mr. Nesbit preach, being asked if it was a good sermon, answered "Yes, if the Bible is good, it was."

Mr. Sears entered the ministry in this conference, and has been effective, constantly, either in the regular work or in agencies to which he was ap-

pointed by the Bishop. He is a good preacher and eminently social. He has an ear and heart for music. It may be said of him, "he is some on the organ." Mr. Morey, after a few years, dropped out of the ministry in this conference. He subsequently entered the ministry in the Kansas Conference, and is now a member of that body. Since Carbondale has been a station, Carbondale Circuit has continued a distinct charge, and has been regularly supplied with ministers.

De Soto Circuit was formed in 1858, and has continued a self-sustaining work. In the county there are at present four pastoral charges; in these charges there are ten local preachers and seven hundred and thirty communicants. All these charges are self-sustaining. There are Sunday-schools in connection with these charges. There are in the county ten Methodist Sunday-schools, and in these schools there are seven hundred and twenty scholars. There are in the county seven church edifices, valued at nine thousand five hundred (\$9,500) dollars.

#### Carbondale Circuit—J. A. Lowe, Pastor.

##### OAK GROVE M. E. CHURCH.

This vigorous organization is in Makanda Township. Rev. J. A. Lowe is the minister at present. The membership is sixty with twenty probationers. It is constantly growing in effectiveness, and increasing in power.

##### ZION CHURCH.

This is second in importance in Carbondale Circuit, which organized in 1860. Its membership is forty-five, and the members who sustain the probationary relationship to the church, twelve.

##### MAKANDA CHURCH.

This is also in the Carbondale Circuit, and is a growing church. The members who are in full connection with the society is twenty-five.

##### MOUNT MORIAH.

This is the most feeble organization of the circuit, it having only ten members, and one in addition, who is on probation.

##### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO'.

This is said to be the oldest of the religious societies of the capital of this county. It is not possible to give full particulars of its first organization. In 1856 the members determined to have a building in which to worship, and their earnest efforts resulted in the erection of a small frame edifice. In 1857 D. Lingenfelter was appointed pastor in charge. The future of the church seemed assured.

The great question of slavery which ranged men on either side presented itself in the church at Murphysboro'. Disagreement could not but result, and the infant church became divided. This disagreement was radical, and being based upon principle, could not be compromised, and finally resulted in the separation of a portion of the members of the society, and the organization of a Southern Methodist society in Murphysboro'. It was very unfortunate that this took place. The society was none too strong when all stood shoulder to shoulder, when divided it was indeed weak.

The original society struggled on in face of many discouragements and with varied success from the separation until the year 1869, when the annual conference made Murphysboro' the centre of a new work, embracing Murphysboro', Mount Carbon, and Grand Tower. Rev. G. W. Butler was appointed to this circuit, and labored earnestly, and with some degree of success for three years. Mr. Butler was followed in the year 1872, by Rev. R. Z. Fahs, who by his earnestness, both in and out of the pulpit, and a persistence in his pastoral work that never faltered, succeeded in greatly improving the society in numerical strength and influence.

Rev. C. J. Honts was the next pastor, and he, in addition to his other work for the society, succeeded in having a comfortable parsonage erected.

In 1874 came Rev. M. P. Wilkins. For the greater part of another year Murphysboro' was supplied by the two preachers of Carbondale Station, Rev's Hiram Sears, and C. B. Holding.

In 1876 G. W. Butler was reappointed to the circuit, and again in 1877. At the present writing he is the pastor. The society numbers fifty communicants.

##### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The history of this denomination in Illinois, reaches back but a short distance into the past. Indeed, the first effort in the religious movement, that



resulted finally, in the organization of an Annual Conference, under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church, South, in the State, was the calling of a meeting for consultation, at Lacon, Marshall County, Illinois, January 21st, 1864. The appeal was directed to "all who desired the means of grace, un-mixed with politics." An organization was formed, taking the name of *Illinois Christian Association*.

About the same time, an organization was formed in the southern portion of the State, which took the name of *Evangelical Church*.

On September 26th, 1865, these united, under the name of the *Christian Union Church*, and elected messengers to bear fraternal greetings to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, which met at the "Crescent City" in May, 1866. That General Conference, after receiving and hearing the fraternal messages from the *Christian Union Church* of Illinois, appointed Bishop J. H. Linn, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., Fraternal Messenger to the "Christian Union" Council, to meet at Clinton, Illinois, Sept. 12th, 1866. Bishop D. S. Doggett, was selected to accompany Dr. Linn. The former of the delegates, only, appeared at Clinton, Bishop Linn being prevented from attending. A plan for a union with the M. E. Church, South, was adopted, and arrangements made to call a convention, to consummate this union, to meet at Clinton, Illinois, June 7th, 1867.

The convention met on the day appointed. Bishops Doggett and Marvin were present.

A resolution was passed with but one dissenting voice, receiving and fully adopting the Doctrine and Discipline of the M. E. Church, South, after which, Bishop Doggett, in a most solemn manner, received that body of Christians into the communion, and under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church, South. Done the 8th day of June, 1867.

The first session of the Illinois Annual Conference was held at Nashville, Illinois, October 16th, 1867. Nine ministers answered to the roll call. There were reported 16 local preachers and 2504 members, also 1080 scholars belonging to Sunday-schools.

A Conference met at Nashville, Illinois, September 19th, 1877. 5749 members and 3,000 Sunday-school pupils. The church property is valued at \$118,565.

This much has seemed necessary, by way of introduction, to the history of the M. E. Church, South, in Jackson County, and of explanation of the fact of the comparatively recent organization of churches of this form of faith, and with these brief preliminary observations, we proceed to sketch the history of each of the organizations of Jackson county.

The first organization of this body in the county, was called the "M. E. Church South, of Manning's Prairie," and was formed in 1866. Dr. J. Ditzler was chiefly instrumental in bringing about its organization. Davis Cox was steward and class-leader, and has been from the first, a prominent and influential member.

The name of this Society was changed in about a year to "Bethel," by which name it is now known. The place of meeting has also been changed. A house of worship has been built near David Cox's farm and near the line separating Somerset and Vergennes townships. This was erected in 1868. The pulpit has been supplied chiefly by Rev. A. L. Davis.

This society is making a steady growth and its influence for good is felt widely.

#### M. E. CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO, ILLINOIS.

This was organized in the year 1867. It is a strong and influential organization.

It owns a substantial and commodious edifice which is a credit to the liberality and taste of the members, and which is one of the very best church buildings in the entire county and was erected at a cost of nearly \$4000.

Murphysboro' gives its name to the circuit, which includes four appointments, viz: those at Murphysboro' Station, Poplar Ridge and Carbondale.

Rev. J. H. Garrett is the minister in charge of this circuit.

#### POPLAR RIDGE CHURCH.

This society is the most important, whether we consider numbers, wealth, or zeal, in the whole county. Its existence dates from the year 1868. It was organized by Rev. Benjamin R. Hester. As stated, its pulpit is now supplied by Rev. Mr. Garrett. The church building is south from Murphysboro' six miles.

Among the prominent members at the time of its organization we mention the following: Mr. Cartwright Davis, Mr. James Ozburn, Mr. James Hooker and family, and several members of the Blackwoods.

The church has on its rolls more than 100 members, and is in every way a prosperous, united, and useful church. Eternity alone will reveal the great amount of good accomplished for the cause of morality and religion by the M. E. Church South of Poplar Ridge.

#### DE SOTO CHURCH.

The date of the formation of this was 1866. The first meetings of the society were held in the school-house, and were addressed by the Rev. David Myers.

Among the original members of this society were the names of Joseph and Wesley Beasley and families, Dr. Hunter and family (now residents of Murphysboro'), Alexander Stubblefield and family, and A. L. Davis and family.

It was not until 1868 that the work of erecting a house of worship began; and then was undertaken jointly by the Free-Will Baptists and Southern Methodists. The building is of brick, and was built at an outlay of more than \$2,500. Rev. A. L. Davis supplies the pulpit regularly for the Methodists. The Baptists are at this time without a settled pastor.

#### CARBONDALE CHURCH.

This society has a comfortable house of worship, which was erected at a cost of about \$1,000, in 1870. We give the names of the pastors of the church since its organization. Father Tucker was in charge when the house of worship was built. In 1875, Rev. John Threlkill was the pastor, and in 1876, Rev. Harris Beagle. Other ministers who have officiated are—Rev. Ragsdall, Rev. Crandall, Rev. Nance, Rev. A. L. Davis, and the present incumbent, Rev. Garrett.

Mr. J. H. Crandall, John M. Glenn, and James Hill have held, or now hold, the offices of class-leaders and stewards.

The church is healthy and vigorous.

#### PLEASANT GROVE CHURCH.

This religious society has a house of worship about three miles west of Carbondale, and their pulpit is supplied at stated intervals by the minister of the circuit, Rev. Mr. Garrett. It was organized in or near 1870. It is a growing and useful organization.

#### SKETCH OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"Ye purifying waters swell!"  
In mellow tones rang out a bell;  
'Though faith alone in Christ can save,  
Man must be plunged beneath the wave,  
To show the world unfaltering faith  
In what the sacred Scriptures saith:  
O swell! ye rising waters, swell!"  
Pealed out the clear-toned Baptist bell."

The history of this church is, for sufficient reasons, not so complete as we would like to present. That this is so is no fault of ours. Letters addressed to different parts of the county in search of information have in not a few cases been unanswered.

The first minister of this denomination of whom any record survives, was the Rev. William Davis, who preached in the county prior to 1824. Whether he is identical with the William Davis, son of James, who settled in the north part of the county at an early day does not appear.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

This society was organized on the 13th of October, 1861, in Crowell school-house, near Carbondale, after an appropriate sermon had been delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lisle. The following persons were at this time enrolled as members: William Lamer, Jonathan Wiseman, Thompson Williams and Julia C. Williams.

The first meeting of the feeble infant church after its formation, was held on the 9th of the following month, when there was added four members.

At a meeting of the church, May 11th, 1862, Thompson Williams was elected deacon, and was ordained on the 13th of July. This office he held till his death.

William Hook was the first to fill the office of church clerk.



For several years after the organization of the church, they possessed no house of worship, but held their meetings in Campbell's Hall, and other public halls. In December and January of the winter of 1862-3 a series of meetings were conducted by the pastor, Elder T. Clark, assisted by Elder Morton, and resulted in the accomplishment of much good and in quite a number of additions to the church. The total membership at this time was about twenty-five.

On January 21st, 1868, the following persons were chosen as trustees: Ralph Rayborn, Henry W. Coughanower and Peter Crossley. At this time lot 74 of the plat on the north-west side of the square, which was one of four set apart by the proprietors of the land on which Carbondale was laid out, for churches desiring them, was chosen, in conformity with the act setting it apart, and arrangements were made for the erection of a building.

The effort to raise sufficient means was successful, and the present building was erected.

The early completion of the building was largely due to the unselfish and untiring efforts of deacon H. D. Coughanower, who assumed all responsibility, and, when necessary, advanced his own means for the work.

The church has steadily gained during all these years, and now ranks as one of the strongest societies of its faith in the county.

It has been ministered to by nine different pastors. The first was Rev. Mr. Lisle.

#### STONE FORT MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in February of 1863. It owes its origin largely to the zeal of Deacon John Hunter, who in 1856 became a citizen of Makanda. There had been for some time before the organization of the church, a station at the Rendleman school-house, where elders Parker, Kelly, Butler, and Richardson had occasionally preached to the people. The number of original members was nine, their names were as follows: John and Rhoda Hunter, Sarah Markham, R. S., and Amelia Baldwin, B. F., and Mary H. Kelly, Nancy J., and Francis H. Kelly.

The first pastor, was the Rev. David Butler, and R. S. Baldwin was elected Clerk. The church has grown since its formation, and 169 members have been received into its fold, 111 of whom have received the ordinance of baptism at the hands of its pastors. The house of worship of this church is in the town of Makanda. It was erected in 1868 conjointly with the Masonic lodge of Makanda. Rev. John A. Rodman is the pastor, and C. B. Foster is Clerk. There are four deacons, viz.: John Hunter, John Rendleman, S. P. Bingham and William Gentry. The trustees are John Rendleman, William Rendleman and William Gentry. Among the members, is one ordained minister, Dr. F. M. Agnew, and one licentiate, A. M. Lee.

#### SKETCH OF THE FIRST UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO', ILLINOIS.

This was organized in June 27th, 1869. It was not, however, until the following year that they began the erection of a building. Work suspended November, 1870. It has never been entirely completed. The building cost about \$3,500. The society not being satisfied with the location of their building finally concluded to sell it, and accordingly it was sold on the 15th of July, 1873, for about \$2,200. The greatest number of members belonging at any one time was sixty-four.

#### GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

On Camp Creek, in Levan Township, is located the church building of the General Baptist Church. The building of this society was erected in 1865. The first sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry Gordon.

The Baptists have in this township also a society known as the

#### PLEASANT HILL CHURCH.—(See engraving.)

This was organized about 1842. The first elders were Robert P. Gentry and Ignatius O. Daniel. This church for more than a generation, has exerted its elevating and purifying influence upon society. It is now vigorous, and enrolls many citizens of worth and standing on its register.

#### FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF KINKAID.

This dates its existence from the winter of 1838-9, and owed its existence to the energy, and labors of Simon Hiller and William Lindsay.

In this township also is an organization of

#### UNITED BAPTISTS

Which was organized but a short time after the above, and during the same winter, through the zeal of Robt. P. Gentry and James Ferrell, of Union County.

#### LORNEY SPRING BAPTIST CHURCH, CAMPBELL HILL.

This is a strong church, and its building which is of brick, not entirely finished is the only temple of worship in Ava. Rev. George Gordon is pastor.

#### UNITED BRETHREN OF COX'S PRAIRIE.

This society does not at present, have stated services. Rev. Mr. Brock occasionally supplies their pulpit.

In Ridge Township, there is a Baptist organization which for many years was under the charge of Simon Hiller. They hold some doctrines which are peculiar, and are sometimes called "Hillerites." The association is vigorous.

#### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

"Not faith alone but works as well,  
Must test the soul, peeled forth a bell;  
'No fetters here to clog the soul:  
No arbitrary creeds control  
The free heart and progressive mind,  
That leave the dusty past behind.  
Speed well, speed well, speed well, speed well!  
Pealed forth the Christian Church bell."

#### THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF CARBONDALE, ILLINOIS.

This was organized in the year 1865, through the instrumentality of Clark Braden and Isaac Mulkey. The organization was effected in Illinois Central Rail Road grain house.

The first members were as follows:—George Yost, Daniel Gilbert, J. M. Campbell, Stephen Blair, James and Willis Spiller, Clarke Braden, Isaac Mulkey, Dr. McDonald, Prof. Brown, E. S. Robertson, and Lawrence Wharton. All of the above were married except the last, who is now an eloquent and prominent minister in the City of Baltimore, Maryland. Their families also united in great part with the church.

The commodious and substantial edifice of this society is "beyond compare" the best church building in Carbondale. It stands near the southeast corner of the Public Square, on one of the four lots set apart for church purposes, by the wise, liberal and God-fearing men who founded the City of Carbondale. Many persons contributed cheerfully of their means towards the expenses of its erection which were heavy, as war-prices still prevailed, but there were two men, without whose powerful aid and liberal gifts, indeed the enterprise would have been a failure, who are especially deserving of remembrance by the friends of the church, and whose memories will ever be gratefully cherished. These were J. M. Campbell and Elias S. Robinson.

The growth of the church has been steady and uniform, and the number now belonging to it is 85.

The Sabbath-school which convenes in the building from Sunday to Sunday is large, prosperous, and interesting, and is doing a noble work in training up the youth of the church to habits of right living.

#### BUCHANON CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF DEGOGNIA TOWNSHIP.

This was the first religious organization in the township, and we may add the only one. It is in a healthy condition and its services are well attended. Its influence for good has been great in that portion of the county, and will increase as it gathers strength with years.

#### CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ELKVILLE, ILLINOIS.

This society owes its formation, very largely, to the unselfish efforts of Elder Trickett, the Evangelist. It was organized in 1877, and has as yet no house of worship. The services are held in the school-house, and here the



people gathered to listen to the instructive words of Mr. Trickett. The society is young, but yet it numbers some wealthy and influential citizens on its roll.

#### DE SOTO CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This society has been in existence some years and possesses a good house of worship. It is in a healthy condition.

#### HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We have been disappointed greatly in our efforts to gather sufficient materials to enable us to give a full history of the rise and progress in our county of the great ecclesiastical organization, which numbers in its ranks nearly one-half of the professing Christians of the globe. The ministers of this, the "Old Faith," who now reside here, have been here only for a short time, nor have the records of the church been accessible to us. We present the subjoined sketch, fully aware of its deficiencies, but as the very best possible under the untoward circumstances surrounding us during its preparation. The number of organizations in the county is two, and the number of communicants is near 140.

We are indebted to Mr. John Devine, of Grand Tower, for the data from which has been composed the history of the

#### ST. GREGORY CATHOLIC CHURCH OF GRAND TOWER.

This was organized in the year 1870, but it was not until the next year that the lots on which the tasty church edifice now stands were purchased by the trustees of Mr. John Devine. Father Hermann Jungman was the first pastor of the congregation.

The trustees first chosen were Anton Hoch and Stephen L. McAtee. The number of members at its organization, or soon thereafter, was eighty. The members consulted together, and decided that a church building in which to worship was a necessity, and a movement was started to solicit subscriptions for a building. The members chiefly furnished the amount considered necessary, being aided some, however, by public-spirited citizens of different beliefs.

The estimated cost of the building, which was to be of brick, trimmed with stone, was \$3,000. The contract for the stone and brick work was let to Mr. Henry Ginity. Mr. William Merrill had the contract for the wood work and painting. In February, 1872, the corner-stone was laid with the usual appropriate ceremonies, and the erection of the structure began. The work progressed satisfactorily, and early in the spring of the following year was ready for occupancy, to the great joy of the youthful society.

The building is substantial and handsome in appearance, and the interior is well and conveniently arranged.

In May, 1877, the faithful pastor, Father Jungman, of whose abilities and services all speak in terms of loving praise, removed to Effingham, Ill. He was succeeded by Father Reason, who remained but a short time, and was in turn succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. Father Poulus.

#### SKETCH OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MURPHYSBORO'.

This society dates its organization from December, 1868. The society has erected a church edifice at a cost of \$1,100. They also have built a school-house, costing \$500, on a lot which cost a like sum. In addition to this a residence for their pastor has been built, costing \$1,600.

Rev. Father Poulus is the present pastor. The names of a few of the prominent and influential members are—Medas Lucier, Henry Barggus, and John Harpen.

The society is strong and prosperous, and the youth belonging to its families are properly trained up in accordance with the doctrines of the church. The pastor of this society also ministers to the St. Gregory Catholic Church at Grand Tower.

#### CONCLUSION.

It will be seen from the above array of churches that the people of this county are a religious, a Christian people. Undoubtedly there are organizations that have been omitted. It has not been possible to gain all the information that was sought for. Some, through indifference, failed to respond when requested to aid in making the histories complete.

In addition to the churches named above, there are in the county at least six churches of colored persons.

The African M. E. Church has a large organization in Carbondale, as

also have the Free-Will Colored Baptists and the Missionary Baptists. In Grand Tower the colored race have two churches—one of the African M. E. Church and one Free-Will Baptist.

## CHAPTER XIII.

#### THE PRESS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

THE JACKSON DEMOCRAT WAS THE FIRST NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED IN THE COUNTY —MURPHYSBORO' SENTINEL—CARBONDALE TRANSCRIPT—CARBONDALE WEEKLY TIMES—THE OBSERVER—JACKSON COUNTY ERA—THE INDEPENDENT—GRAND TOWER ITEM—AVA REGISTER—THE CARBONDALE DEMOCRAT.



HE progress of the *Press*, now conceded to be one of the mightiest agencies of our modern civilization, has been most marvelous, and its power, which is vast and continually augmenting, has engaged the attention of the essayist and the poet, the orator and satesman. The daily paper of the present is a miracle of labor and of skill. You look into its columns to find there concentrated the news of the globe. The progress of the war between Russia and Turkey may there be traced. The condition of the Pope's health up to within a few hours is told you. No subject is too momentous or elevated for its consideration nor any too minute to escape its Argus-eyed attention. It is in truth

A map of busy life.  
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns.

On every topic, which is the subject of contemplation or anxiety amongst men, its voice is heard in trumpet tones which give forth no uncertain sound. The world under its influence is drifting towards cosmopolitanism. Each man, as he reads its columns, containing news from all quarters of the earth begins to be interested in the welfare of realms beyond the seas. He watches anxiously the changing lines of the combatants that are ranged on the side of truth and error. Every lover of liberty becomes his countryman and brother. He becomes a citizen of the world.

But few papers were taken in early times. The first paper published west of Cincinnati was the *Vincennes Sun*, established in 1802. The next was the *Missouri Gazette* in 1808, since merged into the well-known *Missouri Republican*. The first paper established within the limits of Illinois was *Illinois Herald* at Kaskaskia, by Matthew Duncan, who was early a citizen of Jackson County. Some discrepancies exist as to the date of its establishment. Governor Reynolds in his *Pioneer History of Illinois* says it was founded in 1809, the year of the organization of the territory, but it is probable that this is too soon. The press was bought at this time but for some years was only used for public printing. Duncan sold out in 1815 and came to this county. This afterwards became the *Illinois Intelligencer* and followed the change of government to Vandalia, in 1820. It was an ably conducted paper. In 1818 Henry Eddy and Singleton H. Kimmel, who also thereafter moved to Jackson County—established the *Illinois Emigrant*. This was the second paper in Illinois. The name of this was changed to *Illinois Gazette*. The next year the *Spectator* was founded by Hooper Warren, at Edwardsville.

In 1802 another paper was established at Edwardsville. The "*Star of the West*." The name was changed the next year to *Illinois Republican*. In 1823 the *Republican Advocate* was established at Kaskaskia. In 1826 James Jones started at Galena the *Miners' Journal*. The papers taken in early days were few, and in this county were the ones mentioned above, as published at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown and St. Louis.

Our County now contains five newspapers, all seemingly well supported, as they certainly deserve to be, by the people. They have done much in the past and will do more in the future to attract the attention of those desiring homes in the west, to the great resources, as yet but partially developed, of our County.

The histories of the different papers that have been or are now published in this County have been furnished by those who have been connected with them, and hence can be relied on as correct. It is a history of struggles, some of them, hopeless, against untoward circumstances and great obstacles. But they are now established in the affections of the people, and are demanded by the spirit of the times, and brighter prospects greet the editor's eye, than those of the past.



The first paper established in Jackson County was at Murphysboro, the County seat in the Spring of 1855, thirty-eight years after the political birth of the County. This was entitled:

## THE JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

Mr. George C. Bierer was the proprietor, and Dr. F. C. Bierer, now a resident of Murphysboro, was the editor. The attempt was somewhat hazardous, as the county was sparsely inhabited. The leading citizens of the county were anxious to have a newspaper, and promised the enterprising firm a subscription list of 400. The town of Murphysboro, at this time, contained less than 200 inhabitants. The business houses were few. There were four stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon-maker's shop and liquor grocery. The success of the venture under such conditions could not fail to be somewhat doubtful. The brothers went energetically to work. A small press was purchased in St. Louis. As no railroads were then in existence in this part of the country, the press was sent by river. It came up Big Muddy River on the "Walk in the Water," which staunch little craft is well remembered by our older citizens of the county. The friends of the enterprise, and those who had encouraged the establishment of the *Democrat*, were never able to secure a list of more than 250 subscribers instead of the 400 promised. Jackson County, at this time, contained no towns except the county seat, if indeed that deserved the name of town. It was a village, rather; hence there was scarcely any advertising for the first-born journal of the county.

To add still more to the difficulties that surrounded the proprietor and editor during the summer of '54, it was the year of the building of the Illinois Central R. R., and the principal merchants of the place, whose support and advertising patronage were so much needed, removed to the infant town of Carbondale. The lack of advertisements entailed great additional labor on the editor, as each issue had to be filled up somehow. The brothers Bierer hoped against hope, and continued to struggle against the inevitable failure before them for the space of six months. Then they disposed of the material of their office to Gov. A. M. Jenkins, who obligated himself to supply subscribers with the paper till the expiration of the period for which they had subscribed. The enterprise, financially, was a failure.

The *Jackson Democrat* had many warm friends, and the people sustained it, perhaps, as well as they could. The "Winklereid" of the press, Dr. F. C. Bierer, speaks gratefully of the way in which they were encouraged and sustained by the people. The *Democrat* died, but its spirit walks abroad to-day. It was the "voice of one crying in the wilderness," "Prepare ye, for a more glorious day of enlightenment and progress is at hand." "It rang out the old," and "rang in the new" order of things.

Gov. Jenkins continued the publication of the *Democrat* until fall, when it was suspended. In June following, the Governor issued the first number of the

## MURPHYSBORO' SENTINEL,

which he published about three months, when he disposed of the establishment to S. S. Hall. Governor Jenkins lost between \$500 and \$600 cash during his connection with the *Democrat* and *Sentinel*.

Mr. Hall removed the office to De Soto, and changed the name of the paper to the

## DE SOTO FARMER.

In less than six months he lost \$600. This was in 1855. Several of the citizens of the town (than whom more public-spirited, generous men never existed) determined not to let the paper go down for want of support, bought the concern, and pledged themselves to continue it one year.

In March, 1856, J. A. Hull, now a resident of Chicago, purchased an interest in the concern, and took the publishing department into his own hands. Mr. Hull says: "We used the strictest economy, and tried every means to make it pay, but in spite of our exertions the proprietors sunk at least \$500 by the *Farmer*. Mr. Hull says, further,—we quote from the editorials of the *Carbondale Transcript* of August 20th, 1857—"This was truly discouraging, and few men would have continued a paper under such circumstances. However, after duly weighing all the circumstances, we determined again to hazard the experiment, trusting that by pursuing a different course in regard to business matters, we should be able to make a living at printing a paper in Jackson County. We saw that it was necessary for our success that our office should be located in a place where we could have frequent and

regular communication with Murphysboro, and greater mail facilities with the interior. This led us to remove to Carbondale.

The greatest error that had been committed by our predecessors and ourselves, was the extremely low prices charged for advertising and job work, much of which had been done at even less than cost. With our removal, we determined to demand more for our services than formerly, and accordingly we raised our prices to what we considered fair, living rates."

The name of the paper after its removal from De Soto to the promising village of Carbondale, in the spring of 1857, was changed to

## THE CARBONDALE TRANSCRIPT.

Mr. Hull expended in establishing his paper \$1,600 above all receipts, and the editor says: "Then no reasonable man will cavil at our charges. Had we removed our materials from Jackson County last spring"—this from date of August '57—"it is not probable that any paper would have been established here again for years. Persons acquainted with the business would have been slow to embark in an enterprise which had proved so ruinous to others. Although we are now reaping from our labors a sufficient amount to support us, we are anxious to do something more. We have room in our columns for a few more advertisements, and our subscription book will hold several hundred more names, and not be crowded." The *Transcript* was democratic in politics, and bitterly denounced the republicans for traducing John A. Logan.

A file of this paper kindly loaned by Col. D. H. Brush, now lies before me. It is the oldest file of any in the county. A perusal of its columns, yellow with age, bearing date of 1857, discloses the fact that "ye editors of olden times" like those of to-day would have their jokes. The *Transcript* was a very respectable six column paper; was ably conducted and well filled with news. A large space was given to the Kansas troubles which had not yet reached a termination. The filibustering expeditions of Walker and Crabb were detailed at length. About fourteen pages were devoted to advertisements. Notice is given that *Little Dorrit*, by Charles Dickens, is just from press, price fifty cents. Nearly a column of each issue is occupied in giving a list of broken banks, and the hard times of 1857 are faithfully mirrored in the editorials. Early in 1858, Mr. Hull purchased the *Gazette* office in Cairo, Illinois, but continued the publication of the *Transcript* until the month of November of that year, when, the Cairo office having entirely been destroyed by fire, the *Transcript* establishment was removed by its proprietor to Cairo.

## CARBONDALE WEEKLY TIMES.

In the summer of 1859, Mr. Hull returned to Carbondale, his home, and established the paper whose title is above. This was also of democratic proclivities. The *Times* became what was known as a "war-democratic sheet, and was the first democratic paper in the west to denounce the rebellion, and advocate "bold, sudden, forward, determined action." Immediately after South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, the voice of the *Times* declared it an act of war, which meant revolution. But Mr. Hull was not satisfied to remain in the peaceful seclusion of his home when his country needed his services in the tented field, and in August, 1862, enlisted in her army. Before going to the front he rented the *Times* for one year to Mr. D. L. Davis. He received an honorable discharge from the army, returned to Carbondale and resumed the publication of the paper, at the expiration of Mr. Davis' lease. In the spring of 1864, Mr. Hull became editor of the *Cairo Daily News*, but for several months continued the publication of the *Times*, when he sold the office and good-will to Mr. J. T. Vincent, who changed its name to the *New Era*, and its politics as well. In 1871, Mr. Hull returned to Carbondale from New York city and rented his old office for one year, and this concluded the connection of this veteran editor with the press of Jackson County.

## THE NEW ERA.

This was republican in political faith, and as stated above was founded by J. T. Vincent. Mr. Vincent sold the office to John H. Barton.

The *New Era* was a 28 column paper, and was ably and successfully conducted by Mr. Barton, who is a skilful editor. The first issue under the new management bears date of September 27th, 1866. Mr. Barton published one of the very best papers ever produced in the county. He finally sold his office to Rev. Andrew Luce, who changed the name to the



## CARBONDALE OBSERVER.

Mr. Barton some years later began the publication of the *Southern Illinoisan*, a weekly paper. This he only published for a short time when he disposed of his office to Joe P. Robarts, who blended it with the *Murphysboro' Era*.

## THE OBSERVER.

Rev. Mr. Luce published this sheet for several years. Not meeting with that success which he had anticipated, he disposed of his office to Col. D. H. Brush, and again entered upon his calling as minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Col. D. H. Brush disposed of the paper to Prof. C. W. Jerome of the Southern Illinois Normal University with Rev. Mr. Holding as editor and manager. Mr. Holding had it in charge for a time, when he resigned its control to again pursue his loved calling as minister of the Gospel in the M. E. Church. Prof. Jerome thereupon accepted an offer received by him from Messrs. Will, Van Benthuse and Morgan of Bloomfield, Iowa, and the paper passed into their possession. The first issue under the new management bears date of Friday, Dec. 28th, 1876.

It is not unjust to former editors to say, that Messrs. Van Benthuse and Morgan, made of the *Observer* a better paper than it had before been. Each had, before assuming control, a large experience in the business of conducting a newspaper, and no profession more imperatively demands a severe and extended course of preparatory training, in order to high success. The promises contained in their inaugural were fulfilled. Van Benthuse's experience, notwithstanding his youth, extended over a period of seven years, and began at the early age of seventeen, when he enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest editor in the entire state of Iowa. George A. Morgan is an experienced printer, and the job work executed in the *Observer's* office reflected credit upon his taste and skill. Extensive additions were made to the office after it came into their hands. The *Observer* struck telling blows for the cause of republicanism during the campaign, and did nobly and well its duty to its party. These young men were forced to give up the *Observer* in Nov. 1877. The Morgan Brothers, purchased the press and materials of the defunct *Carbondale Democrat*, and have begun the publication of the *Carbondale Free Press*.

The proprietor of the *Observer*, Prof. Jerome, has since sold his paper to Mr. Ackerman, late of Pulaski County, an editor of experience and reputation in his profession throughout the southern part of the state. May he meet that success which his ability, and high character deserve.

## THE JACKSON COUNTY ERA—ILLINOISAN.

This able newspaper is published weekly at Murphysboro', by Gill J. Burr and Joe P. Robarts, under the firm name of Gill J. Burr & Co.

The *Era* was established by Joe P. Robarts, in the year 1873, the first number appearing on the 10th day of May. Mr. Robarts was editor and publisher. From the first the *Era* has been an influential sheet, and has been the organ of the great Republican party. For that party it has done most effective service. Firmly believing his party to be the party of progress and of freedom, its founder has been found fighting "at the fore" for its success; his tones have ever been those of confidence and of victory. When Mr. Robarts established this paper he was animated by sentiments of fealty to party rather than hopes of gain. The party needed a voice to inspire courage and hope in its contests, and the *Era* has been that voice. We are all glad to know, however, that the investment has been a profitable one in a pecuniary sense; for the *Era* has probably made more money than any other paper in the county during its time.

It has increased in influence and grown in power since its birth, and at this time claims as large a list of *bona-fide* subscribers as any newspaper in Jackson county or in southern Illinois.

Its advertising columns give evidence of the high estimation in which it is held as a medium of communication between seller and buyer, between lawyer and client, physician and afflicted. Its market reports are full and leave nothing to be desired. Its columns of intelligence contain, in condensed form, the news of the week and the manifold transactions of the busy world on whose surface we tread. It contains each week able editorials on the political issues of the day and the great questions that are demanding solution. It is in every sense a *news* paper.

Its present editor-in-chief, Mr. Gill J. Burr, is a man of great personal

popularity throughout "all the land of Egypt;" has held high positions of power and trust in the county of his adoption, and is known personally to a majority of its citizens. He has clear-cut views, and expresses them in unmistakable language. He may have enemies, for all positive men have; but he has friends who are bound to him as it were by hooks of steel.

The junior editor, Mr. Joe P. Robarts, is a man who, though young, has had much experience in the editorial profession. He is no "lean and hungry Cassius," but is one of the kind of men that Cæsar desired always to have around him, for he is "fat." He is well known in political circles.

In the hands of such men, if no unforeseen cause prevents, the *Jackson County Era* will eventually become the leading Republican paper of southern Illinois. It is now the official mouth-piece of the party and the 18th congressional district, and its predictions are looked to by politicians as furnishing a safe guide for the future.

The paper stands upon a firm financial basis, and bids fair to continue its visits to the firesides of our citizens for many years.

It has done much to direct attention to the great undeveloped resources of the county, and by its presentation to the world of her advantages to those desiring good homes, has merited the support and good-will of all our citizens, irrespective of party.

Its files should be carefully preserved for reference by the future historian of our part of the State, as they are a reflection of the degree of advancement and of the events of our time.

We feel we but express the sentiments of all public-spirited citizens when we give utterance to a wish for the prosperity of the *newsy, capable, energetic* and outspoken *Jackson County Era*. May its future be as its past, except that as years circle away, its power for good may increase continually.

## THE INDEPENDENT.

The original title of this thriving, newsy paper was the *Murphysboro' Independent*.

It was established at the County-seat in the month of October and year of 1873, and was, as its name implies, *independent* in its political principles. It was edited by Bethune Dishon and John W. Grear, both energetic young men. We make the following extract from the editorial salutatory of first issue:

"We take pleasure in presenting to the citizens of Jackson County and southern Illinois, the *Murphysboro' Independent*, a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the tax-payers. The political character of our paper will be strictly independent in all things appertaining thereto, thereby giving ourselves that latitude which party organs do not enjoy. \* \* \* \* \*

"It will be our most earnest endeavor to bring such information before the public as regards the mineral wealth, manufacturing, agricultural and other inducements our county offers to capitalists having money to invest. This subject we will place before the public as favorable opportunities present themselves to us, and we hope, through the medium of our journal, to add a widow's mite to the good work of increasing and developing the wealth that covers the surface of the county, the products of our soil, and the millions of tons of coal that underlie the surface. \* \* \* \* \*

"We will denounce all fraud and speculation with the public funds in unmeasured terms, and give credit to those persons who by their wise and far-seeing judgment may benefit the county in any manner.

"In the way of information of a general and local character, our columns will contain from issue to issue such news as will be both interesting and of that nature and style that it will not offend or injure the feelings of any one; not dealing in personalities and vile abuse, but in mild and tempered criticism, wherever and whenever it may be required.

"In a few words, it will be the people's paper, containing as it does poetry, interesting stories, local news, editorials on the latest and most interesting subjects, market reports, and last but not least, will furnish the merchant, farmer and all other classes and professions of its citizens with a true and correct index to where they can purchase whatever may be needed, at the lowest rates. \* \* \* \* \*

"By and with the help of friends of progress, we expect to be able to record any and all items of an interesting nature that may occur in southern Illinois, and continue to grow in favor with the intelligent and respectable community."

The *Murphysboro' Independent* has not falsified these promises, but has continued to grow in favor alway. Year by year has the number of its friends,



subscribers and patrons increased. It has won the respect of all and the love of many.

Mr. Dishon severed his connection with the paper in 1876, and its publication was continued by Mr. Grear alone until September, 1877. The word Murphysboro has been dropped from its title, and it long ago left the ranks of the Independents to do valiant service in the cause of true democracy. There is not a doubt that the reduction of the strength of the Republican party in this county is partly attributable to the able manner in which this paper has presented the historic glories and great principles of the party that once was led by a Jefferson, a Jackson and a Douglas. Its warfare has been honorable, but fire has been steady upon the line of its enemy, and at times terrific. It is the recognized official organ of the Democratic party, and its voice is heard with attention by friends and foes.

In September, 1877, Mr. Grear, now editor-in-chief, associated with him in the management of the paper a young man of more than average ability and scholarship, Mr. James C. Sowers, who had hitherto been a citizen of Jonesboro'.

The senior editor is so well known as to need no mention at our hands. Honorable in all relations of life, generous in feeling, and just towards all, he merits and receives the respect of all. He is a native of Union County, having first opened his eyes upon the light in Jonesboro', its capital. He has demonstrated to do what is really a difficult thing—conduct a newspaper successfully. With such men for editors the future of the *Independent* is assured. We believe that the *Independent* will perform its duty to this county and this part of the State nobly and well.

A glance at its advertising columns evinces the fact that it receives the hearty support of business and professional men, while the list of subscribers is more than respectable. It is now established on a substantial basis, and waxes stronger with its years. Success to the *Independent*. May it always esteem the right above all things, and labor in the coming as in the past time for the best interests of the good people of this county; may its voice give forth no uncertain sound upon all that pertains to education, morality, and the dear rights of humanity. Again, we say, success to the *Independent*.

#### GRAND TOWER ITEM.

This, as its name indicates, is published at Grand Tower. M. F. Swartzcope, well known to our citizens throughout the county, is the proprietor and editor, since the retirement of Mr. J. P. Stockton on account of ill-health.

It was established early in 1875. The circulation of this sheet is respectable, and a perusal of its columns reveals the fact that it is conducted with decorum and editorial ability. Mr. Swartzcope's biography will be found in another part of this work, and needs no further mention at our hands here.

The *Item* contains items of news for all classes and conditions. It is doing a good work in the western part of the county.

It is independent in politics. Its advertising columns are well filled with first-class local and county advertisements. It seems a healthy, unpretentious sheet, and is founded on a sure and solid basis, and is well supported by the business men and citizens.

The times are improving, and newspapers will reap the benefit of a return of good times. One thing is evident, which is, that the sprightly, sparkling *Item* will endure. Mr. Swartzcope knows no such word as "fail." The weekly visits of this paper will continue to make glad the hearts of patrons and their families, let us hope, for years to come. Long may the gigantic form of its chief editor survive.

#### AVA REGISTER.

This spicy little sheet was established by Bethune Dishon and Mr. George Jahn, in the summer of 1876, at the flourishing town of Ava, which is situated on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, 16 miles northwest of the county seat. It was, from the first, Democratic in faith, and has labored zealously for the success of its party. It has a good circulation, and possesses the friendship of the people and business men of that portion of the county. Its advertising columns show that it receives a good patronage from the merchants and traders of both Ava and Murphysboro'.

Mr. Dishon retired from the paper in the summer of 1877, in order to press his claims for the nomination by his party as County Clerk; and the sheet since then has been under the sole control of Mr. Jahn.

This gentleman is young, but his editorials show that he possesses genuine editorial ability, while its typographical appearance evinces his skill and

taste as a practical printer. The paper is on secure footing, and is gaining friends with its age. Ava is destined to be one of the really good towns of Jackson county, and in a short time will rank third in population and wealth. The northwestern part of the county needs a good paper, and the *Ava Register* supplies that need. It is proving a success, and deserves to be successful.

#### THE CARBONDALE DEMOCRAT.

In the spring of 1876 the need of a Democratic paper in Carbondale became apparent to those who were identified with Democracy; and hence resulted the establishment, in the spring of 1876, of the *Carbondale Democrat* by Bell Irvin, who had recently been employed on the editorial staff of the *Observer*.

Mr. Irvin wielded the pen of a ready writer, and the new paper soon had a subscription list of more than 400. His connection with the paper was, however, but brief, and ceased about the 1st of August the same year. Mr. Irvin is of English descent, and worked faithfully for the principles of the party of his choice. He, on retiring from the management of the *Democrat*, immediately removed to Iowa, where he now resides. At present he is editor and publisher of a paper in that State entitled the *Backwoodsman*. The vacancy in the editorial chair of the *Democrat* was filled very ably by Mr. John W. Burton, a young man of activity and intelligence, who had graduated with honors the previous spring in the literary department of the Indiana State University, located at Bloomington, Ind. Under the new management the paper did most effective service for the party during the remainder of the vigorous and unprecedentedly heated political campaign, which closed on the 7th of November, 1876. The paper was established solely as a campaign sheet, and ended its existence with the close of the campaign. The press and all appurtenances are now in the control of the Morgan Brothers, editors and proprietors of the *Free Press*.

A paper was published at Murphysboro' in the '60's, called the *Murphysboro' Argus*. It was well edited, and was Democratic in politics.

#### A SONG FOR THE PRESS.

By William H. Bushnell.

A SONG for the Press! the Printing Press!  
That has ruled the world alone,  
Since the finger of God first graved His laws  
On the tablets of senseless stone;  
Since a spark of His wisdom downward sent  
Woke the slumbering thought to birth,  
And the Press, as a meteor, flashed thro' the gloom,  
The darkness that lowered o'er earth.

A song for the Press! more potent far  
Than the fiat of crowned king—  
Than the cohorts of war—than the steel-clad men  
That the mightiest can bring.  
Kingdoms, and tower, and palace wall,  
That have braved a century's might,  
Crumble in ruin, and totter and fall,  
When the Press wakes the giant Right.

A song for the Press—the lever long sought  
The world to sway, in times olden—  
To check the power of Oppression's hand—  
Break the rule of the sceptre golden;  
Pierce the gloom of the dungeon—the captive free,  
Rive oak door and iron rod,  
And send broadcast o'er a sin-bound world  
The words of a living God!

A song for the Press—the Angel that lines,  
In light on its record page,  
Each glorious thought, and each noble deed—  
Each act of the passing age:  
The historian's pen, and the poet's wand—  
Each triumph—each God-born rhyme—  
Is recorded there, and for ever lives,  
Defying the touch of Time!

A song for the Press! Like the armed men  
That rushed o'er Rome's ivy'd wall,  
When Liberty swayed and trampled in dust  
Cæsar's pride and judgment hall;



So its silent step wakes the down-trod one,  
 'Mid his thralldom, his fear and gloom,  
 And thunders in wrath round the crowned king,  
 Foretelling of death and of doom!

A song for the Press—the east-born star!  
 Of religion—of liberty—power—  
 Untrameled by wealth, by passion unswayed,  
 'Tis the index—the scribe of each hour;  
 And still shall remain—still the slender type  
 Shall “click” and all nations bless;  
 And the last star from earth that ever fades out,  
 Be the God-model'd Printing Press!

## CHAPTER XIV.

### COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY SAMUEL E. HARWOOD.

SCHOOL FUND ESTABLISHED—FIRST FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM—SCHOOL-HOUSES AND FURNITURE—FIRST HOUSE USED FOR A SCHOOL ROOM—SCHOOL-OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.



Understand the growth of the county in educational matters, one must examine the origin and development of the State Law. The consideration of this will answer the question, How came we with the Common Schools? It will also enable one to see more clearly the causes of the conditions of these schools in their various stages of growth. The county came by them in the same way the State did, but with much less contention and confusion. The State fought the battles for all the counties, and they reap individually the benefits of their collective efforts.

The present system of “free schools” was entered upon in 1855. That date proved to be the turning-point in the history of Illinois. The influences growing out of this school system are worthy of the attention and critical study of historian and philosopher. They have affected, not the average intelligence alone, but the character of every calling, and have developed advantages previously unrealized. The work of 1855 was not the beginning. There had been labor and growth for years before. The idea of making knowledge common reaches farther back, beyond the existence of Illinois as a separate territory. The celebrated ordinance of 1787 declared education to be “necessary to the good government of mankind,” and enjoined that “schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.”

Paper manifestoes are not often dreaded, and proclamations seldom have existence longer than that of the paper upon which they may be written; but this ordinance of 1787 seems to be an exception, and in 1887 some of the “mankind” of Illinois will be reaping benefits from the influences of its declarations and injunctions.

Some of the encouragement meant in this document came in a material form in 1818. Congress, in the Enabling Act for this State, April 18th of that year, appropriated *three per cent.* of the net proceeds of public lands within the limits of Illinois, for the encouragement of learning, one-sixth thereof to be bestowed on a college or university. From this the State has its “School Fund Proper,” which, in 1876, amounted to \$613,362.96. Beside this, two townships, in addition to one donated some time previous, were given for founding and maintaining a seminary of learning. This formed what is now known as the “Seminary Fund,” and amounted last year, to \$59,838.72. One-sixth of the above named three per cent. donation, went to form the “College Fund” of the State, and now amounts to \$156,613.52.

The proceeds of the three per cent. fund, were blended in 1833, and borrowed by the State at six per cent. interest. This interest was to be distributed annually for school purposes. How much of it was thus distributed is not known.

The most valuable donation from Congress, was the sixteenth section of every township. If this was sold, lands equivalent to it, were given for school purposes. This donation amounts to 998,449 acres. Properly

managed, this would have released forever the people from local taxation. But there were innumerable causes for waste, and taxes had to be added to the meager returns from so magnificent a gift. Unfortunately, the Legislature authorized the sale of these lands, and borrowed the money to defray the current expenses of 1828.

In 1855, the Common School Fund was \$951,504, yielding an annual income of \$57,700. The same year, the township Fund was \$1,441,500, yielding an income of \$111,191.

In 1835, the interest on school monies borrowed by the State, was first distributed to counties. This distribution was based upon the number under twenty-one years of age, and was to be paid to teachers, at the rate of not more than one-half of their wages for the preceding twelve months' services. The residue, if any, was to constitute a county school fund forever. In 1855, the aggregate of this county fund was \$50,000. The aggregate of these funds in 1876, was over six and one-half millions of dollars.

In 1832, the balance of the overflowed and swamp lands, after paying for drainage and levees, was granted to counties for educational purposes. In 1853, fines and criminal forfeitures on bails were added to school resources, and school property was exempt from taxation.

### THE FIRST FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM

was adopted thirty years before. In 1824 and '25, Governor Coles, in his message, advised that provision be made for support of common schools. The same session, Senator Joseph Duncan, of Jackson County, introduced a bill to establish schools. In this way, Jackson County can justly claim to have originated through her distinguished Senator, the Free School System, and assume all accruing honor.

The main points in this school system were:—

1. The schools were to be open to every class of *white* citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one.
2. Persons over twenty-one years of age might be admitted on consent of trustees and upon the agreed terms.
3. Districts of not less than fifteen families were to be formed on petition of a majority of the voters.
4. Officers were to be elected and sworn in. The system was very full and complete.
5. The legal voters at an annual meeting could levy a tax, in money or merchantable produce at cash value, not exceeding one-half of one per cent., subject to a maximum limitation of ten dollars for one person.
6. The state appropriated annually two dollars out of every one hundred received into the treasury. This was distributive of five-sixths of the interest from the School Fund, and was apportioned to counties according to the number of *white* children under twenty-one years of age. The counties distributed this among the districts; but no district received any of this fund unless it had sustained a school of three months for the year in which the division was made.

This last was the best feature of the law, and was much the same in principle as the similar provision of the present law. The whole law was in advance of the times. Such was the objection to it that it was virtually annulled by amendment in 1827. The opposition to taxation was great, and it was provided that no person could be taxed without his *written consent*. The two dollars from the treasury were also denied.

This action alone would place a stigma upon the legislature of 1827. But other facts prove it to have been one of the worst that ever afflicted the state and in clear contrast with its predecessor.

Repeated revisions and amendments followed, but no efficiency was imparted to the land. Virtue had gone out of it and could not be restored by patching. For eighteen years there was educational darkness, and Egypt might very properly have included almost the whole state. But some energy and educational enterprise were among those old citizens. In 1844, a “Common School Convention” was held in Peoria. This assembly appointed John S. Wright, H. M. Weed, and Thomas M. Kilpatrick, to draft a memorial to the legislature on this subject. The paper was drawn, and was an able and exhaustive document. It plead for a State Superintendent with a salary of nine hundred dollars, and recommended local taxation for school purposes. The work was partially successful. The legislature yielded a partial consent. The Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* State Superintendent. Local taxes could be levied on a favorable two-thirds vote. Such was the catering to the common opposition to paying out money for another's immediate advantage. It required a long time to make plain the real principle involved.



In accordance with this provision, all the district tax for schools, in 1846 and '47, did not reach *one mill on one hundred dollars*. Such were the receipts from votive taxation.

The auditor, by this bill, distributed the interest on the School Fund in proportion to the number of children under twenty years of age in the county. The counties distributed to districts on the basis of the number under twenty-one. If no school was taught during the previous ten months, the money went to the principal of Township fund.

Many features of this law were incorporated in that of 1855.

In 1845, the qualifications of teachers were embraced in a knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. It is to be supposed that a very limited knowledge of these branches was required. Because of the excessive apathy among the people on educational matters, very little was done. Indeed, the demands for knowledge were by no means wide-reaching, though the necessity for it was immense. The relations between an intelligent ploughman and a school-room were unrecognized, and scholars were not wanted in a frontier country. The effect of education on material growth remained to be made public. At this time, 1846 and '47, only fifty-seven counties out of ninety-nine made any reports at all.

In 1847, the qualifications for teachers had to be lowered, because there were so few qualified to teach. A certificate could be obtained for a knowledge of any one of the required branches—the five above-named. Schools were by no means numerous either.

In the same year the two-thirds vote on levying taxes was changed to a majority, thus giving a small increase of power to those who were anxious for efficient and sufficient Common Schools.

In 1849 the standard of qualifications for teachers was again raised to the former grade. The directors could grant special privileges as to any branch. This was something like the "provisional certificate" of 1872-73, unless the directors in those days were more learned than some who manage school affairs now. Little did they know of the necessary discrimination as to local needs in the choice of a teacher.

In this year the local tax was limited to twenty-five cents on one hundred dollars, except in incorporated towns and cities where fifty cents was the maximum.

Another advance was made 1857. A majority of the voters assembled could levy a tax not to exceed one dollar on a hundred. But such was the inactivity in behalf of schools, that the law was almost a dead letter. The taxable property of the state was at that time one hundred millions, which should have furnished a fund of one million dollars for school purposes. The amount actually furnished, only twenty years ago, was but \$51,000.

But the interest was growing. The spirit of progress had been aroused. The press took hold of the matter, and strong leaders urged the necessity of better schools. A better class of citizens was coming from the east, bringing their advanced and advancing ideas of education. Conventions met and discussed the question. The people were stirred up in their own interests. Through these influences some changes were wrought. In 1854 the Legislature separated the office of State Superintendent from that of Secretary of State. The new officer was to receive \$1,500 per annum. He was requested to draft a bill for a Free School System. Honorable — W. Edwards was appointed by Governor Matteson. He presented a well-drawn bill, which was altered in some degree and adopted February 15, 1855.

All along the scarcity of teachers was a serious trouble. The new law promised more vigorous action among the people. But whence were the teachers to come? They were comparatively few in number, and limited in qualification. Systematic work was demanded in the new field. This was really the introduction of system into the teacher's preparation for his work. To meet this want of efficient teachers the Northern Normal was established in 1857. From this time the change in teachers, at least, is more marked. It introduced the geometrical rate of increase, with a large ratio instead of a minute common difference.

The vital principle of the present law is this: The property and wealth of the state as well as the county shall educate their youth.

The corner-stone has been laid, the foundations have been firmly placed, and the superstructure advances grandly toward that perfection for which future generations must furnish the materials.

Such is a rapid survey of the growth of the Common Schools in Illinois. They have not come in a night, nor in a year. They are the fruitage of a generation's constant and laborious effort, and to them Jackson County owes and attributes much of character and prosperity. Like her sister counties, she may have been slow in making a beginning, but education within her borders has kept pace with her material development.

There were the rude beginnings in her farm-life and varied industries. So were there the awkward workmen and rude instruments in her school-rooms, in days gone by. Both teacher and teacher's appliances of a half century ago would now attract the eye of the archæologist as indicative of a former civilization. They were not peculiar to Jackson County. Other counties had made no greater advances, and must have had conveniences not more modern than those of this County. These did not hint of the intelligence and learning that should be with a people winning the name of Egyptians. Indeed, in those early years, more attention was paid to filling the corn-sacks of Joseph's brethren than to filling the thought-sacks of Joseph's own mind. The instruments for the former were by no means the most modern and saving of human muscle, neither indicative of great mechanical skill, much less those of the latter and least considered question.

One thing at a time may have been a good motto; for these ancestors of ours secured a reputation for gaining an abundance from mother earth, if they did also obtain the less enviable notoriety for Egyptian ignorance, which has required more than a score of years to remove. But a change has come over them, and the days of Manetho may yet have a counterpart in this Egypt of the Western Hemisphere. Then there will be gathered up not the genealogies of the thirty dynasties, but the principles that underlaid and influenced this later growth. Then there may be some explanation of the sudden increase of Egypt's boundaries, and the cause of her increased popularity. Some one may discover that it lies in the energetic action of these corn-dealers in behalf of education.

This new activity in behalf of better things may have augmented the willingness of more northern counties to be considered within the confines of Egypt. Anyhow, Jackson County may now claim a higher honor than being merely a granary for the northern counties. In early times Jacob and his sons came down with their teams for the fruits of her farms. Now their sons and daughters come from counties far remote to gather the fruits of her educational institution. They carry away neither wheat, nor corn, nor barley, nor precious stones, but scientific facts, golden truths, for the strengthening of a higher life and a more rapid development of their own material resources.

What are some of the causes for this change in relations? What are the steps in the advance? Where are the way-marks of our County's progress? They are found in the increased number and convenience of her school-houses, in the care taken of her school property, in the zeal and efficiency of her teachers, in the introduction of new methods and appliances, in the greater efficiency of her school officers, in the character of her citizens, and in the strength of public opinion in behalf of education. Some of them may be presented by contrasting the present and former conditions of things. All the data cannot be gathered. There are, however, a few known facts from which one may understand the difference in (1) the school-houses and furniture of to-day and yesterday; (2) the school officers and teachers; (3) some of the principal schools; (4) and the various curious customs. To their consideration the reader is directed.

#### SCHOOL-HOUSES AND FURNITURE.

The change in school-houses and school furniture has been especially noteworthy in the last decade. The original log school-house had not gone ten years ago. In November, 1867, (This is November, 1877) near Carbondale there was such an educational centre. It measured about sixteen by twenty feet. The door was in the south side. Along the whole length of the north side was the window, the opening made by removing a log. Against this wall and facing the window was the writing-desk of primitive style. Around were the famously economical "slab benches" with their four crossed legs and hewed faces. Back supports there were none. Children's backs were made of better material in those "good old days."

The first house used for a school-room was the dwelling of William Boon, near Sand Ridge. This was sixty-two years ago. As there were none but log dwellings in those days, the accommodations for educational work must have been decidedly limited.

The first house built for school purposes was of this primitive and convenient material. This was years ago. Since that time there has been much growth. The number of houses has increased to ninety-five, and the log-house has been superseded by the frame or brick. Still there remain twenty-eight of these solid log structures in the County. Of the others, sixty-one are neat frame buildings, five are brick, and one is stone. These ninety-



five houses are in ninety districts, there being no district in the county unprovided with a school-house.

Dr. Redd said of these houses in his report for 1876: "The old log school-houses have been superseded by elegant and commodious frame houses in very many districts, which impress upon the mind of the traveler that the county is inhabited by an intelligent and wide-awake people, who care for the education of their children." Before 1866, except the "College" at Carbondale, there was no brick school-house in the County. A few years afterwards the building at Murphysboro' was erected. All over the County the desire for neat school buildings seems to be increasing. In most cases previous to 1866, the frame houses were not good. Some of those erected since are conveniently arranged, and cost from one to two thousand dollars. This change has affected other particulars. Blackboards are now indispensable. There must be maps, globes, blocks, charts, telluriums, planetariums and many other things. These charts are for the illustration of botany, physiology, natural history, and geography. In books there was little or no uniformity before 1866. Classes were as numerous as pupils, and sometimes more so. About the beginning of Dr. Ford's term as County Superintendent, this uniformity was urged and certain books recommended. The move was a good one.

#### SCHOOL OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

If we go back many years we will find no school officers. There were none. They came with the School Law. There were teachers long before. In the beginning of official dignity, as attached to school managers, the chief was named Commissioner. He seems to have been chosen every two years. His powers were much the same as the County Superintendent's now are. Very little is known of them. It is supposed they issued certificates, watched over school interests, and drew their salaries in an entirely regular and legal manner. Whether they visited schools or held institutes can only be surmised.

As early as 1852, Mr. Barrow was School Commissioner, and lived at that time in the northwestern part of the County.

Philip Kimmel, Sr., was elected in 1856, and was in office two terms.

Since then there have been five Superintendents elected: U. E. Robinson, Jr., held the office from 1861 to 1865; Dr. H. C. Robinson, from 1865 to 1869; Dr. John Ford, from 1869 to 1873; Dr. L. H. Redd, from 1873 to 1877; and John W. Reeder was elected the 6th of last November for four years.

Beside these there were under the law of 1855 other officers. In each of the laws, original and amended, from 1824 to 1876, there was a full quota of officials prepared for.

The Director of twenty years ago would generally contrast strongly with those of to-day. Then "his mark" was the rule upon records of a board's transactions. Now the majority can write their names, even if in a school-boy's scrawl. Their action then could not have been always wise. It is not so now. Their methods of choosing their teacher were doubtless original and peculiar.

There is this certainty. All the school officers have grown in efficiency with the public opinion which demanded their service. They have also a share in the formation of that opinion. Treasurers, Trustees, and Directors have all a share in the work. Could the volumes of unwritten history be examined, many instructive facts might be discovered. In the absence of positive information we can only judge the growth of school officials by a comparison with men in other fields of public labor.

It would be interesting to know how these Commissioners managed their examinations for certificates; what help they obtained in distributing the funds; and with what means they aroused enthusiasm in school work.

From Mr. Philip Kimmel come these statements: "The funds coming into my hands, the first year of my official term, were \$5,676.38. No school could draw from this fund unless six months had been taught in that district. Teachers then received from \$17.50 to \$20 per month. I appointed examiners at different points in the county. I also held two days' public examination. When my teachers were good ones, I renewed their certificates. The school-houses were most all log, and some very poor at that. I do believe the children learned about as much as they do now, only they are now instructed in the higher branches. The small primary classes certainly were better attended to than they are now, and learned faster."

Mr. K. is perhaps right about the teaching of primary classes. These classes comprehended nearly all of a teacher's work. The instruction was

all along a lower scale and from a lower standard. There was little expected or required. These earlier teachers were limited in qualification, though some of them were successful in teaching. Could their beginnings be learned, what a curious and interesting collection of facts would we have!

The first teacher in this county was John Aaron. He was a farmer as well as a teacher. This is not an uncommon coincidence now. Mr. Aaron was a married man but had no children. He was employed by William Boon to teach the first school at Sand Ridge. This was in 1814 and '15. The sessions of the school were held in Mr. Boon's dwelling. The term was nine months. At this school Benningsen Boon learned his letters. Mr. Aaron is mentioned as a man of steady habits and good character, having been greatly respected, though possessing meager attainments.

In 1815 there was a school taught near Mud Creek by a Mr. Shaw. But little is known of this school or its teacher.

The next school, as to time, was taught by Mr. McMurray, at the James Davis School-house, where the site of Murphysboro' is.

These schools were subscription schools, of course. There had been no attempts at anything like free instruction in the state. The usual charge was two dollars and a half for a term of three months.

Mr. McMurray afterwards taught a school in the Holliday settlement, about three miles northeast of Murphysboro'.

The former county-seat, Brownsville, had its pioneer teachers. Messrs. Chamberlain and Howe taught there for several years, beginning probably about 1821 and '22. Here, too, particulars are wanting. Their remaining in one place two or three years is indicative of some success.

Mr. Henson was one of the pioneers in teaching. He wielded the birch in Elk Prairie, in a school-house near Hiram Schwartz's place. A house still stands there, and may have been the one in which Henson exercised authority. It is unoccupied except for an occasional meeting, and entirely uncared for.

Henson taught here in 1840, or about that time, when "barring out" was customary. His pupils "barred" him out once as a means of securing the usual Christmas treat. He went down the chimney. They seized him and tied him with their suspenders. He was a very muscular man and broke his bonds as easily as Samson did the green withes when Delilah said, "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson." The boys owned themselves fairly beaten. It is possible that the older members of the Schwartz, Kimmel, Robinson, and House families were among these boys. Some of them were there under the control of Mr. Gass a few years afterward. Jeff Phelps, now a teacher at Grand Tower, was numbered among the boys of that section a few years later.

Mr. William McClure was also a teacher long years ago. Mr. D. B. Tuthill instructed the youth of Tuthill's Prairie in the past, and some of his offspring have followed in his foot-steps. He taught in 1835. A Miss Wells succeeded him.

Dr. Cyrus Thomas was at one time identified with the schools of the county as a teacher. His wife was also engaged in school-room work. He was "bug-hunting" then, and beginning his training for his work in the insect world. Men laughed then at his propensity to run after bugs, little dreaming it would ever pay him in dollars and cents.

In 1852, Mr. Ed. Newsom, several times our County Surveyor, taught a school at Grand Tower. It was then known as Evan's Landing. The school-house was near where the "lower furnace" is now.

He had some share in naming the "Twin School-house," near Murphysboro'. It happened thus: Some of the families wanted him to teach them a school, and secured the number he wished to begin with. He began one Monday morning, and taught out that week. Meanwhile he discovered a division in the neighborhood. A number of families wanted another young man, and sent word to Mr. Newsom that they intended to take charge of the school-house the following Monday. He was not frightened away. But sure enough, when he reached the house Monday morning, the other teacher was there with his pupils and patrons. There were some words. But Newsom and the teacher went off to themselves and sat down on a log. They soon understood that neither was responsible for the move against the other, and they agreed to divide the house. Newsom took half the benches and one side; the other pedagogue had the remainder. Thus for several months the two schools ran smoothly in the same room, but under different authority. Thus, too, did the house become known as the "Twin School-house."

In 1857, Dr. Ford came to this County and engaged in teaching for several years.

There was some energy among the teachers then. A Teachers' Association was formed that year. There had been one for a year or so some time be-



fore, but it was extinct, without fossil remains. Messrs. Cunningham and P. M. Post were prominent in this one. One special way-mark of progress is the written examination. So far as known it was not regularly used until the beginning of Dr. John Ford's term as Superintendent. It has produced a great change in the grade of work done. Nearly all examinations are now written. The system needs no defence. The results in this County approve the change. One other addition is needed,—that these examinations be more thoroughly searching. Teachers themselves are becoming more professional in their work, and better able to lead those who are to figure in the future of the County.

For both teachers and officers there is more respect and yet more criticism from patrons. There is a union of sentiment on one question—the free schools must be made and kept as progressively useful as possible. To this end let one and all labor.

southern half of the state were more or less aroused. Active organized efforts in behalf of a Normal school for Southern Illinois may be said to date from that meeting.

On the first of September, 1868, the Centralia convention met, and was still more largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Gregory, Allyn, Edwards and Read; by Prof. Sanborn Tenney, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and others. Without a dissenting voice, a committee consisting of fifteen of the leading men of Southern Illinois was appointed to prepare a memorial to the legislature, asking for the incorporation and endowment of a Normal school in the southern part of the state. This committee met in Odin, Marion County, October 16, 1868, and added to their number fifteen other gentlemen resident in different counties of Southern Illinois; they also prepared a circular address to their people, and a petition to the general assembly in behalf of the proposed institution. This circular



THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

## CHAPTER XV.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

THE FACULTY—COURSE OF STUDY—LITERARY SOCIETIES—ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

**T**HE movements which directly led to the act of the legislature incorporating the Southern Illinois Normal University, may be said to have begun in the spring of 1868. At a teachers' institute held in the city of Salem, Marion County, a circular was drawn up and signed by some fifty prominent teachers and citizens, calling a convention of the teachers and friends of education in Southern Illinois, to meet in Centralia early in September of that year, to consider the educational wants of that portion of the state. In the idea of that call, a Normal school for Southern Illinois was prominent. A few days afterwards another circular was issued from Carbondale, without apparent knowledge of the one emanating from Salem. This latter, which was also numerous signed, called a convention to assemble at Carbondale the last of May or the first of June, 1868. The convention was held, and its objects were advocated by Dr. R. Allyn, Prof. Standish and others, in stirring addresses. After a free interchange of views, the convention adjourned to meet in Centralia on the first day of the following September. The Carbondale meeting was very spirited, awaking great interest in Normal education throughout the entire region represented in it. At least a thousand persons were present, and through them nearly all the counties in the

—which was chiefly the work of the committee's secretary, and was printed in nearly all the newspapers of the region—very materially contributed to make public opinion unanimous in favor of the proposed action.

The appeal was successful. An act entitled "An act to establish and maintain the Southern Illinois Normal University," was passed at the ensuing session of the legislature, and approved by the Governor, March 9th, 1869. The trustees appointed in pursuance of the act entered at once upon their duties and advertised for bids for the location of the university. The competition among the cities and towns in Southern Illinois, was spirited. Among the contesting points were Pana, Vandalia, Olney, Carlyle, Centralia, Tamaroa, DuQuoin and Carbondale. After long conference, Carbondale was chosen and the site purchased. The amount subscribed and pledged was estimated to be worth two hundred thousand dollars. It afterwards appeared, however, that a portion of the bonds was illegal, and the cash value finally received by the state was very small compared with the magnificent pledges given.

Plans and specifications, drawn by Thomas Walsh of St. Louis, were procured, and the trustees advertised for bids to erect the building in accordance therewith. At this point a very grave mistake was made. The amount appropriated for the edifice by the legislature was only \$75,000, while the trustees contracted for a building to cost \$210,000. This was a most deplorable error of judgment, the evil consequences of which were far-reaching. A committee of the trustees twice did me the honor, before deciding, to ask my opinion as to the kind and cost of building that should be erected, and I each time advised, in the strongest terms, that under no circumstances whatever should they contract for a house to cost more than the sum named



in the act of incorporation. But the original trustees are justly entitled to the benefit of this explanation: The funds and assets, including bonds, donations, subscriptions, etc., seemed sufficient; the trustees really believed when they made the contract, that they would be able to build and equip the house without further aid from the state; and a responsible citizen of Carbondale, the lamented James M. Campbell, Esq., actually bound himself by the covenants of a contract to erect and furnish the building for the sums subscribed and pledged by the corporations and citizens, together with the amount appropriated by the legislature. While these facts do not relieve the original trustees from the responsibility of a most unfortunate misjudgment, they do relieve them, entirely, from the imputation of having knowingly resolved to erect a building that would cost vastly more than the resources at their command, presuming upon the liberality of the legislature to make up the deficit.

Work began early in the spring of 1870, and progressed so rapidly that the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 20th day of the ensuing May. It was estimated that not less than fifteen thousand persons were on the ground and participated in the exercises of the occasion, which were of a very interesting and impressive character. All the arrangements were in good taste, well planned, and successfully carried out. The principal addresses were delivered, *extempore*, by Dr. Robert Allyn and President Edwards.

It was at this time proposed to secure temporary accommodations and open the school at once, so that the work of instruction might be going on while the building was in progress. It is believed that this would have been the true policy. It was the course pursued in the case of the school at Normal, and with the best results. Classes would thus have been formed and the work well organized by the time the new edifice was completed, to which the school could then have been quietly transferred, and the work of instruction would have gone on almost without a break, and nearly four years of valuable time would have been saved. Other counsels, however, prevailed.

From the day the corner-stone was laid the work was pushed forward with great vigor, till it was suddenly and painfully arrested by a most lamentable disaster. A falling timber instantly killed the contractor, Mr. Campbell. He had been deeply interested in the enterprise from its earliest beginning, throwing into it all the large energy of his nature. He had assumed the validity of the doubtful bonds and pledged his entire fortune for final success. His death of course terminated his contract, and the work was at once suspended. It was not resumed until after the session of the legislature of 1871, by the action of which body the contract of Mr. Campbell was assumed by the state, and three commissioners were appointed, with instructions to finish the building according to modified plans, not however materially different from the original designs. By these commissioners the work was at last completed and turned over to the trustees, July 1, 1874.

#### THE BUILDING

is of the Romaic-Gothic style of architecture. Its length from north to south is 215 feet, with two wings—one on each end—projecting to the front and rear—109 feet. There are: a basement story in height 14 feet, for the play-rooms, furnaces, janitor's residence and recitations, containing 8 large apartments and 4 smaller ones, of good size however. A first story embracing also 8 large rooms for classes and recitations, 4 teachers' private rooms, and a large parlor or reception room, the height being 18 feet—a second story, 22 feet in the clear, containing the large Normal Hall, three fine study rooms, two class or library rooms, two rooms for the principal and one private room for a teacher—and finally a Mansard story 19 feet in height, which is occupied as a large lecture hall, 100 feet by 61 in the clear, capable of seating 1200 persons—two large rooms for cabinets, or library, or art galleries—two also for the meetings of societies, and two smaller rooms for laboratories or dissecting rooms, or work shops. The whole is surmounted by a flattened dome, which affords a wide prospect over the variegated country, from the hills beyond the Mississippi on the west, twenty-four miles, to the prairies of Williamson County on the east, and from the elevations of Union County on the south, to the plane of Du Quoin on the north. The corridors within the building, extending its whole length north and south, with two cross-sections in the wings from east to west, are 14 feet wide, and are laid with alternate strips of light and dark wood, and their four easy and ample stairways and three wide doors, give convenient access to every part of the building, and impart to it an air of comfort and elegance. Externally, the edifice, being without spires or turrets, at first disappoints the eye, especially as for some unfathomable reason the good natural elevation of some ten or twelve feet

was cut away, and the building set that distance below the surface of the ground. But a study of the fine proportions and harmonies of other portions of the structure relieves these unfavorable impressions. The basement is of brown sand-stone, hammered and laid in regular courses. Above the basement the walls are of pressed brick, trimmed with brown sand-stone and whitish lime-stone. The roof is a plain Mansard, covered with variegated slate, and surmounted by an iron railing. The windows are arched Gothic in a variety of styles, giving a richness to the exterior, which is fully equalled by the finish of the interior, in ornamental arches for doors and windows, and in heavy panels and finish for wainscoting and wood work.

It may be safely pronounced in no respect inferior to any other edifice of its kind in the United States. Its elegant Normal Hall will seat five hundred students, and is now fitted with single desks and seats to accommodate over four hundred and fifty. It is a beautiful room, in keeping with the remainder of the building, admirable in proportions, 100 feet by 76, and 22 feet in height. It, and indeed the whole edifice internally, is a visible inspiration to neatness, and to scholarly enthusiasm.

#### REORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

The act of the legislature creating the board of commissioners to complete the building, abolished the first board of trustees, and a new board was appointed by the Governor, in September 1873, and confirmed by the Senate in January 1874. The board now consists of Hon. Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown, president; James Roberts, M. D., of Carbondale, secretary; Edwin S. Russell, of Mt. Carmel, Lewis M. Phillips, of Nashville, and Jacob W. Wilkin, of Marshall. Their first meeting was held at Carbondale, October 23, 1873. At subsequent meetings they arranged for purchasing furniture, for electing a faculty of instruction, for a course of study and for the general management and opening of the school, July 1, 1874. The former trustees had elected Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., professor of natural history, botany and physiology.

#### ELECTION OF PRINCIPAL.

In November last, the trustees elected Rev. Robert Allyn, D. D., then president of McKendree College, in St. Clair county, principal of the university, and profited by his advice in selecting furniture and making arrangements for the school. Dr. Allyn's labors and experience as an educator in New England, as superintendent of public schools in Rhode Island, as professor of ancient languages in the Ohio University, as President in the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati, and as a member of the board of education in that city, and his late services for eleven years as president of one of the oldest and best colleges in the State, and his earnest activity in all the movements for the improvement of our public schools, speak favorably for his capability to assume the charge of so important an enterprise, and argue well for the wisdom of the trustees in their choice of him, from among the many other distinguished men who might have been selected, and who would certainly have accounted the position one of rare honor and great opportunities for usefulness. The associates of this richly experienced chief were subsequently elected. The entire faculty of instruction, as now constituted, is as follows:

#### FACULTY.

Robert Allyn, Principal and Teacher of Mental Science, Ethics and Pedagogics; Cyrus Thomas, Teacher of Natural History and Physiology, and Curator of the Museum; Charles W. Jerome, Teacher of Languages and Literature; John Hull, Teacher of Algebra and Geometry; Alden C. Hillman, Teacher of Arithmetic, and Principal of Preparatory Department; Daniel B. Parkinson, Teacher of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and Lecturer on Applied Chemistry; James H. Brownlee, Teacher of Reading, Elocution, Phonics, Vocal Music and Calisthenics; Granville F. Foster, Teacher of History and Geography, and Librarian; Martha Buck, Teacher of Grammar and Etymology; Helen M. Nash, Teacher of Drawing and Penmanship.

*Charter Trustees.*—Daniel Hurd, Cairo; Elihu J. Palmer, Carbondale; Eli Boyer, Olney; Thomas M. Harris, Shelbyville; Samuel E. Flannigan, Benton.

*Building Commissioners.*—John Wood, Cairo; Elihu J. Palmer, Carbondale; Hiram Walker, Jonesboro'; R. H. Sturgiss, Vandalia; Nathan Bishop, Marion; F. M. Malone, Pana.

*Trustees.*—Hon. Thos. S. Ridgeway, Shawneetown; Edwin S. Russell, Esq., Mt. Carmel; James Roberts, M. D., Carbondale; Lewis M. Phillips, Esq., Nashville; Jacob W. Wilkins, Esq., Marshall.



Officers of the Board.—Hon. Thomas S. Ridgway, President; John G. Campbell, Treasurer; James Robarts, M. D., Secretary; Charles W. Jerome, Registrar.

Auditing Committee.—James Robarts, M. D.; Lewis M. Phillips, Esq.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The faculty having been chosen and a course of instruction outlined, the trustees gave public notice that the formal opening of the University would take place July 1, 1874.

COURSE OF STUDY.

The course of study has been arranged with two purposes in view—1. To give a strictly Normal course of training to fit teachers for the public schools, and, 2. To give examples of methods of teaching. It therefore goes over the whole curriculum of school studies, from the alphabet to nearly the completion of a collegiate education, and gives especial attention to those branches which require the use of the observing and perceptive faculties, without neglecting those which demand the use of the imagination and reason. Practical attention is devoted to physics, chemistry, natural history, surveying, and language; and the student is not only taught to know, but to do the work of the branches which he pursues. He is also required to give instruction in all that he learns, so that when he begins his life-work, either of teaching or laboring in a secular employment, he may not be wholly inexperienced in the very beginning of his career.

The course of instruction also embraces lectures by the Principal on the history and science of Pedagogy, and on the methods both of Learning and Teaching. As the University is only in the third year of its work, it cannot point to any very striking results.

TABULAR VIEW.

STUDIES.	PREPARATORY.						NORMAL.															
	1st			2d			3d			1st			2d			3d			4th			
	Year.			Year.			Year.			Year.			Year.			Year.			Year.			
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2		3	1	2	3			
Spelling.....																						
Writing.....																					I	
Drawing.....																						
Vocal Music.....																					II	
Calisthenics.....																						
Reading.....	†	†	†		†	†																
Elocution.....																		†		†		
English Language.....												†	†	†								
Arithmetic.....	†	†	†		†	†	†		o												III	
Astronomy.....																			†			
Language Lessons.....			†																		IV	
Grammar.....				†	†	†	†		o													
English Analysis.....													†									
Book-Keeping.....																		†	†			
Geography.....	†	†																			V	
Physical Geography.....																			†			
U. S. History.....					†																	
General History.....																		†	†			
Physiology.....									†					o				†				
Latin.....								†	†	o		†	†	†	†	†					VI	
Greek.....											†	†	†	†	†	†						
Elementary Algebra.....										†	†	†									VII	
Higher Algebra.....											†	†	†									
Geometry.....												†	†	o								
Trigonometry and Surveying.....																†						
Analytic Geometry.....																	†					
Calculus.....																		o				
Botany.....																			†		VIII	
Zoology.....																				†		
Geology.....																				†		
Natural Philosophy.....										†					o	†					IX	
Chemistry.....																				†		
Rhetoric.....																	†				X	
Logic.....																		†				
Constitution U. S.....																			†			
School Law.....																			†			
Mental Philosophy.....																				†		
English Criticism.....																				†		
Ethics.....																				†		
Pedagogics.....													†									
Methodology.....																				†		

"+" indicates time when the study is to be pursued.  
"o" indicates a special class in the study—generally for teachers.  
A class in Methods begins the Arithmetic each fall term, and continues two terms.  
Classes in Methods of Teaching Reading, Grammar, Geography and History of the United States are taught every spring.  
Spelling, Writing and Drawing are carried on till the students are perfect and are excused. Vocal music is the same.  
Calisthenic exercises each day during the course.

This report is submitted to the trustees and to the public with diffidence, but with the thought that as our school is a public institution, its affairs and methods, its aims and its accomplishments should all be public. The principal trusts that his frank confessions will be received in the spirit in which he makes them, and that his suggestions will be candidly and carefully considered, and that the public will endeavor to work with our professors to elevate the character and increase the usefulness of all our public schools.

ROBERT ALLYN, Principal.

The following extracts are from the Third Annual Report of the Principal.

1876-77.

The Principal of the Southern Illinois Normal University submits his Third Annual Report to the Trustees and the public with much satisfaction, though not without a humbling sense of many imperfections in the plans, the methods, and the practical workings of the school. Many difficulties beset every new enterprise, and none rise before any good work in more numerous array and with fiercer opposition, than such as obstruct the line where education is to advance. Some of these are mustered by indifference, some by thoughtlessness, some by cupidity, and some by the impatient desire to realize immediate results from labors—the fruits of which can only mature in distant time. Some are very natural, indeed, and excite neither surprise nor discouragement. Some are too frivolous to be named, though they are not the least annoying. And some only need to be mentioned to be removed by those who have caused them.

Many persons appear to think our school is a place in which to teach boys and girls the simplest elements of knowledge. While it may serve one purpose to have a class or two of small children to show the practice of teaching, these must be used as an experiment, and will, in all probability, suffer. Will not superintendents and teachers and parents interest themselves in this simplest, and really most elegant of all our school accomplishments, and see that children early learn to spell? It may be proper that we should show how spelling should be taught—and that practically. But it is not profitable for the State that we should be compelled to do so much elementary work. Yet far less profitable it would be if we should leave this elementary work undone. This is a duty of the elementary schools, and for them it may be made a delight. Any teacher who is really worthy of his noble calling can awaken an enthusiasm among young children for correctness in this business almost to a white heat of passion. And how much better would this work be than to attempt in such schools to teach the higher branches? How much easier to teach spelling than the unconnected facts of geography, or the dry details of the grammar? Is the spelling of a thousand common words any more difficult than the endless combination of the multiplication table? Are not the letters of our words fixed almost as those products are by the law of numbers? Then to write a handsome hand, and to keep paper, pen and fingers clean and neat—how easy for a child to learn, and how excellent a part of practical education! and how disgusting is the opposite habit, and how hard it is to divorce a man from it whose life-practice has wedded him to it! Here is one imperative need of our schools, and the public must tolerate us in repeated warning in regard to it. We are sent here to teach those who are to instruct our schools, and we must ask to be allowed to emphasize the important parts of our work and invite co-operation with our efforts. Three thousand words compose the body of our daily speaking and reading. Most of these words are very simple. All can be learned to immaculate perfectness by a month's diligent study of a mature mind. Why do not our county superintendents demand good spelling of our teachers? Shall we be obliged to say to those who come to us deficient in this point that they shall do nothing but study spelling till they know it? We also appeal to teachers. Will they not attend to this work? Is it best for them to neglect children of eight and ten, and let them come to us at twenty, and then be drilled like those in the primary schools? We are willing to do this when necessary. But we submit it to the public that there is a better way, and the people can easily find it for themselves.



We present here a statement of the number of our students for the year, and of the work done by our teachers. The Primary Department was discontinued after the Fall Term :

## FALL TERM, 1876.

In the Normal Department . . . . .	134
In the Preparatory Department . . . . .	41
In the Primary Department . . . . .	16
Total . . . . .	191

## WINTER TERM, 1876-77.

In the Normal Department and Special . . . . .	137
In the Preparatory Department . . . . .	47
Total . . . . .	184

## SPRING TERM, 1877.

In the Normal Department . . . . .	190
In the Preparatory Department . . . . .	73
Total . . . . .	263
Total for the year by Terms . . . . .	638

It will be instructive and interesting to learn from what ranks in the community our pupils come—747 in number. Our record of their parentage shows the callings of their fathers to be as follows, viz.:

Farmers, 381; merchants, 105; physicians, 56; carpenters, 26; ministers, 23; lawyers, 21; teachers, 20; millers, 19; agents, 11; traders, 11; mechanics, 9; fruit-growers, 8; laborers, 8; hotel-keepers, 7; druggists, 6; shoemakers, 5; surveyors, 4; miners, 4; telegraphers, 4; jewelers, 3; blacksmiths, 3; bankers, 2; railroad builders, 2; cabinet makers, 2; masons, 2; manufacturers, 2; engineers, 1; upholsterers, 1; painters, 1. Total, 747.

Of this 747 there have been in the school the present Term, 263; 236 of the total number have paid their tuition, and the number who have taught schools in our State, as ascertained by actual inquiry, is 336; some of those now in school have taught before coming to us, and are counted as teachers; some of those who have paid tuition have also taught; 48 only of those who pledged themselves to teach have thus far failed to find schools; some of them will eventually teach; nine have died, and twelve of the young women have married, as has been reported to us; seven women and four men had married before they entered the school. Such facts as these are often inquired for by the public, and we frankly communicate them that all may know the whole workings of our Normal School. In the future they will be more valuable than now, and if the collection and preservation of them shall be continued, they will materially aid in making a complete history of the institution.

In addition to the duty of general supervision, I have, during the year taught classes as follows, viz.: Mental Philosophy, Logic, English Literature, Moral Philosophy, Criticism, Constitution of the United States, Illinois School Laws, and Methods of Instruction. I have also given lectures on Etymology, Order of Study, and the Art of Teaching.

I am happy to state that I conscientiously believe the teaching in most of the classes has been above praise, and has met the wants and should command the approval of the community.

The appropriations made for the maintenance of the University were ample for all purposes. The library will receive this year a large addition of books, to be placed in the new and elegant cases provided. The Cabinet of Chemical, Philosophical and Illustrative apparatus, will be greatly increased and made very complete. The cases for the preservation and exhibition of specimens, are now completed, and the museum of the Normal will ere long rank as one of the best in the State. The laboratory is handsomely fitted up for the work of the students of Chemistry in qualitative and quantitative analysis. The building is lighted brilliantly with gas, manufactured on the premises.

## LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The students have organized two literary societies for purposes of mutual improvement. They are THE ZETETIC SOCIETY, and the SOCRATIC SOCIETY. They meet every Friday evening. These afford one of the best means of culture, discipline and instruction in the practical conduct of business. They

have commenced the foundation for a library, and deserve the countenance and patronage of all the students and their friends.

The hot air furnaces, that for three years have so greatly vexed the souls of pupils and teachers, with their soot and dirt, and which in cold weather failed to properly warm the building, have been removed and a steam heating apparatus has taken their place. The increase of comfort in the elegant building is very marked, while, we doubt not, the health of the pupils will be better preserved.

The fall term of 1877, opened on Sept. 10th, and the enrollment is larger than for any previous fall term, being 235. The number of new students being near 60 makes the number of individual students that have been connected with the Normal, something above 800. Surely this is a good showing. It is to be remembered that the Southern Illinois Normal was started in a time of great financial depression. We are glad to know that this cloud is rolling away, and that the long-wished for "good times" are rapidly journeying towards us. The halls and recitation rooms of this noble university, in which the people of Jackson County feel so deep an interest, will soon be filled to overflowing with the sons and daughters of Southern Illinois.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed by a grateful people upon the able and enthusiastic gentlemen, representatives from this and other parts of the State, who worked diligently to secure from the State that aid without which its light would have been extinguished. Prominent among these for ability and zeal in the cause of education and the Normal, we mention the names of Hon. Wm. A. Lemma, Hon. F. E. Albright and Hon. W. H. Woodward, all sons of Jackson County, and sons too, of whom she may well be proud. In years to come, when the southern part of the State is inhabited by thronging millions, whose footsteps, in imagination we now hear; when she takes the commanding position to which her soil and boundless resources entitle her; when 1200 young men and women, thoughtful and earnest, tread the halls of her great university, then shall these names of her early friends be remembered with honor.

## ACADEMY OF SCIENCE OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

The history of education in Jackson County, using the term in its widest sense, would be incomplete without a notice of an association for the advancement of science, which was organized in the County in 1876, but which is designed to include friends of learning throughout the State. The title of this body, which is incorporated, is the *Academy of Science of Southern Illinois*, and owes its origin to the exertions of the Faculty of the University, and of Professor Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., State Entomologist, and one of the United States Commissioners of Entomology. After considerable correspondence a call for a meeting was issued, which was held at Carbondale on the evening of December 2, 1876. The objects of the Academy are as follows: To investigate and study, (1) the Ethnology and History of Southern Illinois, including its Antiquities and Aboriginal Remains; (2) the Geology, Botany, and Zoology of this section, and (3) to encourage generally the production and preservation and publication of original papers on the above, and on special, philosophical, mathematical, astronomical and meteorological subjects, as well as on the origin and meaning of the names given to localities by the Indians or the first settlers of the country.

To promote these purposes the Academy is organized into departments each of which may act separately or in connection with one or more of the others. The departments are: 1, Ethnological; 2, Historical; 3, Geological; 4, Botanical; 5, Zoological; 6, Philosophical; 7, Mathematical; 8, Astronomical and Meteorological, and, 9, Microscopical. The constitution also provides for County Auxiliary Academies, the presidents of which are vice-presidents of the parent society.

Since the commencement of the year a committee composed of Robt. Allyn, D. D., Principal of the University, and Prof. D. B. Parkinson, have made several explorations of mounds, yielding a large number of Archæological specimens. In addition to these the Museum has been enriched by several valuable donations of specimens which space forbids us to name in detail. At present a part of the rooms devoted to the Museum of the University is used for the Museum of the Academy.

The officers of the Academy are as follows: T. M. Perrine, Esq., of Anna, President; Prof. Granville F. Foster, Secretary; Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., Curator of Museum; E. J. Ingersoll, Esq., Treasurer. Chairman of Departments as follows: Ethnological and Philological, Dr. Robt. Allyn; Historical, Prof. G. C. Ross; Botanical, Prof. G. H. French, of Irvington; Zoological, Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D.; Geological, J. H. Engleman, Esq., of



Belleville; Philosophical, Prof. D. B. Parkinson; Mathematical, Prof. John Hull, and Astronomical and Meteorological, Prof. Alden C. Hillman.

This association now numbers seventy-three members, representing three states, and twenty-one counties of Illinois. The meetings which are held quarterly at different points are gaining in interest and influence. The collections are already respectable, and at present are displayed in the museum room of the Normal at Carbondale. Among the distinguished educators, scientists, and friends of learning, who have connected themselves with this deserving body are found Robt. Allyn, LL.D., President Southern Illinois Normal; Chas. F. Noetling, Esq., of Belleville, Illinois; Cyrus Thomas, Ph. D., State Entomologist, of Illinois; Prof. G. H. French, Irvington, Ill.; J. Schneck, M. D., Mt. Carmel; Hon. John H. Oberly, Cairo; Judge John Dougherty, Jonesboro; A. T. Barnes, M. D., Supt. Southern Illinois Hospital for Insane, Anna, Ill.; T. M. Perrine, Anna; President John Washburn, Ewing, Ill.; Chas. Bondlier, E. M. Hale, M. D., Chicago; Col. Engleman, of St. Clair Co.; B. G. Roots, of Tamaroa, better known by the title "Father Roots;" A. C. Brookings, Du Quoin; James Robarts, M. D., Carbondale, Col. Forbes, of Anna, and Hon. I. Clements of Jackson. The objects of the association are stated above, are noble, and should attract to it all who feel an interest in the work of scientific research. It is often charged against this section of the state that it is inferior to the northern part in scientific culture. The existence in our midst of such an intellectual body of men as this, organized to promote the love of knowledge and to engage in the work of adding to that which is now known, gives no color to such an accusation. Its rapid growth is evidence that many are the lovers of scientific truth throughout the woods and valleys of Southern Illinois.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### CLIMATE OF JACKSON COUNTY.

BY GRANVILLE F. FOSTER.

**J**ACKSON County lies between the parallels of  $37^{\circ} 35' 43''$  North, and  $37^{\circ} 58' 16''$  North. While the city of Carbondale, which is situated a little south of the centre of the county, is in latitude  $37^{\circ} 45' 11''$  North. For the sake of comparison it may be well to say, that Carbondale lies nearly in the same latitude with the following named cities, viz.: Richmond, Virginia, ( $37^{\circ} 32' N.$ ) Naples, Italy ( $38^{\circ} 11'$ ) and Athens, Greece ( $37^{\circ} 58'$ ).

The general reader needs here to be informed that meteorologists speak of two kinds of climate, which they denominate *Astronomical* and *Physical*, meaning by the former such temperature as a place at the level of the sea, would have in virtue alone of the intensity of the sun's rays, which intensity will depend upon the latitude of the place, and will uniformly vary throughout the year, according to the declination of the sun; while by the latter, *Physical*, is meant the *actual* observed climate of a station, or it may be considered as the astronomical climate of a station, modified by such grand agencies as winds, ocean currents, &c., or by any local influences depending upon altitude above sea level, quality of soil, slope of land, position and height of contiguous mountain ranges, &c., Should we suppose an astronomical climate as actual and universal, the earth maintaining its present degree of inclination to the plane of its orbit, every place on the same parallel of latitude would have the same mean daily, monthly, seasonal and annual temperatures, and these would be invariable from year to year. There would of course be at any given parallel a daily and seasonal variation in temperature, depending on the height of the sun above the horizon, and the sun's northern or southern declination, but such variations would be absolutely uniform. Though no place properly speaking, possesses an astronomical climate, yet it must invariably be taken as the standard, by which after making due allowance for each physical modifier, we are enabled correctly to judge of the *causes* which have produced the observed or actual climate of any given station.

The temperature of any station will depend upon its altitude above the sea level. Aeronauts observe, that in ascending from the earth's surface, the thermometer falls about one degree for every 330 feet, or nearly  $3^{\circ}$

for every thousand feet. The causes of this decrease in temperature are as follows: First, air is but very slightly heated by the passage of the sun's rays through it, hence, excluding exceptionable cases, such as the cold northern waves of air, in fall and winter, seeking the lowest levels. The hottest stratum of air will be found at or near the ground, where the sun's rays are enabled to exert their greatest effect. 2d. Another cause may be found in Mariotte's law: "The volume of a given mass of gas or vapor is *ceteris paribus*, in inverse ratio to the pressure it sustains." Accordingly at the level of the sea, the density of the air is greatest as it sustains the weight of the whole superincumbent atmosphere, and the density of each successive stratum of air from the sea level upwards will be (temperature not considered) inversely as the pressure. Though not strictly correct, let it be supposed that in any given locality equal weights of air, from the sea level upwards contain equal *amounts* of heat, yet the mere fact that a certain mass or weight of air in one of the upper strata, occupies *greater* space than the same weight in one of the lower strata, would indicate that the *intensity* of the heat must be less in the former than in the latter. In this connection it may be well to say for the benefit of the general reader, that there is a great difference between *intensity* and *amount* as applied to the forces of nature, a ton of ice may contain more heat than an incandescent match, but the intensity of the heat of the latter is *high* and of the former *low*. 3d. The last cause will be found in the laws of Rietic heat. All bodies in expanding appear to consume a certain amount of heat, and this too after making all allowances for difference in intensity resulting as stated in the second cause. This amount of heat apparently consumed, is used to effect certain molecular changes, absolutely essential to the phenomena of expansion, and will all be cooled without loss, when the body returns to its former bulk. Air then not only decreases the *intensity* of its contained heat by the mere act of expansion, but also decreases the intensity by consuming or rendering insensible a portion of its heat to *effect* the expansion.

The altitude of the signal service station, at the Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale, has been found to be 421 feet above the mean sea level, and according to what has already been said, this ought to make the mean of C.  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  colder than if it was situated (*ceteris paribus*) at the level of the sea, but on making accurate observations and calculations, it has been ascertained that the mean annual temperature of the station is not affected more than  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  from this source alone, and the reason is that since extensive plains and plateaus, in consequence of the direct effect of the sun's rays on their surfaces, are much warmer than isolated mountain peaks of the same altitude. Carbondale being situated on an extensive plain, will feel the full effects of this modification of the former stated law, Jackson County being far from sea influence, and over three hundred miles from lake influence, possesses pre-eminently a *continental* climate, which is characterized by extreme changes, especially in autumn and spring. The range between the extreme of winter about  $20^{\circ}$  and the extreme of summer  $108^{\circ}$  in the shade, is  $128^{\circ}$ . In winter and spring, the writer has in this latitude frequently witnessed a change of more than  $80^{\circ}$  in less than twelve hours, from summer warmth of  $70^{\circ}$  to winter cold of  $10^{\circ}$ . It is these excessive changes, which of late years, are making such sad havoc with the fruit crops of Southern Illinois.

Are not these extreme changes in autumn and spring, so much more noticeable in Southern Illinois during late years than formerly, owing in a great measure to the destruction of the forests, for it is a well-known fact that extensive forests serve to temper the heat of Summer, and to prevent excessive changes in the transition periods between winter and summer, and summer and winter. In connection, it may be said, that Gibbon in Chapter XI., Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, asserts that the great changes between the climate of Germany and Sweden in the time of Julius Cæsar, and that observed in these countries now, are owing almost entirely to the cutting away of the vast and almost impenetrable forests which once covered these countries? And Gibbon further remarks, that places once celebrated for their perennial rains and their abundant harvests, are to-day dried up, barren, sterile, as witness the condition of the Holy Land, once flowing with milk and honey, but now reduced almost to a desert, an instance most corroborative of what the destruction of forests is able to effect in changing the most fertile country to one of the most sterile. May it not be, that the frequent droughts, as well as the extreme rapid changes in temperature, may in a great measure be due to the same cause? The following are the mean monthly temperatures for one year, from July, 1875, to July, 1876, together with the maximum and minimum of each month:

July—max.  $96^{\circ}$ , min.  $68^{\circ}$ , mean  $78^{\circ}.9$ . August—max.  $87^{\circ}$ , min.  $61^{\circ}$ ,



mean 73°.6. September—max. 92°, min. 45°, mean 67°.5. October—max. 79°, min. 34°, mean 55°.2. November—max. 74°, min. 22°, mean 45°.9. December—max. 72°, min. 7°, mean 45°.6. January—max. 70°, min. 18°, mean 44°.1. February—max. 73°, min. 8°, mean 43°.9. March—max. 76°, min. 11°, mean 43°.2. April—max. 79°, min. 41°, mean 59°.4. May—max. 90°, min. 45°, mean 68°.2. June—max. 93°, min. 58°, mean 74°.2.

By Seasons—Summer, 75°.56. Autumn, 56°.2. Winter, 44°.4. Spring, 53°.6. Mean of the entire year, 57°.44.

From observations carried on through several years, the mean annual temperature of Carbondale may be correctly stated as 57°, that of St. Louis, Mo., being 55°.4, and that of Cairo, Ills., being 57°.5. Some years, however, give as high a result as 59°, while others, extra cold, have dropped below 55°. In the interval between the last frost of spring and the first of autumn there is a very great difference in different years, there being one year in the memory of the writer that there was no frost from the first of March to the tenth of October, but usually the season free of frost, lasts from the first week in April until the third or fourth week in September, though it is a very common thing to see not even the slightest frost until the first week in October.

Richmond, Virginia, is slightly cooler in summer and somewhat warmer in winter, with less changes in spring and fall than at Carbondale. Naples and Athens, from their position on the Mediterranean, with the dry, hot Sahara of Africa south of them, enjoy a much warmer climate in winter, than at Carbondale, though their summers are slightly cooler, but it is the warm winters of these two points which allow of the growth of the mulberry, olive, orange, lemon and other semi-tropical fruits for which both of these cities are noted.

The writer in his observations has noticed that the climate of Carbondale partakes more of that common to the Ohio Valley, than that common to the Mississippi, notwithstanding the fact that the county has the latter river on its western border. In the probabilities issuing from the signal service office, more of those headed "For the Ohio Valley," have been verified for the latitude of Carbondale, than those headed "For the Mississippi and Lower Missouri." The writer has not yet data sufficient to enter fully into the details of the climate, but as observations are continued and are compared with those taken at St. Louis, Cairo, and other contiguous places, more light will be thrown on this subject.

There are many other points in the climate of the County to which the writer might refer, but as they are contained in the following extracts from "Rain-Fall and Temperature of Illinois," by Elias Colbert, of Chicago, the reader is referred to them.

"The rain that falls on the State of Illinois, would average a depth of 40 inches a year, if there were no evaporation or drainage to carry the accumulated waters away. This is equal to more than 160,000,000,000 tons per annum on the 55,405 square miles of land in the State.

The average rain-fall varies, rather irregularly with the position. It is about 41 inches in Jackson, Union and Alexander Counties, on the southern part of the western boundary; 42 inches on a curved line running near Alton, Decatur and through Crawford Counties.

The amount of rain decreases as we proceed from Alexander County to the north-eastern part of Lake County, where it is less than 30 inches. The reason for this variation is found in the fact that the principal rain-bearing clouds come from the south-west, borne by the wind which blows from that point of the compass during fully two-thirds of the year. The wind gradually parts with its moisture in passing over the State, and therefore contains less and less moisture as it proceeds on its journey towards the St. Lawrence Valley. The altitude of any particular section, with the character of its vegetation, causes slight changes in the quantity of deposited moisture, as due to the distance from the commencement of the cloud journey over the State. The wind coming from the north-west by west, also causes rain. It is most prevalent over a belt which extends from north of Rock Island to a little south of the head of Lake Michigan. Hence, the greatest rainfall in summer, is met with on a section which averages 30 miles in breadth, and

passes nearly from West to East, through Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, La Salle, Grand, Grundy and Kankakee Counties; while but little rain falls in summer, between the parallels of latitude of St. Louis and Springfield. In winter, the least quantity of rain falls in that part of the State which is north of the latitude and east of the longitude, of the State Capital.

The section of country situated near the Mississippi River, below Rock Island, being out of the central track of both these winds, has less than the average rain-fall due to latitude.

The water raised from Lake Michigan by evaporation, is carried eastward by the prevailing winds from the South-west and North-west; hence, it adds little or nothing to the rain-fall of Illinois, except within a short distance of the shore.

The actual rain-fall of any one year, may vary as much as 25 per cent. from the average, above or below it; but the usual variation is within the limits of 20 per cent. from the average of a series of years.

The mean annual temperature varies from 57½° Fahrenheit at Cairo, to 48° at Rockford. It is 47° near Chicago, owing, doubtless, to the influence of the lake, which cools the summer more than it warms the winter. The average at Peoria is 51°, which is a little less than the mean, between the extremes of the State. The temperature in this State varies one degree for 42 miles of distance from the equator. The mean isothermal line of 50° passes near Pekin, in China; Puget Sound; Burlington, Iowa; Rock Island and Ottawa, in Illinois; Pittsburgh, New Haven, Dublin, Brussels and Vienna.

The average summer temperature of the State is 75°, which is considerably above the average of the Continent for the same latitude. The summer isothermal lines dip northward curving around the head of the lake. Hence, the northeastern portions (which includes Chicago) is cooler in summer than other places which are in the same latitude, but further inland. For the same reasons, the agricultural productions of Illinois are nearer to the tropical character than those of the country. It is principally this warmth that makes her the great corn producing State of the Union.

The average winter temperature is a little less than that of other States on the Continent in the same latitude; hence, we have a wide annual range of temperature. In winter, the isothermal lines wend southward as we proceed towards the West. Chicago and its vicinity in winter, are warmer than the average due to latitude. These differences of temperature are most strongly marked in the middle of the summer and winter seasons. Lake Michigan, acts an important part in determining the temperature. A body of water becomes heated less rapidly than a land surface, when both are equally exposed to the sun's rays: and the water parts with its heat more slowly than the land, when both are cooling. The air over a heated surface, tends upwards, and its place is supplied by the air lying over the cooler surface. For this reason, there is a tendency in the air over the lake, to move towards the land in summer and autumn, and from the land to the lake in the winter and spring, which tend to reduce the inequalities of temperature, especially in places near the lake shore. A similar tendency is noted in the daily movement of the air from the lake in the afternoon and evening, and towards it in the early morning.

The absence of mountain barriers for long distances permits great variations of temperature. At Chicago, the observed range is 132°. A persistent south-west wind, even in winter, diffuses over the State the temperature of a southern climate; while in summer and autumn, a continued north wind or north-west wind, would bring cold.

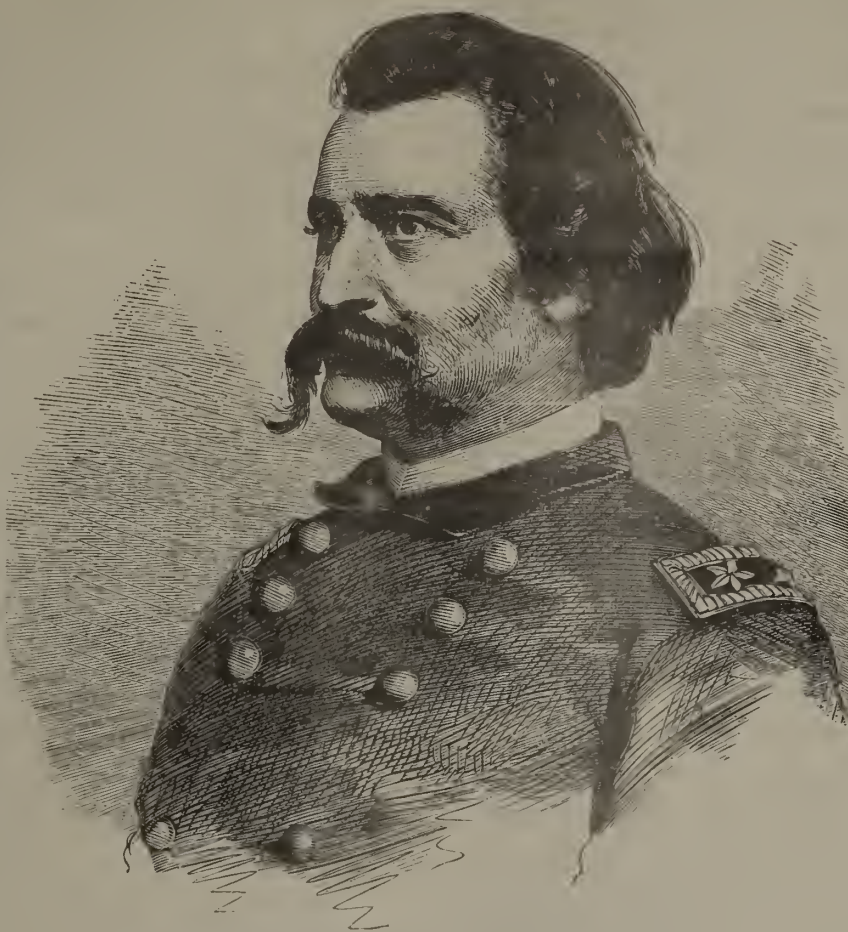
The weather of Illinois is not so well understood as that of several other States. We ought to have a series of meteorological observations, made in every County; and the County Agricultural Societies could not undertake a more useful task than that of making daily observations of the thermometer, barometer and rain gauge. It would add largely to our ability to forecast the weather, and with immense benefit to the farming community. The different educational institutions of the State would find it both interesting and useful to engage in the same labor."



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

Illinois stands second to no State in the union among the lists of those that have contributed names illustrious in history, statesmanship and glorious and patriotic achievements of military prowess won by undaunted courage on fields of bloody carnage.

Illinois, the home of the immortal Lincoln, during the dark and trying days of the Great Rebellion, furnished a brilliant galaxy of genius and patriotism and valor in the persons of many of her distinguished sons whose names are to-day as "familiar as household words" in the history of our nation. Prominent among these is the name of Gen. John A. Logan, with a military record as brilliant and grand as that of any hero who ever unsheathed his sword in defence of his country during the war of the Great Rebellion. Jackson County, Illinois, feels a just pride in this her gallant son, distinguished alike upon the field of battle and in the solemn councils of the nation. Justice cannot be done by our feeble pen to this distinguished chieftain, and statesman of more than national fame, in the brief limits of our space in this work. It would require a large volume indeed, to faithfully chronicle the biography, the public services and notable events in the life of this distinguished General and statesman. We can but give a very brief but truthful sketch of General Logan's history, compiled mainly from official records, leaving to others the delineation at length of the General's history, which, so varied and eventful, so marked and original, has imprinted itself upon the great public events of the last score of years so plain and legible, that he who runs may read. Ordinarily, few men of military prowess and practice, are equally gifted in qualities of statesmanship. But General Logan is a remarkable exception. Endowed with intellect of wonderful capacity and comprehension, with a logical



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.



BIRTH PLACE OF GEN. LOGAN.



RUINS OF THE OLD LOGAN HOUSE.

brain, fertile genius and most indomitable will, he has ineffaceably inscribed success upon his banner as well in the halls of Congress as upon the tented field. This fact is amply illustrated by his potent and commanding influence as one of the most influential of political leaders for years in the Republican party, and as one of the most effective and indefatigable speakers and workers for years in both the House and Senate of the United States Congress. Few lives are more eventful, more fruitful of interest, than that of Major-General John A. Logan, Ex-United States Senator from Illinois. He was born in Jackson County, Ill., February 9th, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, emigrated from Ireland to Illinois in 1823. His mother, Elizabeth Jenkins Logan, was a native of Tennessee. For his earlier education, he was indebted mainly to the wise teachings of his father and the limited opportunities which the new settlement afforded. Having improved these means, however, and thus laid a foundation for an education in his youthful days a matter alas, too often neglected by youths blessed with superior privileges, he afterwards became a student at the Louisville University, from which, in due course he graduated with honor. At the commencement of the Mexican war, young Logan, fired with patriotic fervor enlisted as a private among the Illinois volunteers. But his manly bearing, popular gifts and genial manners were such as to compel the respect of his fellow soldiers, who very soon chose him to be lieutenant in a company of the First Illinois Infantry. He early evinced by his faithful performance of duty as a soldier, the possession of those rare qualities befitting a military officer, which have so distinguished him in latter days. He was afterwards made adjutant of the same regiment. At the close of the war with Mexico, he returned home, when his mind natu-







rally turned to the law as a field in which its energy could have full scope. In the fall of 1848, he began his legal studies in the law office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County. He still pursued his legal studies, however, attended a course of Law lectures in Louisville, and having received his diploma, commenced the practice of his profession with his uncle.

Young Logan was immensely popular, genial and winning in his manners, which, with his acknowledged ability rapidly won him a high place in public favor. In 1852, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District of his State, a position he held until 1857. In the fall of the year 1852, he was also chosen a member of the State Legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1856, he was a Presidential elector. In 1858, he was elected by the Democrats as a representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1860. Up to that point, when it became evident that the South would precipitate a struggle and seek to overthrow the Union, Logan had been an uncompromising Democrat, and in the noted Presidential campaign of 1860, he most earnestly espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglass, of whom he was a most devoted friend and admirer. He strenuously advocated the election of Douglass. But as soon as the disunion purposes of the rebellious element were manifest, Logan, grandly rising above party and politics in his love for the union, boldly avowed that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, that he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated." This was no idle boast, but the deliberate expression of a purpose which was afterwards most nobly executed. While in the city of Washington, in attendance upon a called session of Congress in 1861, in the month of July, he joined the troops of the union on their way to meet the enemy, and fought in the ranks at the disastrous battle of Bull Run and was of the last who left the field. He resigned his seat in Congress, feeling that his services were of more importance at that trying hour in the field. In the month of September, 1861, he entered the army as Colonel of the 31st regiment of Illinois Infantry. Previous to this, however, his influence in southern Illinois was almost unbounded in rallying troops to the standard of the union. Unabated in his ardor and confidence in the cause of loyalty by the reverses of the Bull Run disaster, and fully realizing that the time for decisive action had come, he had immediately returned to Southern Illinois. He canvassed Southern Illinois, announcing his resolve to enter the service of his country, in defense of the old "blood-stained flag," and by his stirring speeches of patriotic eloquence, raised thousands of troops not only for his own regiment but for others, among them, for that of Col. U. S. Grant. Illinois' proud record for loyalty in that trying time when the issue hung trembling in the balance, may in no small part be attributed to General John A. Logan. Southern Illinois, it must be remembered, was at that time, almost entirely Democratic, and Logan having always been previously a devout Democrat, it was a matter of supreme importance to the State where his influence should be thrown. Like Stephen A. Douglass the great leader of the Northern Democracy, he espoused the cause of the Union, and carried with him Southern Illinois. His command first met the enemy at the battle of Belmont, where Col. Logan actively participating in the midst of danger had his horse shot from under him. In this engagement he led a bayonet charge breaking the enemies' lines and relieving a portion of Gen. M'Clermand's command which were being surrounded and threatened with capture by the enemy. He led his regiment in the attack upon Fort Henry. While leading his men in the

assault on Fort Donaldson, he was seriously wounded, which for a time disabled him from active service. As soon as possible, however, he reported himself again for duty to Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and participated prominently in that battle. Constantly and rapidly rising to prominence as a military chieftain, he was, in March, 1862, duly made a brigadier general of volunteers. He bore an important part in the movement against Corinth and was afterward put in command of Jackson, Tenn., with orders to guard the railroad communications. In 1862, Gen Logan was strongly urged by his enthusiastic friends and old constituents to represent them again in Congress as a representative at large, for the State. As illustrative of his genuine devotion to the cause of the Union and of the grand and almost sublime superiority of patriotism to partisanship which actuated his bosom in this critical period in our nation's history, we cannot do better than quote his glowing words of patriotism used in reply to the urgent importunities at this time, for him to resume the seat he had resigned in Congress. Gen. Logan answered: "In reply I would most respectfully remind you, that a compliance with your request on my part, would be a departure from the settled resolution with which I resumed my sword in defense and for the perpetuity of a Government, the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy, if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed. In making this reply I feel that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon what were or are, or may hereafter be, my political views, but would simply state, that politics, of every grade and character whatsoever, are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the constitution and life of the Republic—which I shall never cease to adore—are in danger. I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment for the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently, no aspirations for civil place and power. Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation and thwart the preservation of this Union; but for none of such am I. I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established."

In Gen. Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, General Logan commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps under General McPherson, exhibiting skill and bravery so distinguished as to lead to his promotion to the rank of Major General, his commission bearing date Nov. 26th, 1862. He was prominently active in the movement on Vicksburg, the seven steam-boats which ran the batteries with supplies, being manned exclusively by men from his command, and of his own selection. He contributed largely to the victory at Port Gibson; saving the day by his personal valor at the battle of Raymond; participated in the defeat of the rebels at Jackson, and was prominent in the battle of Champion Hills. General Grant in his report of the battle of Champion Hills says: "Logan rode up at this time and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy, he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force, which suggestions were acted upon and fully realized." At the siege of Vicksburg he commanded M'Pherson's centre and made the assault on the 25th of June. His column first entered Vicksburg on its surrender and he was made its military governor. The Seventeenth Army Corps, in admiration of the man, presented him a gold medal inscribed with the names of nine battles, in which he was eminently prominent and distinguished. In November, 1863, he succeeded General Sherman in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and during that winter had his head-



quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement at Resaca, and participated in the battle that ensued with Wood's division. At Dallas, on the 23d of May, he met and repulsed Hardee's veterans, and the next day was wounded by a shot through the left arm. At Kenesaw mountain he drove the enemy from his line of works. At Atlanta, after the fall of General M'Pherson, he succeeded that gallant officer in command of the Army of the Tennessee in that desperate battle. General Sherman, in his report, speaking of this event says: "Gen. Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee throughout this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or a division." And in his letter to General Halleck, of Aug. 16th, General Sherman writes: "General Logan fought that battle out as required, unaided save by a small brigade sent by my orders." On the 28th of July, he fought the battle of Ezra Chapel, where, in the language of Sherman "he commanded in person, and that corps as heretofore reported, repulsed the rebel army completely." General Logan was efficient in the remaining battles of the war with the same distinguished success until after the fall of Atlanta, when his troops being ordered into camp for a respite, he went North and spent a few weeks in canvassing the Western States during the Presidential Campaign of 1864. Afterward he rejoined Sherman's army at Savannah, Ga. From Savannah he marched through the Carolinas participating actively in the battle of Benton's Cross Roads on Mill Creek. After Johnston's surrender he marched with his veterans to Washington city and took part in the grand review of the victorious Union armies on the 23d of May, 1865. On the same day he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. When active duty in the field was over and the war for the "preservation of the Union" had become "an established fact," the event for which he had so ardently longed, he at once tendered his resignation, stating that he was unwilling to draw pay when not in active service.

General Logan was offered the position of Minister to Mexico in 1865, but declined the honor. He was elected a Representative at large to the Fortieth Congress and re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, in which he served as Chairman of the Committee on Military affairs, a position for which his great experience in military matters peculiarly fitted him. He was again re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, but before taking his seat he was elected by the Legislature of the State of Illinois, as the successor of the Hon. Richard Yates, in the United States Senate. He entered upon the

duties of that high position March 4th, 1871. In January, 1868, a high mark of distinction was conferred upon Gen. Logan by the Grand Army of the Republic, in electing him to the high position of Commander-in-Chief of the order, and in May, 1869, and also in May, 1870, he was honored with re-election to the same position. Of General Logan's power and ability as a statesman, so brilliantly evinced by his record in both Houses of our National Congress, so well known to the whole country, it is almost superfluous for us to speak. He was a terror to his political enemies, of which every upright and influential statesman will have many, while he was a tower of strength to his party. His numerous speeches, both in the House and Senate of the United States, evince the most careful study, the most logical deductions of a wise statesmanship, the most thorough analysis of the motives and the most biting invective and cutting ridicule of the ingenious sophistries and fallacies of his opponents' reasonings. Specious sophistry and plausible demagoguery receive no quarter, no mercy at his hands. At the same time gifted by nature with a commanding personal piercing eye and remarkable force and energy of expression, his impassioned and eloquent utterances fall from his lips with the force and power of the orator gifted by nature with a faculty to woo, convince and win the judgment of the hearer. In the winter of 1876 and 1877, after one of the most prolonged and violent contests that ever characterized the Legislature of any State, he was defeated by the combined efforts of the Granger and Liberal and Democratic factions, the contest being embittered the more on account of his acknowledged power in the ranks of his own party.

Distinguished as he is, honored by the nation, he is yet in the vigor of his manhood, and it may well be remarked of him, as he remarked of Sheridan, Grant and Sherman, in a speech in the United States Senate, when defending them against the calumnies of their enemies. He said: "I say this in all kindness, because I am speaking what future history will bear me out in; when Sheridan, Grant and Sherman and others like them are forgotten in this country, you will have no country."

The name of John A. Logan shall live linked by his noble deeds with those of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and the noble list of giants, who, by their herculean efforts and undying loyalty, throttled treason and saved the nation. The Prairie State, as she calls the roll of the honored and revered names of Lincoln, Bissell, Grant, Yates, Oglesby and others, will not omit to pronounce with pride the name of her gallant and illustrious son, Maj. General John A. Logan.





*William J. Allen*

ONE of the leading lawyers of Illinois, was born in Wilson Co., Tennessee, June 9th, 1828. Second child of Hon. Willis Allen and Elizabeth Joiner, his wife. Willis Allen, a native of the same County and State, was descended from a hardy Irish ancestry. He married Elizabeth Joiner in 1824. She was of Welch origin, born in North Carolina, and came to Tennessee with her parents when an infant. In March, 1829, himself and wife emigrated to Illinois, and located about eight miles east of Marion, the County Town of Williamson Co. (then Franklin Co.). Here he followed agricultural pursuits until 1834, when he was elected Sheriff of Franklin County, and was re-elected in 1836. Elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1838. In 1840 was elected State's Attorney for the 3d Judicial Circuit Southern Illinois, composed of sixteen counties. Re-elected in 1842; and in 1844 elected State Senator, and was Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in the same year. Elected to Congress in 1850, and re-elected in 1852; and upon the formation of the 19th Judicial Circuit, he was elected Judge, and died at Harrisburg, Saline County, while holding court, April, 1859. William J. Allen, the subject of this sketch, furnishes one of the few instances of inherited mental ability. He entered life at a period and in a country where few, if any of his fellow-citizens, could say their hour-glass shifted its tranquil sands in the annexed silence of the student's cell—at a time when turned upon the dark and stormy tides of political passions, man wrestled with man in fierce conflict. He was for a time a student at a

boarding-school kept by B. G. Roots, near where Tamaroa now is, and many of his fellow-students have since attained enviable positions in life. He became a law student in 1846, instructed by his father, and attended the law term of the University of Louisville, in the winter of '47, '48. Upon quitting the University, he was admitted a member of the Bar, and selected as his field for practice, Metropolis, Ill., at which place he remained five years. From there he removed to Marion, and practiced one year with his father. Was elected to the Legislature in 1854, and in 1855 was appointed U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, which position he filled creditably during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. In 1855 he became associated with Jno. A. Logan in a law co-partnership, which continued until 1859, when he was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father. In 1861 he was elected to Congress, in place of Logan, who resigned to join the Army, and in the same year elected a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Illinois, in which he was chairman of the committee on Bill of Rights and a member of the Judiciary Committee. Was re-elected to Congress in 1862. He was also a member of the convention to revise the Constitution '69, '70. Was again made Chairman of the Bill of Rights, and reported the present bill to the Judiciary Committee. Was a Delegate to the Charleston convention in 1860, and at the convention at Baltimore was on the committee of Credentials as the Delegate from Illinois. At the New York convention in 1868, which nominated



Seymour, he was the Illinois Delegate on Committee on Resolutions, and in 1876 was Chairman of the Illinois Delegation at St. Louis, and Elector at Large on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. In the maturity of his manhood it was his good fortune to make the acquaintance of Annie McKean, daughter of Hugh Blair McKean, one of the founders of Indianapolis. She was educated in Ohio, and with her sister came to Illinois, and settled in Williamson County. It was here they met, and on Dec. 1, 1858, were married, and five children have been born to them. He has fought in the lists where giants in the law were opposed to him. In 1856, assisted by Logan, he prosecuted Robt. Sloo for the murder of John E. Hall, Circuit Clerk of Gallatin County. Opposed to him were Leonard Sweat, Col. Thomas G. S. Davis, now of St. Louis, and Hon. John W. Cockrell, of Henderson, Ky. He was engaged in the celebrated case of the U. S. vs. Wright, for perjury arising under the Graduation Act, against Lincoln and Judge Logan. Was employed by the Governor of the State in the prosecution of the Williamson County venditta for the murder of Henderson Spence and Sisney. Of the three implicated, one was hung, and the rest sent to the penitentiary.

The man whose history we are recording (if indeed that can be called history which is written during the life of an individual) may be placed at the head of the State's nobility. If it is to his credit to have had noble ancestors—he assuredly had a noble father—and it would be difficult even for himself to determine the influence which the father exerted upon the son—

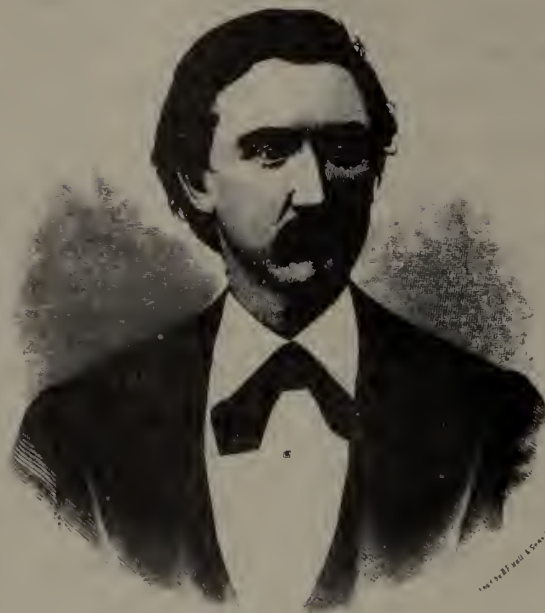
we can say this, fortunate is the son who can claim such a father, and the father may well rejoice in the possession of such a son. His early success, whether it be attributed to the influence of the father, or whether it was the outgrowth of his own efforts, rapidly developed his powers; and while it may be said that the times were favorable to his projects, yet the devotion of an already extended life towards their accomplishment, suggests the inference that he would have been a successful and distinguished man in any epoch of the world's history. His domestic relations are characterized by the most intimate confidence and refined tenderness, indicating that he had from the beginning resolved that his children should ever find their father's absolute devotion of thought and feeling. We must infer from his general deportment that he was always impressed with the conviction that "fashionable life" was a compound of vice and folly. To politics, in the vulgar sense of the term, he has felt an honest repugnance. He has large ideas of his duty to his country, and under any combination of circumstances would have been an ardent patriot. He is profoundly impressed with the importance of the great end to be gained by providing systems and means for the education of every child in our republic. Next to his domestic hearth, his whole being has been concentrated in his duty to his profession, and it may be fairly conceded that he has achieved distinction as a logical, as well as eloquent debater, a close and concise reasoner, and profound jurist.











*Truly Yours*  
*J. E. Albright*

Mankind may, primarily, be classed in two grand divisions: workers, and drones; and probably in no other creation in the divine economy is the proportion of the latter to the former so great as in what poets, scholars, and prophets all unite in calling, "God's greatest handiwork." Not only is this seeming paradox true, but it is also true, and far more to be regretted, that while the condition of the human race has been and is now being rapidly improved, by the energy and wisdom of the human mind, idleness, with its concomitants, (vice, misery and crime) instead of decreasing proportionately, is rather increasing; and what is still more strange, the increase is not so much among the poor and illiterate as among the descendants of the wealthy and refined. Wealth has given comparatively little or nothing to the race; poverty has assisted, stimulated, and regenerated it. Poverty has given to the world the men of most brilliant intellect, uncontrollable ambition, and tireless energy, and from among the ranks of the poor to-day, as it has always been, are being drawn the men who breathe the breath of life into inanimate substances, who give us our wisdom, our letters and works of art, and who make our laws and administer them. To this class of workers belongs the Hon. Fontaine E. Albright. He was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, Dec. 20th, 1845, and was the fourth child of a family of eight of Rev. Isaac N. and India Durham Albright. His parents were natives of Tennessee, his father being of German descent and his mother of English parentage. In 1846 they moved with their infant son to Johnson County, in this State, where they remained a year, when they removed to Union County, where Mr. Albright, Sr., still resides, and where his wife died in 1859. Young Albright had few or no opportunities during his youth for acquiring an education, and when twelve years old, commenced work in the Circuit Clerk's office, under Judge Thomas Hiliman. For the next three years he worked alternately, winter and summer, in the office and on the farm, and with indefatigable industry, devoting every spare moment to studying law. When eighteen years old, feeling the want of a more extended knowledge of literary and scientific

subjects, he entered McKendree College, remaining there two years, and applying himself with his usual assiduity. In 1867 he was admitted to the Bar, and commenced practice at Cairo. The same year he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he held three years. In 1871 he removed to Murphysboro', where he immediately secured a lucrative practice, and formed a partnership with the late Senator Blanchard, which continued until the latter's death. He married August 1st, 1871, Maggie S., the accomplished daughter of Judge Shannessy, of Cairo. In 1874 he was elected representative for the 50th district, composed of Jackson, Union and Alexander Counties. He was re-elected in 1876. The same energy and perseverance he displayed in getting knowledge, in becoming proficient in his profession, and in improving his pecuniary condition, he evinced in serving his constituency. Here it was that his eminent abilities as a worker and legislator shone forth in what we fear has too truly been called a hive of drones. He originated the bill for the regulation of the practice of medicine; he introduced and secured the passage of the bill granting subsidies to State and County Agricultural Societies; he introduced the Compulsory Education bill, which only failed of passage by three votes; he also introduced a bill abolishing registration, except in cities of fifty thousand inhabitants; he it was that made the motion by which the bill to relieve the railroads of paying the State \$3,000,000 was killed, and thereby relieving the tax-payers of that burden. His political sentiments are in accord with the principles of the Democratic party, of which he is a distinguished member, and which he has frequently been called upon to serve. As a lawyer, Mr. Albright has few equals and no superiors of his age practicing at the Bar of this State. He is a clear, terse, and logical speaker, a clever and polished gentleman. Truly an honorable and enviable record for one who is hardly more than thirty years old, and who twenty short years ago was following the plow, an awkward and illiterate country lad.



# MURPHYSBORO' TOWNSHIP.

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HIS township comprises the great coal-producing region of the County. It is bounded on the north by Somerset, on the east by Carbondale, on the south by Ridge, and on the west by Sand Ridge township. It is well timbered. The Big Muddy enters in the north-east and leaves it in the north-west, pursuing a tortuous course.

Murphysboro' is the largest town, and is in the northern part of the township. It contains also several mining villages and hamlets, among which is Mount Carbon. It is traversed from east to west by the G. T. M. M. & T. Co.'s Rail Road, and from north to south by the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge.

James Davis, Joseph French, and the Hollidays, were the first settlers.

The soil of the township is warm, and in the lower levels very fertile. Much of it is adapted to fruit raising. The people are frugal, industrious and moral. Much of the township history will be found comprised in the history of Murphysboro' that follows.

## HISTORY OF MURPHYSBORO'.

*By George Kennedy, Jr.*

Murphysboro' was laid out originally on a twenty-acre lot, which is nearly identical with that described as the east half of the south-west quarter of section four, town nine south, range two west, of the third principal meridian, and which was donated for the purpose of founding the village government, by Dr. John Logan, father of Ex-Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois. The village was named in honor of Mr. William C. Murphy, who was one of the commissioners in selecting the site, and who labored for favors in the State Legislature.

Murphysboro' became the county-seat in the year 1843; Brownsville, the former county-seat, having been deserted from its want of facilities, and its distance from the centre of the County. Murphysboro' was chosen because it was near to the centre of the County, of a more healthful situation than the former town, and the fact that it could be more easily approached from all directions. In those early times, when bridges were less often found than now, Big Muddy River was quite an item in the transportation of goods and people, and the presence of two shoals in close proximity to the site of the town may be said to have influenced the commissioners in selecting the location.

The Court House at Brownsville was burned in 1843, and was in the following year rebuilt in Murphysboro', which place has been the capital since then. It was built upon a lot occupying the centre of the tract donated by Dr. Logan. The centre of this square is the centre of the present city incorporation. There was also built on the same square a jail, of wood, which was used as the county prison until the latter part of 1864 or the early part of 1865. At the March term of the County Court in 1864, the sum of \$15,000 was bonded for the purpose of building a jail. This amount was paid for the present building, situated on Main street, one block south of the court house.

The town continued under village government until 1867, when it was of such a population as to warrant a charter as an incorporated city. Accordingly it was organized under a special act of the Legislature of 1867, but the instrument was one of so many faults as to be almost useless. This instrument fixed the boundaries as follows, viz.: "A tract of land one and one-half mile square, the centre of the present Court House square to be the centre of said tract; provided, that this shall not include any land south of

the Big Muddy River." This provision, excepting land on the south side of Big Muddy was made through the influence of the Mt. Carbon Coal and Railroad Company, whose works are mostly situated in the tract excepted. The taxes of a young city were what this company objected to.

The incorporation is situated on a part of sections three, four, five, eight, and nine of town nine, south, range two west, of the third principal meridian, and part of sections thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four of town eight, south, range two west, in Jackson County; being about one hundred and seventy-eight miles south of Springfield, and fifteen miles east of the Mississippi River. The whole of the incorporation is not laid out as yet in blocks and streets; but since the original plat was made many additions have been made. In these additions great irregularity has been allowed, and now many streets are seen to stop directly in front of dwellings in several parts of the city. It is a fact, maps of the city until late years have shown one street with neither outlet nor inlet.

Under the provisions of the charter, the first City Council was elected in 1867. Michael F. Swartzcope was elected Mayor, but declined to serve, in consequence of which John Ford was elected. The following gentlemen composed the Board of Aldermen: Hugh Crawford, John F. Cover, Conrad Schrodt, and Wm. H. Logan, vice Adam Bryden, declined to serve. The other officers were: City Clerk, Charles W. Schirmer; City Treasurer, Thomas M. Logan; City Attorney, J. Banks Mayham; Police Magistrate, John M. Hanson.

The following gentlemen were afterward chosen Mayor, viz.: In 1868, Frederic C. Bierer; in 1869 and 1870, Israel Blanchard; in 1871, Martin A. Rose; in 1872, Hugh Crawford; in 1873, Thomas F. Hord; in 1874, John B. Mayham; in 1875, Martin A. Ross; in 1876 and 1877, John M. Gill, the present incumbent. The present Board of Aldermen comprises Messrs. H. H. Fox, G. H. C. Bodeker, M. A. Ross, Wm. A. Saylor, Benj. Spieth, and O. L. Mahoney. Police Magistrate, W. S. Murphy; City Attorney, J. Brett; Marshal, J. Fitzgerald; Street Commissioner, Medard Lucier.

Around Murphysboro' are distributed quite a number of smaller towns, mostly inhabited by the employees of the public works. Mount Carbon, on the south side of Big Muddy River, is composed of numerous collections of houses, known by the local names of "White Row," "Brown Row," "Smoky Row," "Fiddlers' Row," etc., which have been given them by reason of some peculiarity of locality or color of the houses. The Gartside mines, and the Lewis mines and coke ovens have collected in their immediate vicinity a number of tenement houses for the occupancy of their workmen. These last are mostly on the line of the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad.

In the year 1875 the city was, by vote of the people, organized under the General Incorporation Law, with the same boundaries as under the charter. The city was then divided into three wards to be represented by two aldermen each, whereas before there had been but four, thus making six. An ordinance was then adopted limiting the building of frame houses above a certain size in any of the blocks adjacent to the Court House square, and as a consequence a look of stability and beauty is gradually growing upon this portion of the city. On the lots adjacent to the square are the brick houses of Messrs. Desberger, Willis, Andrews, Gill, Kent and Palmer, King, Kennedy, Logan, Crawford, Hord, Rodgers, W. S. Murphy and H. H. Fox, together with the County Prison, for which so much was paid. By judicious legislation they have been weeding out, so to speak, the tumble-down structures which for so long a time disgraced the streets and jeopardized the safety of life and property.

In the year 1810 coal was first mined in the vicinity of Murphysboro', on



the south side of the Big Muddy. The coal thus mined was shipped to New Orleans in flat-boats. From that time to the present, public works of one kind or another have been in constant operation in and around Murphysboro'. In 1822 Governor Joseph Duncan loaded several boat-loads of coal for the market at New Orleans. For a long time coal mining was the only public industry, of whatever kind, carried on within the region around Murphysboro', although salt was manufactured from the saline springs at Brownsville, only five miles distant.

The Jackson County Coal Company operated in this section for many years, carrying the coal from the drift at Murphysboro', on the south side of Muddy, to a point on this river below the "fish-trap" shoal, where now the Narrow-Gauge railroad crosses, in small cars, on a sort of tramway.

This company continued operations until early in the year 1864, at which time the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company began work by purchasing from the older company their works and lands. This company has ever since been in successful operation, although at one time it was virtually bankrupted by reason of a failure in a coal contract, caused by a strike of their coal miners, in 1870. This event is spoken of by the people generally as the "great strike." It was an event long to be remembered by everyone who was in Murphysboro' at the time,—the troublesome time with the "black-legs," the terror of those who were so called. During this time the police courts were rarely out of work.

A railroad twenty-five miles in length was built by this company, extending from Carbondale, on the line of the Illinois Central railroad, through Mt. Carbon, built up on the south side of Muddy, at Murphysboro', to Grand Tower, on the Mississippi river.

Along the line of the railroad at this point they sunk three coal shafts, and supplied them with the necessary machinery for hoisting, etc., beside continuing to work the drift of the Jackson County Company spoken of before. One of these shafts has been since burned, but not till after an underground connection had been formed with each of the other two, by means of which coal could be taken from the one burned.

The first train over the road, after its completion, was in 1867, drawn by the engine "Logan," and in charge of Peter M. Post, conductor.

In prosperous times this company has in its employ constantly from one thousand to twelve hundred men at the works in Mt. Carbon. This company also built at Mt. Carbon a saw-mill, which was burned, and rebuilt soon after. Afterward were built a machine shop, a car shop, a foundry, an engine house, and turn-table. The car shop was burned, and has never been rebuilt. The machine shop and foundry are each in successful operation, doing all the new work and repairing for the various departments of the works. They built a railroad depot and store-room, which has been burned, and since have been built separate buildings near the former site.

The Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge Railroad passes through the western part of the town, and along the line of this road have been built numerous houses, which present a great contrast when compared with the corn fields which before occupied the scene of their construction. It was completed from St. Louis to Murphysboro' in the year 18—, but from Cairo to this point it was not completed until in the year 18—.

This road, although on an unsound basis financially, is nevertheless quite useful, in that it materially increases the convenience of communicating with the outer world. The freight tariff is quite an item with the people of Murphysboro', and it has materially decreased the same. The coal resources north of Muddy have been developed by its influence.

The attention of capitalists was early called to the vast coal deposits in Jackson County, and especially around Murphysboro', as being the best and most marketable coal in the West. After the building of the Cairo and St. Louis Narrow Gauge became a certainty, great tracts of land were either purchased or leased by these capitalists for the purpose of taking coal therefrom. This coal was to be shipped to the St. Louis market by way of this railroad.

The Gartside Coal Company purchased the coal under many acres of land north of Murphysboro', the owners reserving the surface for purposes of agriculture. Other tracts were purchased outright by this company. Along the line of the railroad it erected four shafts, supplied with engines and the necessary appurtenances for hoisting, all of which are within two miles of Murphysboro'. To one of these, No. 2, is attached a saw-mill, with which is manufactured lumber sufficient for all the building of the company, either the necessary shops, etc., or the tenement houses which have been built for the accommodation of the employees. Two of the four shafts built are suffered to lie idle for want of market for the products. The two worked are,

however, capable of producing three thousand tons of coal per week. When doing full work they make work for seven hundred men.

The Lewis Coal Company has purchased both land and coal in great quantities farther north than the Gartside, and have sunk one shaft on the farm of Mr. Samuel Bouscher, two miles north of Murphysboro'. This shaft makes work for four hundred hands, and is capable of loading in the railroad cars two thousand tons of coal per week. A Coke Company has been established during the past winter of 1876, and has built ovens near the shaft of the Lewis Company, and proposes to convert the otherwise unsaleable "slack" into coke. These works employ numerous hands, and have caused the building of a respectable village near the scene of the daily labor of the occupants.

The Mount Carbon mines are capable of producing six thousand tons per week, Gartside six thousand, and Lewis two thousand, making the enormous amount of fourteen thousand tons of coal per week, which might be sent out from this point with the present facilities, which might be increased if there was a demand equal to the supply.

The amount of general merchandise which is necessarily consumed by these laborers in such works, and the quantities of produce usually interchanged for supplies by an agricultural community like that which surrounds Murphysboro' on every side, is very great. Consequently many stores are indispensable to the general welfare, and this accounts for the many merchants in the town.

Murphysboro', like all other villages away from any other great thoroughfare, was possessed of primitive customs and people. The stores were few, and not by any means wealthy. Every storekeeper was obliged to keep in stock a little of almost every sort of merchandise. As the town grew, so grew the stores; but the merchant finds it very hard to sell out one part of his business without selling all of it. Many of the first merchants in the town are here and in business yet; and each store which has been of later origin has found it necessary in order to gain trade, to introduce a mixed stock, consequently the stores of Murphysboro' are very much on the order of the medley.

There are at present doing business in the city no less than nineteen stores in which groceries form a portion of the stock. Of these, nine have for sale more or less dry goods, and five of these have a department of clothing, and all keep boots and shoes. Of the nineteen, eleven keep tinware, while only two of them are hardware stores, and these are also furniture and general house-furnishing stores. Four drug stores, three of which keep stationery and books, are in business in the city at present.

Five butcher's shops, six shoe shops, one harness shop, one tailor shop, one cigar factory, two tin shops, one watch and jewelry shop, six smith shops, one planing mill, one foundry, sixteen saloons and five restaurants, together with a wholesale liquor establishment and three millinery stores, make up the business portion of the town.

Beside these, there are two mills and a foundry which deserve notice. One of these, owned by Messrs. Yantis & Covey, is located in the south part of the city, near the Big Muddy. This mill was built in the year 1854, and has been running ever since, this being the oldest mill, except one within the borders of Jackson County. The present proprietors have greatly improved the machinery and workings of the mill, and it is now capable of producing seven hundred barrels of flour per week.

The other, owned by Messrs. Gill & Ford, is located in the north-west part of the city. This mill is nearly new, and is situated where was formerly one burned down, owned by Mr. J. M. Gill, one of the present proprietors.

A planing mill and general wood-working establishment, is located near the last named mill, and is owned and operated by Mr. H. S. McElhose.

Messrs. James and Walter Alexander, practical machinists, have erected, on the line of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad, in the southwest part of the town, a machine shop and a foundry. They are prepared to do all kinds of casting and machine work. Some of the largest and most beautiful of the builders' iron work used in the city, has been manufactured at their foundry. They experienced a severe loss by the burning of the building used as a foundry, some years ago.

Two brick-yards are now in operation and manufacture all the brick used in the building in the city, and many thousands are shipped by way of the Narrow Gauge R. R. to foreign points.

Two wagon and carriage shops and four general blacksmith shops are kept busy by the farmers and the citizens in the repair of their implements and in the manufacture of new work.

In September, 1856, the Methodist Episcopal Church building was dedi-





*Yours Truly*  
*G. W. Andrews*  
 (COUNTY JUDGE)

Judge GEORGE W. ANDREWS, the present Judge of Jackson county, is a native of Ohio, born near Dayton, February 22, 1842, and is the sixth of a family of eleven children of Samuel and Margaret Andrews. The elder, Andrews was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and settled in Ohio about the year 1809. Having come there with his parents, and now at an advanced age is hale and hearty. George W., when young, received his literary education at the Hayesville College, Ohio, and subsequently became a student at the University of Michigan, where his education was completed. On his return home in the spring of 1863 he commenced reading law in the office of McMahon & Houk, of Dayton, and during the fall and winters of 1863 '64, and '65 he attended the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in the spring of '65. He soon after commenced the practice at Jonesboro', Ill., remaining there only a short time, when he located in De-Soto, and became a law partner of Prof. Cyrus Thomas. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Murphysboro', where he has since resided. Here his ability and energy soon won him a fair share of the practice. In politics he

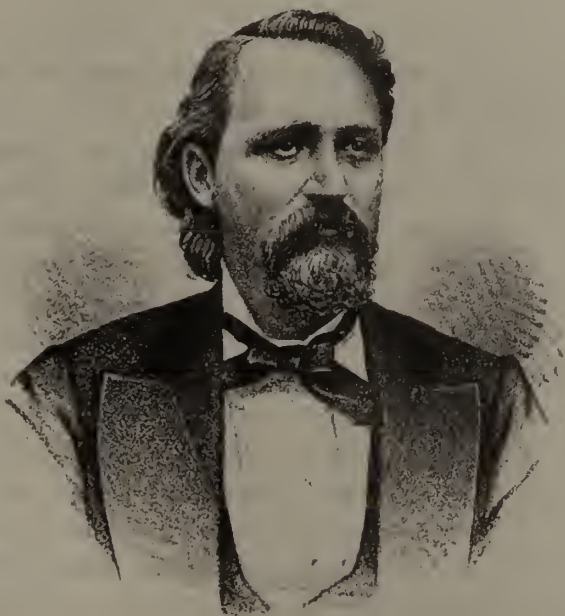
has always been a strong Democrat, and is one of the able and efficient workers for the success of his party in the county.

On the 19th December, 1867, he was married to Miss Jennie S. Howe, and they have been blessed with an interesting family of four children, all of whom are living. The Judge is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being a Sir Knight, and has also attained a membership in the encampment of the honored order of Odd Fellows. In 1867 he was appointed by Judge Greene, who was the Presiding Judge of the circuit, to the office of Master in Chancery, and held the office for ten consecutive years, discharging the duties with eminent satisfaction to the citizens of the county. In the fall of 1877 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of County Judge, and was elected over his opponents, Messrs. Pugh and Stevens, there being, three parties in the field. As a lawyer, the Judge has always stood well with the members of the Bar, and his election will attest more than anything we could say of the appreciation and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

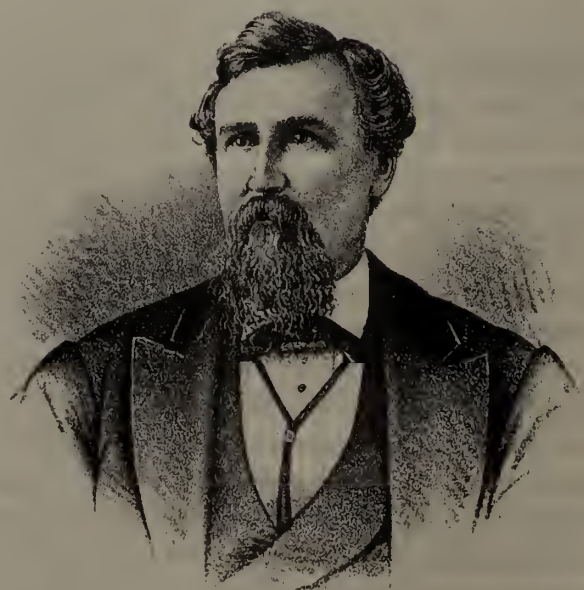




*J. Banks Mayhew*



*Yours Truly  
Geo. W. Smith*  
" " "



*Yours Truly  
Geo. W. Hill*



cated. This building was the first, and for a long time the only church edifice in the town. It is located one square west of the south-west corner of the Court-house Square; is a frame building, one story high, and about forty by sixty feet on the inside. The M. E. society also owns a parsonage, which is located in Logan's last addition to the city, directly on the west end of Manning street.

The Presbyterians attempted the construction of a church building many years ago, but failed in the attempt. They went as far as to enclose a two-story frame building, which was afterwards abandoned and used as a shelter by all the hogs, cattle, horses, etc., in the neighborhood, which were allowed to run at large, while windows were used as targets for the boys to practice the art of throwing stones. The building was finally purchased by a gentleman and transformed into an opera house in the upper story and a dram-shop below. It is now used only as the headquarters of the Egyptian fire company, and as a place for keeping their hook and ladder apparatus.

The Baptists afterward built a church near the northwest corner of the square, but were unable to pay for it, and it was afterward sold under mortgage, being now used as a butcher's shop.

The Rome Catholic Church was the next built. This society built a one-story frame house in the southeast part of the town. They also built a dwelling-house for the occupancy of their priest. Afterward they erected a commodious school-house, one story, and well lighted by large windows. These three buildings are all situated on the same plat of ground.

The First Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated about the middle of Short street, on the south side. It is a brick structure, the largest church building in town.

The Episcopal Methodist denomination next built a church of brick, one block northwest of the square, and was unable to pay for it. It was afterward sold under Deed of Trust, and is at present rented by the various denominations as a place of worship.

The Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, and Roman Catholic societies each support a stationed minister.

The German Evangelical Church have no building, but a minister supports himself by preaching to the German citizens on Sunday and teaching a school for their children during the week.

Ever since the County was organized, there has been a public school at Murphysboro'. For a long time school was taught in a log-house near where the south end of Broad street now is. Dr. Cyrus Thomas, of the Southern Illinois Normal University, formerly taught school in the town. Afterward a frame structure near the end of Main street was built and occupied until 1867, when the present building of brick was built and equipped for school purposes. The building has a capacity for five hundred students, and is at all times filled. The colored children are furnished with a teacher in a building near the Big Muddy. The teachers in the public school number six, one principal and five assistants. The Catholic Church has built a school-house and employ a teacher. About one hundred children attend this school as students.

The Egyptian Hook and Ladder Fire Company have been lately furnished with appurtenances for a hook and ladder company, with their headquarters on Cherry street near the county jail.

The Murphysboro' Silver Cornet Band was organized some months ago, and are prepared to discourse music and all the other wonderful things usually done by bands.

The German citizens have purchased a piece of ground in the north part of the city and have organized a Turner's Association. They have prepared a park and spend their leisure time in amusing themselves there.

The Jackson County Agricultural Board own a fair ground just north of the city, and hold their annual fairs and meetings in these grounds.

Odd Fellows and Masons each have a hall where they hold meetings regularly.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### HON. J. BANKS MAYHAM,

EX-MAYOR of Murphysboro'. Usually in delineating the life-record of those who have distinguished themselves at the Bar of the State, we have had occasion to speak of those who were veterans in that body, and who have passed the major portion of their active careers. But in this instance it is our pleasant duty to speak of one whose career, though comparatively brilliant, is not threaded with the silver lines of age.

J. Banks Mayham is a native of Schoharie County, New York, born February 10th, 1841, being the youngest child of John Mayham. At the early age of fourteen J. Banks was thrown on his own resources. He attended for a time the New York Conference Seminary, and Union Literary Institute, at Warnerville, New York. We are not informed much as to his boyhood history, but understand that there was that in his composition and general deportment in youth which was prognostic of future usefulness and success in any of the avocations of life in which he should subsequently embark. Early manifesting a longing desire to enter upon a professional life, he cast about him and carefully weighed the opportunities that presented themselves for the gratification of his wishes. This done he was not long in making up his determination to become a lawyer.

He therefore became a law student in the office of his brother, Hon. S. L. Mayham, (now representative in Congress from the 15th district, New York), admitted by the supreme court of New York to the Bar December, 1862; opened an office a short time after, at Blenheim, New York. After a brief stay

there he moved to Dartford, Green Lake County, Wisconsin, where he lived until the spring of 1865, when, believing a change would be beneficial to his health, where the climate was milder, he concluded to seek a home further south, and in May, 1865, he came to Murphysboro', where he began practice. In the spring of 1874 he was elected mayor of the city of Murphysboro', and was by re-election for three years, continued as city attorney, and has always been a democrat in politics. His success in life, as we have indicated, is the result of his own industry and persistent energy, as he started in the world wholly dependent upon his own unaided endeavors. Manfully and well he struggled, step by step, toward the goal of his ambition, until long ere he reached the meridian of life, he was enabled to repose beneath his own vine and fig-tree. A view of his home and a portrait of Mr. Mayham graces another page of this work. He, like thousands of other young men who have risen from comparative obscurity to prominence, was doubtless inspired with the poetical idea that the

"Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our lives sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us,  
Footprints on the sands of time."

Mr. Mayham was united in matrimony on the 10th of September, 1873, to Miss Emma B. Jauncey of this County. One daughter has blessed this union.



## CHARLES KIRKHAM, Esq.

FEW counties possess a set of officials so popular as those of Jackson. The persons who fill the county offices, besides being men of honor and integrity, are gentlemen whose social feelings and generous impulses have won them a warm place in the affections of the people of the County. None will gainsay that this is true of Charles Kirkham, who is now serving his first term as County Clerk. He was born at New Haven, Gallatin Co., Ill., Dec. 5, 1845, he being the second child of Col. Robert Kirkham and Mary (Melvin) Kirkham, his wife. Col. Kirkham became a resident of this County in 1865, and remained here until the fall of '77, when he removed to Anna, Union County, Ill. He took part in the late war as the gallant Col. of the 56th Reg't Ill. Vol. After he had been in the service only a short time, and when near Corinth, on a forced march, he was kicked by a horse, and owing to that and much exposure, he became paralyzed in the left side, in consequence of which disability he resigned. Charles Kirkham, when a boy, received his rudimentary culture in the schools of Gallatin County, and subsequently attended three years at Illinois College, Jacksonville. Soon after his return from college, he became a clerk on the steamer Hambleton, which was in the commissary department of the Government service, which plied principally on the Lower Mississippi and Red Rivers. In the winter of 1865 Mr. Kirkham moved with his parents to Carbondale, and for a short time was engaged in merchandizing, then turned his attention to farming, which avocation he followed for four years; was afterwards deputy Post-Master at Carbondale for two years. In December, 1873, he moved to Murphysboro', and was appointed deputy County Clerk under Benj. Johnson, Esq., and in the fall of 1877 was elected to the office of County Clerk, as the candidate of the Republican party, he being the only Republican candidate of the whole ticket who was elected, and this of itself will attest more than anything we could say of the appreciation and popularity he is held in by the citizens of old Jackson. He is credited by all with having inaugurated many very salutary reforms in the office, and it is probably to that cause that he owes much of his popularity. By his courteous and affable manners he has made a host of friends, and as an honest, efficient and able officer, he has won the respect and confidence of the people. Having spoken of his public career, we will now mention a few of the incidents of his private life. In his domestic relations he has been equally as fortunate and happy, having married Miss Jennettie, the amiable daughter of the venerable Dr. J. M. Hamilton, of Carbondale. By this marriage they have been blessed with four children, one of whom died in infancy. Three daughters yet survive to make merry the happy home of their parents.

## ROBERT W. HAMILTON.

ROBERT W. HAMILTON, the present Circuit Clerk of Jackson County, was born in White County, Illinois, April 8th, 1843, and was the second child of Dr. J. M., and F. A. Hamilton. Dr. Hamilton is a native of Kentucky, but came to this state in 1822, where he has since resided. The early life of Robert was spent in Carbondale, where he attended the public schools. In May 1862, when hardly out of his teens he entered the army, in which he made an honorable record for himself. He enlisted in company F, 81st Illinois infantry, under command of Colonel Dollens, and was mustered in at Anna, Union County. The regiment went immediately to Cairo, thence to Mississippi, where they were engaged in the campaign against the Confederate Generals, Price and Van Dorn. He with his regiment, was engaged in the battles before Vicksburg, and was present at its siege and capture, after which he was placed on detached duty in the recruiting service. He then returned to his home in Jackson County, when after a stay of six weeks he rejoined his regiment in St. Louis, who were then pursuing General Price. After the capture of Marmaduke in Mo., they went to Nashville, Tennessee, and were engaged in its defence, and in following Hood through Tennessee, and afterward transferred to the army of the Gulf, under command of General Canby. They participated in the siege and capture of a Spanish Fort at Mobile, and were then sent to garrison Montgomery, Alabama. They were mustered out at Vicksburg, August 11th, 1865, from where they went to Chicago, and were paid off and discharged. During the last year of his service Mr. Hamilton was in command of his company, and was breveted lieutenant. On his return home, he was appointed deputy postmaster at Carbondale, and in 1867, received the appointment of Postmaster, which position he acceptably filled for five years. June 24th, 1868, he married Miss Gertrude, daughter of Dr. G. L. Owen, of Williamson County. They have had four children, two of whom

are now living. Mr. Hamilton is one of the most efficient and active members of the Republican party in his county. In 1872, he was elected, and in 1876 re-elected, to the responsible office which he now holds, a fact that sufficiently attests his popularity and qualification. In deportment, Mr. Hamilton is a courteous and affable gentleman, which united with honest and industrious habits, and a noble and patriotic career as a soldier, has secured him the respect and confidence of the people of his County. He is still quite a young man, and judging from the activity, and success of his past life and the probity that has governed it, one, who has a useful and honorable career before him.

## THOMAS M. LOGAN.

JOHN LOGAN, the grandfather of the subject of this history, emigrated from Ireland, and settled in Maryland in 1793, afterwards moving to Ohio, and finally to Missouri in 1819. His son, Dr. John Logan, the father of Thomas M., was born 1786, and was about fourteen years old, when he arrived in this country with his parents. While living in Ohio, he engaged in stock trading. And while on a trip, he met at Vicksburg, Dr. Lem. Claiborne, who seeing young Logan had a natural aptitude for business, and a quick intelligence, induced him to devote some time to study, promising him assistance. Young Logan readily availed himself of the opportunity, and applied himself assiduously to getting knowledge, and the study of his profession. After receiving his degree, he commenced to practice at Apple Creek, Missouri, where his parents resided, and where he married Miss Laramore, by whom he had one daughter, still living. His wife lived only eighteen months, and after her death Dr. Logan removed to Burnsville, Jackson County, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of John, and sister of Ex-Lieutenant Gov. Jenkins. They had a family of nine children, four of whom are still living. The illustrious John A., Thomas M., James V., and Mrs. Dorthula A. Rogers. Among those he lost, was Wm. H., a young and promising lawyer, and at one time member of the legislature. Dr. Logan originally owned the property on which Murphysboro' now stands, and gave twenty acres of land on which to locate the county buildings. He there built, and for many years conducted the Logan House, where he died Nov. 4th, 1853. He had great force of character, and was highly esteemed both as a public man, and private citizen. His wife survived him a number of years, and died Oct. 15th, 1874. Thomas M., their second son, had only such advantages as were to be found in the country in those early days, and which were limited enough. The wheels of progress and education had not then as now, begun to steadily move, and send their mighty pulsations to every part of the habitable globe. He spent his youth in working upon the farm, occasionally attending school in a log cabin. He married Dec. 18th, 1851, Miss Aletha Gill, whose parents were among the early settlers. She died Sep. 15th, 1856, mourned as a devoted Christian wife and mother. Mr. Logan devoted a great deal of time and attention to the improvement of blooded horses, and has numbered among his stud, some of the finest blooded horses of southern Illinois. Among them the mare Pet, sired by the imported thoroughbred Onis. He raised the celebrated stallion Onis, also sired by the above, and the well-known Prophet, he purchased from the stud of Col. English, of Tennessee. He raised the noted Blind Tom, known as the sire of some of the best colts in the country, and now owns several thoroughbred mares, the noted pacer, Straight Edge, and some fifteen promising colts. A representation of some of these fine animals may be seen in another portion of this work. Mr. Logan during the war raised a company, and joined the 31st regiment Illinois volunteers. He married Aug. 27th, 1873, Miss Sallie Olliver. Mr. Logan is one of those energetic and progressive men, who have done so much for the advancement of the agricultural interests of this state.

## JOHN B. KIMBALL,

Ex-Sheriff of Jackson County, and merchant, was born, March 27, 1839, in Posey County, Indiana, being the only child of William G. and Sarah (Blair) Kimball. The elder Kimball was descended from a long line of German ancestry, noted for their piety and pure morals; and these attributes of character have not been lost in his descendants. His wife was of Celtic origin. Wm. G. Kimball was also a native of Posey County, Indiana. His father, Charles Kimball, the grandfather of John B., was born in Connecticut. The wife of Wm. G. was born in the State of Kentucky. She





*Yours Truly  
Col W T Ingram M.D*

Of the many citizens of Illinois who distinguished themselves in the late civil war, prominent among the number appears the name of Col. Ingram, a gallant and brave officer, and energetic and active citizen, who when the tocsin of war was sounded, promptly responded to the defence of the imperilled flag and Constitution of his beloved country. He is descended from a long line of ancestors, noted for their bravery and heroism in times of peril, and for their business energy and force of character in times of peace. He was born on the eighth of Nov. 1830, at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, Ky., being the eldest child of James and Nancy Ann (Reno) Ingram. The ancestors of James Ingram, were of English descent and they emigrated at an early day and settled in Virginia, and it was in that state he was born. His parents subsequently moved to Ky., when he was a small child. When he grew to manhood he became a large planter. The wife of James Ingram was of French extraction, her father a native of Paris, who moved to and settled in Muhlenburg co., Ky., where he resided until his death. In 1840 James Ingram moved with his family to and settled on a farm near Centralia, Ill., which place was his home until his death, which occurred Aug. 4, 1855. His widow survived him until June 10th, 1877, breathing her last at the residence of her son, Col. Ingram.

Wm. T. Ingram, when a boy, and during the years preceding manhood, received his literary culture at the Academy of Greenville, Ky. About the age of twenty he became a student of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Jost, a celebrated physician of Muhlenburg co. In 1853 he commenced practice at Xenia, Clay county, Ill., subsequently attended the Medical Dept. of the University of Louisville, graduating from that institution in 1856. He remained in the practice at Xenia two years, then removed to Johnsonville, Wayne co., Ill., and in the spring of 1859 located at Benton, Franklin county, and there in addition to the practice of his profession he engaged in merchandizing. On the 25th July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F., 40th Regt., Ill. Vol. and was mustered in at Camp Butler with the rank of 1st Lieutenant of Co. F. Stephen G. Hicks was Col. of the Regt. After being mustered in, they proceeded at once to the seat of war. (We clip the following from Sergeant E. J. Hart's History of the 40th Reg., Ill. Vol. Inf. "Lieutenant Wm. T. Ingram was a fine officer, made a splendid military appearance, and was an able and promising officer. He served some time as aid-de-camp to Col. McDowell, who commanded the brigade to which our regiment belonged. In the battle of Shiloh the lieutenant served in that position and displayed great heroism. At the time of Capt. Shirley's discharge, or on the 29th of October, 1862, Lieutenant Ingram was promoted to Captain, in which rank he served till, on account of ill health, he was honorably discharged, on the 26th day of January, 1863." He also participated in the siege of Corinth, after which they were ordered to Holly-Springs, Mississippi, thence to Memphis, where he was placed in command of a battery of artillery, at the upper end of Fort Pickering, at a place then known as the Cotton Sheds, and remained there four months, under the supervision of General Sherman, subject to his orders only. Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, he was placed in charge of a brigade by special order of Gen. Sherman, as Brigade Surgeon. On the 26th Nov., 1862, they started for Vicksburg by land, and just prior to the capture of Holly-Spring, reached Cold-Water Station, Miss., and in consequence of the capture of the above place, they fell back on Holly

Springs, where they were about a week, then fell back to Davis's Mills, Miss. The hard marches and exposures, incident to camp life, so told on his constitution and health, that on the 26th January, 1863, he resigned. The cause of his resignation was rheumatism of the shoulder and right arm, which caused paralysis of the arm, and produced total disability. Returning to Benton after recuperating his health, he there engaged in merchandising and hotel-keeping, and during the summer of 1863 was acting Provost Marshall of the 11th Congressional District. And, owing to the prevalence of many sympathizers of the rebel cause in Southern Ill., he found himself occasionally in situations of no small peril. In January, 1864, he visited about four weeks a brother, who was attending Rush Medical College, Chicago, and during the month of May, 1864, he raised the 136th Regiment, Ill. Vol., mustered in at Centralia, June 1st, and was commissioned Col. of the Regiment. On the 3d June they started for Columbus, Ky., where they rendezvoused for about four months, during which time they made frequent raids into the surrounding country, once as far as Mayfield, Ky. Not, however, having any regular battles, their time having expired over a month, they were ordered to Chicago to be mustered out. On reaching Chicago, Col. Ingram received an order from Gen. Rosen- cranz to report at once to his headquarters at St. Louis, to resist in repelling Price's advance. On reaching St. Louis they fitted up to follow Price. However, the order was soon countermanded, and his regiment were placed on garrison duty, in the forts, built by Gen. French, in 1861, for protection of the city. The Col. made his headquarters at the "Old Adam's House," cor. 7th and Grasort St., remained in St. Louis near a month, then ordered to Springfield, Ill., and mustered out there Oct. 22d, 1864. The Col. returned to Benton, sold out his place of business, and moved to Cairo. Having been appointed a member of the U. S. secret service, with headquarters in that city, was in the employ of the Government until June 19th, 1865, when the office was abolished on the 20th the same month. He came to De-Soto, practiced medicine there and at Elkhart, until 1870; then returned to Jeffersonville, Wayne co., and was there engaged in merchandizing, farming and the practice. On June 1st, 1866, he went to St. Louis, there engaged quite largely in the drug business, besides attended to the duties of a growing practice. In January, 1877, he located in Murphysboro, and almost immediately entered upon a lucrative practice. Being a man of large energy and having a little leisure, he fills in the spare time by loaning money. We have here given a succinct and condensed narrative of the Colonel's public career. We will now close by speaking of his more private relation in life. He was married March 16th, 1851, to Miss Susan Vaught of Muhlenburg county, Ky. By that marriage six children were born to them, four of whom are still living. Fannie is the wife of George W. Hill, one of the leading young members of the Jackson county bar. Mrs. Ingram died in November 1870 at De Soto, and on the 6th June, 1872, the Colonel was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary A. Rinard, the only daughter of John Moore, one of the prominent farmers of Wayne co. Previous to the war in politics, he was a Douglas democrat; after the commencement of the war he became strongly identified with the republican party and the cause of the Union. For the last five years he has been an advocate of the Working-man's party, now known as the Greenback party.

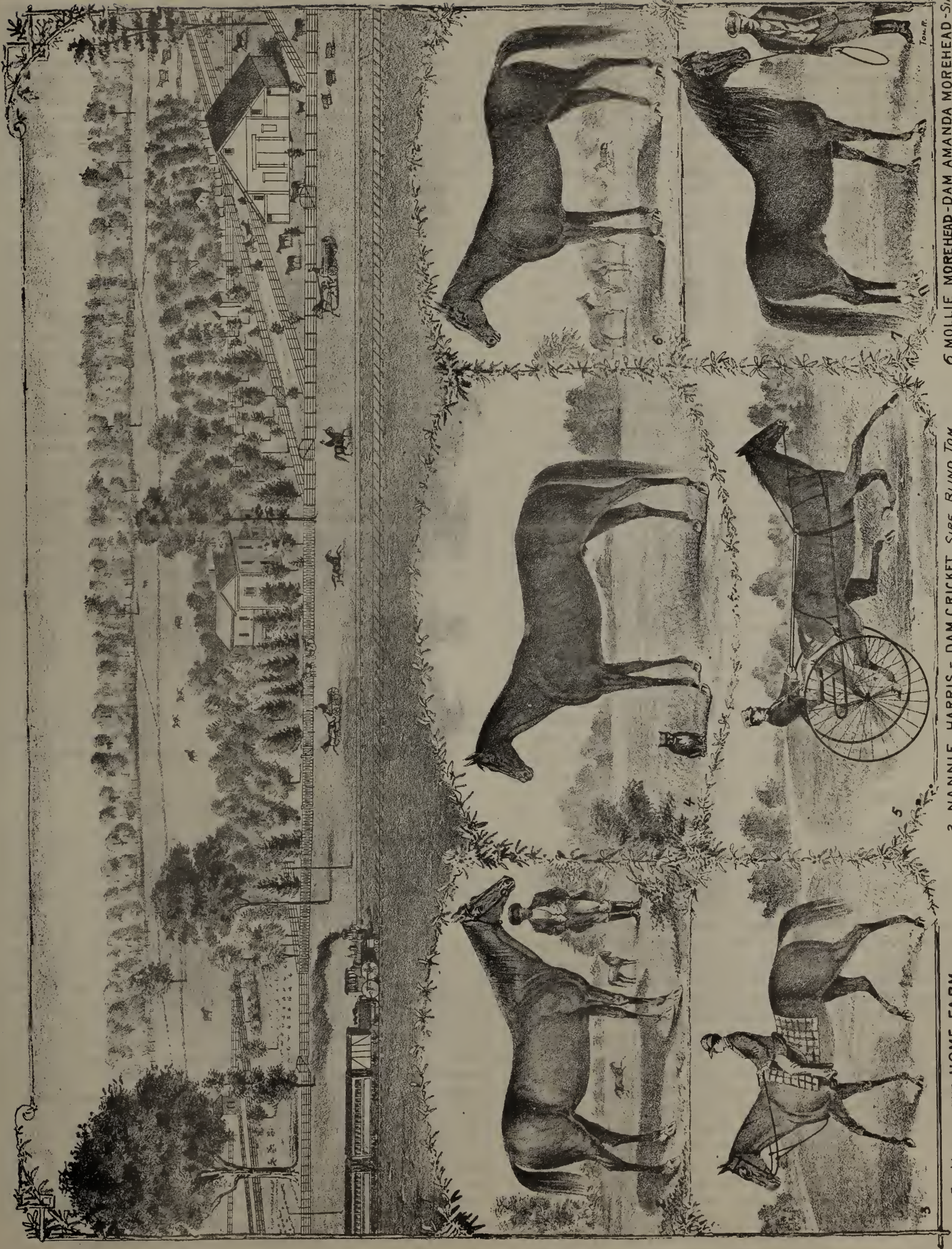




Thomas M. Logan

Sallie Logan





1 VIEW OF THE HOME FARM  
2 CRICKET-DAM FLORA, SIRE VIRGINIAN

3 NANNIE HARRIS - DAM CRICKET, SIRE BLIND TOM  
4 STRAIGHT EDGE PEDIGREE UNKNOWN 'RECORD 2 M. 17 SEC.  
5 " " ON THE TRACK

6 MOLLIE MOREHEAD-DAM AMANDA MOREHEAD-SIRE -  
7 JOHN MORGAN (NORMAN STUD) (LIGHTNING)

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE AND PORTRAITS OF SOME OF THE RACING STOCK OF

THOS. M. LOGAN MURPHYSBORO JACKSON CO ILL.







died when her son John was only a year old. Her husband survived her only about two years. Thus, at the early age of three years, the subject of our sketch was thrown on his own resources. He lived with his grandmother and one of his uncles until the age of seventeen, when he set out to do for himself; about all he had to assist him was a good constitution, strong arms and willing hands, and these are the surest precursors of success. Being desirous of having some good business, he became an apprentice to learn the miller's trade. In 1856 he moved to Golconda, Pope County, Ill.; resided there two years; then went to Blairsville, Williamson County, and obtained a position in a mill. Here he became acquainted with and married Miss Malinda H. Phillips, April 9th, 1860. She was the daughter of William F. Phillips. To bless their union, Mr. Kimball and wife have had born to them eight children (four boys and four girls), all of whom are living.

On the 9th of February, 1861, Mr. Kimball moved to Murphysboro'. Here he continued engaged in milling, and subsequently moved to Carbondale, where he lived two years, returned to Murphysboro' in 1873, and in the fall of 1874 he was a candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Sheriff and Collector, and was elected by 132 majority. He proved to be an excellent, efficient, and honest officer. It is said that he, more than any other man, detected and arrested and assisted in suppressing the Callahan Clan, and bringing them to their merited punishment. Under his administration he was fortunate in not having any prisoners to escape. After his term of service expired he was a candidate for re-election, being defeated.

Soon after he opened the store on the north side of the Public Square. As a merchant he is popular, affable, and courteous. He keeps always on hand a good stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., etc., and ranks among the most enterprising merchants of the city.

In politics he has always been a Democrat; and his friends say they always know where to find John B. Kimball when it comes to an election. He is a very temperate man in all his habits, and since the age of fifteen he has never taken a dram of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He is a man of the most straightforward rectitude in business; and during his whole life he has never, personally, sued or been sued. His honesty is never put in question. Well has the poet said,—

"Who is the honest man?  
He that doth still and strongly good pursue,  
To God, his neighbors, and him-self most true;  
Whom neither force nor fawning can  
Unpin, or wench from giving all their due."

He is in every sense of the word a self-made man; and, as such, we take pleasure in presenting this sketch to our many readers. A portrait of Mr. Kimball and a view of his elegant residence appears elsewhere in this work.

#### HON. THOMAS F. HORD,

Ex-Mayor of Murphysboro', was born in the State of Missouri, September 13, 1840, being the eldest living child of Dr. W. H. Hord (deceased) and Ann W. Hord, his wife. (The Doctor's biography also appears in this work.) Thomas F., when a youth, received his early training in the Public Schools of Murphysboro', and afterwards attended for a time "Jones' Commercial College," St. Louis.

On the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted in Company K of the 18th Regiment, Illinois Infantry Volunteers, mustered in at Anna, Ill., in May, 1861, and almost immediately after proceeded to the seat of war, where he did good service in the battles of Fort Henry, Donaldson, Pittsburg-Landing, siege of Vicksburg, and capture of Little Rock, a few months after his entering the service. He was made Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment; mustered out after his term of enlistment had expired, at Springfield, Illinois, June, 1864. On the re-organization of the regiment he became its Quartermaster, and was commissioned with the rank of First Lieutenant in March, 1865. In the meantime, from June until March of his re-enlistment, he was in the Government employ, located at Chattanooga. The regiment did garrison duty after its re-organization at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The war being practically ended, he received his discharge in January, 1866, and in August of the same year he engaged in the drug business at Murphysboro', where he carries on one of the best drug stores in the county, as his education eminently fits him for the duties of a druggist, being very correct and accurate in the filling of prescriptions, etc., etc.

In April, 1868, he married Miss Elvira L. Aikin, of Jamestown, New York. Four children were born to them—once since deceased, two boys and

one girl yet living. Mrs. Hord died at their residence, September 4, 1876. In reviewing his political history, we find in 1869 he was elected one of the Aldermen of the city; on the expiration of his term re-elected; in 1873 was elected Mayor of the city. When the County went under township organization he was elected, January, 1874, Supervisor for the township of 'Murphysboro'; on the convening of that body he was selected as its chairman; re-elected to the same office, and the second time made Chairman of the Board. He filled all these several offices with rare satisfaction to his constituents; went out of office with a pure record and a greater degree of popularity than when elected, since which time he has devoted his attention to business, finding time however, for societies and institutions of benevolence.

Mr. Hord is a prominent mason, being a Knight Templar, now a member of Cyrene Commandery at Centralia, Ill. He is also one of the influential Republicans of his County. Such in brief is the record of his career. In social life Mr. Hord is one of the most genial of men, his conversational powers and ready wit rendering his society ever pleasant and agreeable. As a citizen he is enterprising and public-spirited, and has ever taken an active part in all matters calculated to advance the material interest of his city and county.

#### ELBERT S. EASTERLEY (DECEASED)

Was born in Middle Tennessee, July 10, 1828, and was the eleventh of twelve children of Casper and Elizabeth Easterley. They moved to Jackson County at an early day, and settled on the farm where the widow of Elbert Easterley now resides. Elbert was about twenty-one years old when his parents moved to Illinois. His general business was always that of a farmer. On the 23d of March, 1854, he married Miss Ellen, the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hincheliff, who settled in Jackson County about the year 1828 or '29. They were both natives of England; both now deceased. Mr. Easterley and wife had born to them eleven children; four are dead. Those living are as follows: Mary Jane, the wife of Mr. Don Johnson; Hernan Gatewood Easterley, Alice, William Henry, Harriet, Martha, and Elbert M., all unmarried. Mr. Easterley was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, remaining a devout member all his life. In politics he was a Whig, and in latter years a Republican. He was for one term a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and was twice elected Justice of the Peace. As a public-spirited citizen he was ever ready to assist in forwarding all enterprises calculated to benefit his community. His death took place at his residence February 25, 1875. He died as he had lived, a Christian, in the full confidence of a blissful hereafter. His widow, the partner of his early joys and sorrows, still survives him, living at the old homestead, and doing all that a mother's love can to educate and take care of her children.

#### FRANKLIN B. HANKS,

EX-SHERIFF of Jackson County, was born in Maury County, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1834. He is the eldest child of Thomas and Nancy Hanks. They were both natives of the above County and State. Mr. Hanks is descended from English ancestry, and his wife was of Teutonic origin. His time was principally employed as a planter, besides attending to the arduous duties of a missionary Baptist preacher, and occasionally teaching. His father, Rev. Elijah Hanks, grandfather of our subject, was also a Baptist clergyman. In politics Mr. Hanks was a Democrat. In 1849 he moved to McNary County, Tennessee, lived there until 1857, then moved to and located in what is now Christian County, Missouri, where his wife died, in 1859. He still survives her, in the enjoyment of good health.

Franklin B., the subject of our sketch, is descended from a long line of ancestry noted for their piety and morality. His early advantages were reasonably good, and his boyhood days were divided between working on the farm in summer and attending school in the winter. In June, 1854, he married Miss Emily Lewis, the youngest daughter of John Lewis, one of the old and prominent inhabitants of McNary County. After his marriage he settled on a farm near the old home-place, and resided in that locality until 1863, when, in February of that year, owing to his strong attachment to the cause of the Union, he found it best to migrate. Hence he came to Illinois and settled with his family at Richview, Washington county. In the fall of 1863, he settled in De Soto, Jackson County, where for about three years he was engaged in merchandising, after which time he turned his attention to contracting and bridge building, and built about thirty thousand dollars



worth of bridges for Jackson county. After the County went under township organization, he was elected the first supervisor to represent De Soto township, elected April, 1872, and in April, 1873, he was elected sheriff, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James M. Campbell. It is said by the people that Sheriff Hanks made a most excellent officer. After his term of service expired, he returned to De Soto, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising, until December, 1876, when Sheriff Sams appointed him deputy-sheriff; and whether as a sheriff or a deputy, he has always been found to be a prompt, reliable officer. In politics, up to 1860, he was a democrat, and on the breaking out of the rebellion, being averse to a dissolution of the Union, he joined the Republican party, and has ever since been one of its earnest supporters, and in the County is regarded as one of its strong "wheel-horses." Mr. Hanks and wife have had a family of eleven children, four of whom are deceased, seven yet living. Mrs. Hanks is a member of the Methodist church. In glancing over the past career of Mr. Hanks, we find a man who in early life commenced with very little capital, but by industry and attention to business, he accumulated considerable property. But on the breaking out of the war, he had to leave his property behind, and came to the free State of Illinois, here to commence anew; and by that honesty and integrity which has characterized his whole life, he was not long in winning the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and the various offices which he has filled will attest the confidence reposed in him. As an officer, citizen and man, he is respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

#### SHERIFF SAMS.

AMONG the many men who have become citizens of Jackson County, by adoption, and who have risen to prominence through their individual merits and force of character, appears the name of Benjamin F. Sams, a native of Union County, Illinois, born June 16th, 1834, and is next to the youngest of a family of thirteen children, of Thomas M. and Sarah Sams, both of whom were natives of Ballard County, Ky. They moved to Union County, Ills., in 1811, where they resided until their death. Mr. Sams participated in the Black Hawk War as one of the brave and gallant rangers of whose deeds of heroism and bravery the early annals of our state are so profuse. In politics he was a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, the able and eloquent expounder at that period of human liberty. The boyhood days of Benjamin were spent in assisting his father to carry on the farm. On the 6th of August, 1854, he was married to Miss Caroline Lookinbee, a member of one of the old families of Union County; by that marriage they had three children, one daughter yet living. Mrs. Sams died December 4th, 1859, and on the 8th of August, 1861, Mr. Sams was married to Miss Catherine E. Harrison, of the same County. By that union four children were born to them, three now deceased, and one daughter living. After the late civil war had been progressing for a time, Mr. Sams enlisted in Company D, 13th Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. Marvel. They were mustered in at Camp Butler, in the fall of 1863, and soon after were ordered to Little Rock, Arkansas, where most of their time was spent in skirmishing, and harassing the out-posts of the enemy. The hard marches and exposures incident to camp life so told on the health of Mr. Sams, that he was taken sick, in consequence of which he was honorably discharged March 4th, 1865. Soon after his return home he entered the employ of the G. T. M. M. and T. Company, and operated for that company about nine years.

He located permanently in Jackson County in the summer of 1868, and was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mary J. Jones, of St. Clair County, Ills., in December, 1870. Since 1860 Mr. Sams has been identified with the Republican party in politics, and is one of the active and efficient workers for the success of the party in this County. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the responsible office of Sheriff, and whether as a soldier, officer, or civilian, Benj. F. Sams has ever been found ready to do his duty.

#### W. S. ROGERS,

Was the son of Rev. W. H. Rogers, of St. Louis. He received his early education in Ohio, and at the age of fifteen he enlisted in the 60th Ohio, and served until the close of the war. He was afterwards engaged in the dry goods and grocery business in Cincinnati for about five years. He then removed to Chicago, and after the great fire opened the Revere House, which

he ran for about two years. He then went to St. Louis, and was engaged by Beard & Bro., of safe and lock notoriety. He traveled for them about four years. July, 1876, he began his endeavors towards having the Jackson County Court-House improved, drew the first designs for Beard & Bro.; but the contract was afterwards let to Isaac Rapp, of this County. July 19th, 1877, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Skinner, a native of Jackson County, since which he has been proprietor of the Logan House. His experience as a traveling man has peculiarly fitted him as a successful hotel man. He knows and understands the wants and desires of the traveling public, and is ever ready to make his house a pleasant stopping-place. With his social qualities and his natural and acquired abilities, he is destined to make his business a success. May prosperity attend him in all the varied walks of life.

#### GEORGE W. HILL,

ONE of the prominent young lawyers of the Jackson County Bar, was born at Ewing, Franklin County, Illinois, Oct. 31st, 1847. He is the fourth son of Hon. John W., and Margaret Hill. Mr. Hill was a native of the above county and state, and Mrs. Hill of Alabama. His vocation in early life was that of an humble tiller of the soil, but being a man of sound judgment he was twice elected Associate Judge, also filled one term as County Judge, and one term as Assessor, and Treasurer of his native county. Being a gentleman of literary taste, he was one of the founders of and a large stockholder of Ewing College. Was one of the trustees of the College, also treasurer, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred July 29th, 1876. He took a deep interest in education and all other enterprises which would add to the prosperity of the county. As a candidate he was always successful, never having been beaten, and was one of the influential workers in the Democratic party. In early life he was fond of the sports of the chase, keeping a fine park of deer on his farm. His mansion was always the seat of a generous and liberal hospitality. He was a man noted for religion and sobriety; was a member of the Baptist church. His widow still survives him, residing at the old home.

George W., the subject of this sketch, in early boyhood spent his time in summer working on the farm, and attended school during the winter. At the age of twenty he entered upon a course of study at Ewing College, and the last year spent most of his time teaching; he also attended school at McKendree College, Lebanon, graduating from that Institution in the Latin and scientific department June, 1872, and in addition to his studies at school, read law and was admitted to the Bar at the June term of the Supreme Court 1875. The degree of LL.B., was conferred on him the same year by McKendree College. After he finished his course at college he returned home, and was elected Professor of the scientific department, and taught one year at Ewing College and was principal of the public school of Murphysboro' for two years. In 1875 he formed a law partnership with J. Banks Mayham, which lasted two years, since which time he has been practicing alone, and by close attention to his professional duties has built up a lucrative practice. On Oct. 21st, 1875, he married Miss Fannie Eldert, daughter of Col. W. Z. Ingram, M.D., of Murphysboro'; by that union they have had one daughter, Nellie. Mrs. Hill is a member of the M. E. Church; Mr. Hill is a prominent member of the masonic order. In politics he has always been a staunch member of the Democratic party, and wields a large influence in his party, believing that the office ought to seek the man and not the man the office. He has never allowed his name to be used for any office, but has preferred to make his mark as a lawyer. By his close attention to business, and genial and courteous manners, he has won a host of friends, and we bespeak for him eminent success in his profession.

#### DR. OSCAR L. MAHONEY.

DR. OSCAR L. MAHONEY, son of James W. and Amanda M. Mahoney, was born on the 7th day of March, 1839, in Dandrage, on the French Broad River, Jefferson County, Tennessee. Studied medicine in Madison, Indiana; graduated on the 1st day of March, 1867, at the Medical College of Ohio. Has lived in Murphysboro' ten years, having practiced medicine and surgery during said time, and made ophthalmic surgery for several years a specialty.





John Louley  
W. S. Murphy



James Paul,  
Philo. Ford



James Truly  
B. F. Sand

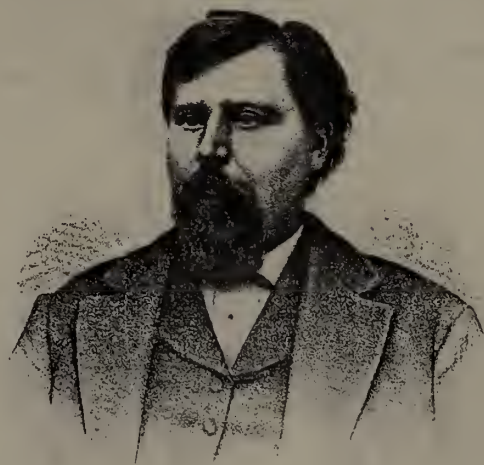


Louis Truly  
Robt. W. Hamilton





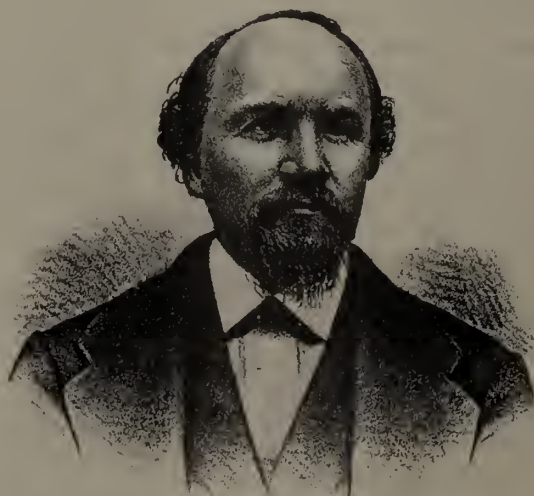
*Charles Kirkham*



*JOSEPH ROBERTS*



*F. B. Hankes*



*J. B. Kimball,*



## JUDGE URBANE E. ROBINSON,

Was born in Christian County, Kentucky, Oct. 26th, 1805. He was the eldest child of James and Sarah Robinson. The elder Robinson, was born in the "Old Dominion," and settled with his parents at an early day in Kentucky, where he died when his son U. E., was about two years and a half old. In September, 1809, Mrs. Robinson and her son came to the then territory of Illinois, and settled on a tract of land on Hudgen's Creek, in the territory now embraced in Union County, remained there until 1811, when they moved to a place on the Mississippi River, where Preston now is, and lived there until 1812. When on the breaking out of the war with England, deeming it more safe away from the river, with two other families they set out on another move, this time locating on Cash-Creek, near where Old Alvir stands. Lived at that place until 1815, then moved to Missouri and settled on Apple Creek, in what is now Perry County, returned to Jackson County, Illinois, in 1817, and commenced to work for Col. Gill at the Devil's-Bake-oven, Grand Tower, remained with him until he was married, which occurred Oct. 26th, 1825, to Miss Pernelope E. Bradshaw, daughter of William Bradshaw. After his marriage, Mr. Robinson settled on a farm at the "Big-Hill," where he remained three years. In the year 1829, he moved to a farm now embraced in the limits of Ridge Township, which was his home for many years. By the above marriage, Mr. Robinson and wife had nine children, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood, five of whom are still living. The venerable subject of our biography has been an office-holder for more than half a century. In 1826, he was elected constable, and served three years. In 1830, elected a Justice of the Peace, and by constant re-elections he held that office for twenty-four years. In 1832 he was elected one of the County Commissioners of Jackson County, and by re-election was continued in that office twelve years. Besides holding the above offices he was Postmaster from 1834 until 1849, when the Central Railroad was built, and the mail route changed. After being County Commissioner, he was subsequently elected twice Associate Judge of the County. About the year 1870, he moved to his present residence, on his farm near Murphysboro'.

In 1826, Judge Robinson joined the Methodist Church, but his religious views, undergoing a change, he became a convert to the Baptist Church in 1845. In August, 1869, Mrs. Robinson, the partner of his early days, and the sharer of his pioneer perils, passed away breathing her last in the home in which so many of her happy years had been spent. On the 12th of Oct. 1870, Mr. Robinson was married to Brettanna Jacobs. By that marriage one daughter has been born to them. In politics in early life, he became a Democrat, and acted with that party until 1862, since which time he has been among the faithful supporters of the Republican party, and during the late civil war he was the friend of the cause of the Union. When we turn back and reflect over the long years of his eventful life, we find in him correctly portrayed, many of those requisite qualities of brains and muscle, so necessary in the early history of our state. He lived here many years before our state was born, and witnessed those infantile struggles and efforts toward greatness. When he settled in the Territory of Illinois, it was then a wilderness, inhabited only by wild animals and wild men: he has witnessed wonderful changes, having seen cities spring up in places where before, the curling smoke of the Indians wigwam could have been seen. Railroads and telegraphs, have taken the place of the old-fashioned stage coach, and post rider, and amidst all these great changes, he has preserved a character for honesty and righteousness, so typical of the early pioneers.

## GEORGE W. SMITH.

In the list of those who have risen to prominence, and reflected credit upon the city and county of their adoption, the subject of this brief memoir is entitled to honorable mention.

Mr. Smith is a native of Putnam County, Ohio, born August 18th, 1846. He is the eighth of a family of ten children, of James and Agnes Smith. James Smith was born in Scotland, and settled in Ohio in the year 1818. His wife was a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and was of Irish extraction. When George was about four years old his parents moved to Posey County, Indiana: and a few months afterwards settled in Wayne County, Illinois; and it was in the last named county that George first commenced to attend common schools. In September, 1865, he became a student at McKendree College, Lebanon, and graduated from that institution with honor, in 1868, in the Scientific Department. Immediately after he commenced the study of

the law, at Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois, in the office of Robinson & Boggs. Subsequently he attended Law School at Bloomington, Indiana, graduating in 1870, and in July of the same year he entered on the practice of his profession at Murphysboro', and so popular did he soon become that he was three times elected City Attorney of Murphysboro', filling the position with marked ability and credit to himself. In January, 1877, he formed a law partnership with Richard J. Stephens. He is also a bright Mason, being at the writing of this a Sir Knight. In the every-day walks of life Mr. Smith is an estimable and genial gentleman, and is a citizen with a highly enterprising bent of mind, and a nature that is at once frank, candid, and generous, the aim of his life being to "Render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's." As a lawyer, he has met with fine success, and takes rank today with the cultured and honorable members of the bar, and is an ornament to the bar of which he is a member. Honest, prompt, and upright, with those who entrust their business in his hands, he has won an excellent reputation for fairness and integrity of character.

## JOSEPH P. ROBERTS.

JOSEPH P. ROBERTS, one of the prominent and rising men of Southern Illinois, is quite a young man. He was born near Alton, Madison County, in this state, on the 2d of March, 1849. He is the eldest child of Dr. James and Sarah Roberts, who are now residents of this (Jackson) County. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of his native state. When only fourteen years old he had made sufficient progress in his studies, to enable him to enter the Illinois Military Academy, at Fulton, Whitesides County, Illinois. He remained there four years, devoting himself assiduously and honestly to the task, or rather, judging from his success, the pleasure of getting knowledge. He graduated with honor at the early age of eighteen, and such had been his progress and efficiency that he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant by Governor Yates. After graduating he determined to learn a trade, and selected that of a printer, to which he apprenticed himself, and succeeded in acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its details. Were a volume written, it could not tell more forcibly, or show in a stronger light the strong sense and sound judgment of Mr. Roberts, in thus, contrary, we might say, to all precedent, going from the college into the work-shop. In 1870, when only in his 21st year, he founded the *Carbondale Advertiser*, a paper published at Carbondale, Illinois, and which he shortly after disposed of, in order to accept the position of Deputy United States Marshal under Col. Roe.

In 1873 he started at Murphysboro', Illinois, a Republican Journal, called the *Jackson County Era*, in which he still assists in the editorial department.

Mr. Roberts is an active and influential member of his party, and has several times served as one of the Republican Central Committee-men for his County. During the 28th General Assembly he was Assistant Door-keeper of the House of Representatives. He was married, October 22d, 1875, to Miss Lillie Ozburn, daughter of Col. Siudorf Ozburn, now deceased. For so young a man, Mr. Roberts has certainly accomplished a great deal, and his worth and character are attested by his fellow-citizens, in calling upon him to fill numerous responsible public positions, among them that of delegate to various state and congressional conventions. His duties, both as a public man and private citizen, have always been performed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and stamp him an honest and sincere gentleman.

## PROF. R. J. YOUNG.

PROMINENT among the names worthy of a place in this work, is that of Prof. R. J. Young. Prof. Young was born about four miles from Alton, Madison County, Illinois, September 2d, 1833. He is the fifth child of Rev. John C. and Martha (Harris) Young. His father was a clergyman of the Christian denomination, having been a minister for over one-third of a century. He was born in the Old Dominion, and is descended from a long line of Irish ancestry. In 1818 he moved with his parents to Illinois, who settled in Madison County. It was here that our subject received his early education, subsequently attended Shurtleff College, and afterwards became a student and graduated at Jones' College, St. Louis, April 24th, 1854. The condition of his health required out-door employment, and for about two years he was engaged in stock dealing, after which he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he became head clerk in a wholesale and retail Grocery House.



He was united in matrimony, October 9th, 1856, to Miss Ellen A. Wear, daughter of David Wear, of Woodburn, Macoupin County, Illinois, by which union they have had five children, but two of whom are living, viz., Ida M. and Dickie Banks Boulter.

In 1857 he left St. Paul, and located at Woodburn, Illinois, and in April, 1861, he enlisted as a three months' volunteer, in company F, of 7th Illinois Regiment, which soon after became a part of Gen. Preuts' brigade. He was mustered out at Mound City, Illinois, July 25th, 1861.

The Professor moved in 1863 to Litchfield, Montgomery County, Illinois, where he taught upward of three years a select school. In 1868 he went to Carbondale, and was appointed professor of vocal music in the Southern Illinois Normal University.

October 1st, 1868, he became principal of the schools of Murphysboro', which position he held for five consecutive years, and during the vacations held normal sessions.

Prof. Young has for many years been a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat. The professor deserves a prominent place in the rank of educators, and is a genial, cultured and Christian gentleman.

#### S. A. HOLLIDAY

Was born in Tennessee, Oct. 26th, 1814. His father, David Holliday, emigrated to Illinois, and settled in what is now Jackson County, in the year 1815. His father improved a farm, where the subject of our sketch was brought up and educated to farm life, which has been his life-long occupation. He endured all the hardships incident to a pioneer life; for this country was then indeed a howling wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and the very few pioneers. His advantages for receiving an education were very limited, as schools in those days were very sparse, and children had to go a long distance to attend them, as the few settlers could not afford to hire many teachers in a county. Mr. Holliday lived at home and assisted on the farm, in the mill and blacksmith shop, until he was married, at the age of twenty-two (Nov. 22d, 1838) to Miss Rebecca Will. To this union they had a family of seven children. His wife died after sixteen years of married life. He was again married Dec. 22d, 1854, to Miss Nancy E. Worthen, by whom he had a family of two children. After twenty-two years' happiness with his second partner, she died Nov. 10, 1876. Soon after his first marriage he entered a piece of land, and like all early settlers, he built him a cabin and settled down in earnest to transform a dense forest into a tillable farm (two hundred acres in extent) which he yet owns, about one hundred and forty acres of it is under cultivation. In the year 1871 he moved to Murphysboro', where he has since resided. Politically, he is a Republican, but prior to the late war he was a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has endeavored to bring up his family religiously, instilling into their youthful minds, by example and moral teachings, the doctrines of Christianity. His children have grown up to be a blessing to him in his declining years, which is otherwise blessed with peace and prosperity. During the sixty-two years that S. A. Holliday has resided in the County, he has been a close observer, as well as ardent worker in the varied scenes which have taken place. To-day churches, school-houses, and substantial farm dwellings, are erected, where formerly (within his recollection) the smoke of the wigwam ascended through the dense forest of timber, then the home of the wild savage and wilder animals not of the *genus homo*. For perseverance, industry and tact, Mr. Holliday has always been noted, and enjoys now in ease and comfort, the result of these sterling qualifications.

#### WILLIAM BRADLEY, SR.,

Was the son of Joshua and Nancy Bradley. Joshua Bradley was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. He was raised in North Carolina, and after his marriage emigrated to Tennessee, where he remained for about twenty years; he then turned his face westward, and with his family, consisting of wife and five children, emigrated to and settled in Jackson County, Illinois, near where Campbell Hill now is. In the year 1820, he was among the earliest settlers of that part of the county, and Bradley township received its name in honor of the Bradley family. The subject of our sketch was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, Feb. 13th, 1814, being about six years of age when his father settled in

this new county. He assisted on the farm during his minority, and went to school in broken terms, to the amount of about eleven months, being all the schooling he received. But by close application in after life, he acquired a very liberal education. Dec. 18th, 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Serana Draper, a native of Jackson County, Tennessee. He never left the old homestead, but built a house near his father's, and remained until the year 1869, where he raised a family of three children. In the year 1869, he moved to Murphysboro', where he has since resided. In the year 1849, he was elected to the office of Associate Justice for a term of four years. At the expiration of that time, he was elected to the office of County Judge, which office he held for four years, and again in 1869, he was re-elected to the office of County Judge for a term of four years, making twelve years he served the county as Judge and Associate Justice. In the year 1858, he ran for the Legislature. Being three tickets in the field, he was defeated. Politically, he is a Democrat. Religiously, he is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, which, in doctrine and belief, is the same as the General Baptist. In 1852, he was ordained as a minister in the General Baptist Church; he has been preaching in connection with the General and Free Will Baptist Church, since that time. He is a social, whole-souled, genial and upright man. Long may he live to bless the circle of friends whose burdens of life are sweetened by his words of counsel and by the influence of his pure and upright life.

#### GILBERT J. BURR.

In the subject of this brief memoir, we have a representative type of the energetic, self-made and successful editors and publishers, who, by their legitimate business alone, have risen to prominence, and in this connection we may with truth add, that in our judgment, the newspaper business has reached a transitory stage. Editors of strong individuality, like Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, James Gordon Bennett and George D. Prentice, who came down to us like vast boulders on the glaciers of time, in the last days of their journalistic careers, stood solitary and alone, and indeed seemed to belong, (as they did really) to a different age than our own. The men who are now taking the lead, and will succeed to their places eventually, have equal culture, more cleverness, and are better trained than their predecessors; while they are no less earnest and animated by lofty aims. The Bohemian class has been eliminated, and, however we may admire their brilliant talent, their fate was well deserved. The representative editor is now a family man; works regularly and not spasmodically, and has some idea of the dignity and responsibility, as well as the license of his calling; to this class belongs the subject of this sketch, and with the improved type of journalism, to which reference has been made, there has begun a new and improved style of writing. Bombast and stilted rhetoric, and constant straining for effect, are being replaced by simplicity and vigor of language, logic, wit, and humor, and courtesy of tone.

G. J. Burr is the second son of Remus and Susan Burr, born Sept. 23d, 1837, at Cuba, Allegheny County, New York.

Remus Burr died when his son Gilbert was only six years old. The early educational advantages of young Burr were limited, and much of his culture is due to his individual exertions, rather than by the assistance of teachers. After he became old enough to earn the money necessary to defray his expenses, he spent three terms at Olean Academy, after which, he went to Pennsylvania and taught school for a time. In October, 1859, he settled in Jackson County, Illinois. In December, 1861, he enlisted in company E. of Stewart's Battalion of Cavalry, took part in the battles of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Corinth, Iuka, and Big Creek, Arkansas, and several other minor engagements. In June, 1863, he was made Quarter Master Sergeant, subsequently promoted to the rank of orderly Sergeant, and mustered out after having served three years and four months; returned to Jackson County and engaged in farming in Sand Ridge township. In the fall of 1865, he was elected Circuit Clerk. In 1868, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket, for the office of Sheriff, and by the board of canvassers, declared elected, but thrown out on contest. In 1870, he was appointed Deputy United States Marshall, and took the census of Jackson County that year. In 1871, elected County Treasurer, re-elected in 1873, and is now a member at large on the State Republican Central Committee, and is, also, a prominent Odd Fellow. As an official, he has brought to the duties of his office, that ability and tact required to make an honest and popular official; in his social and domestic relations he has been equally happy. On the 27th of

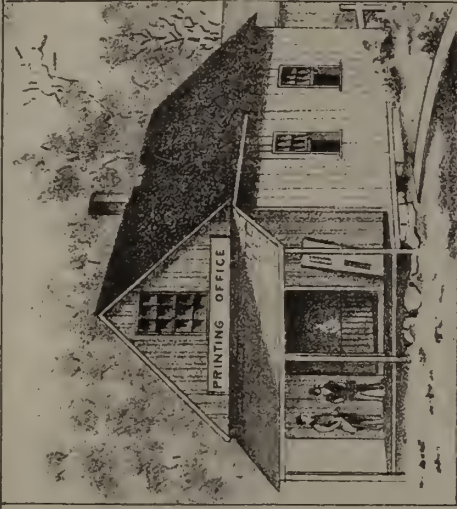




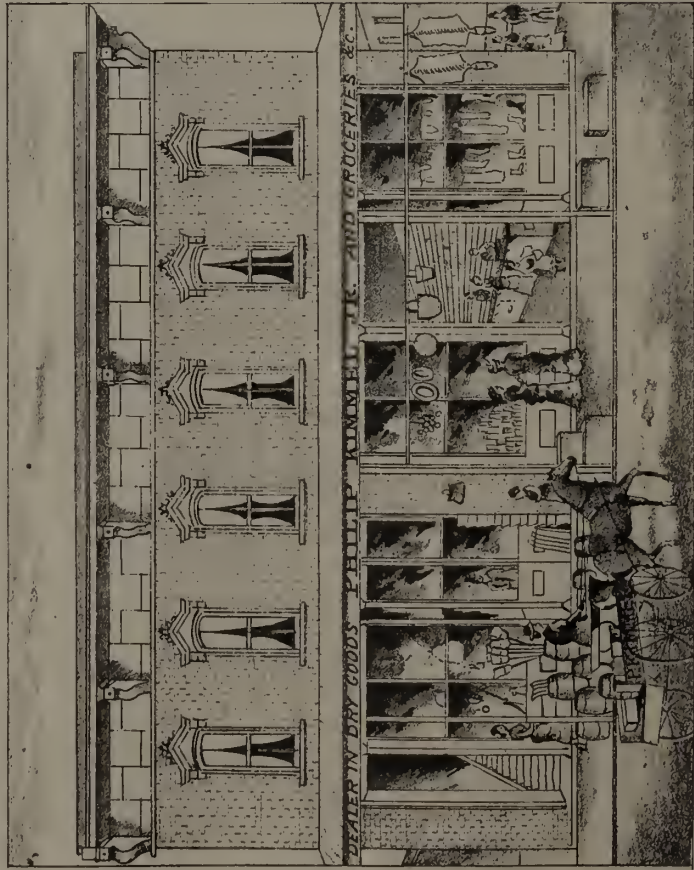




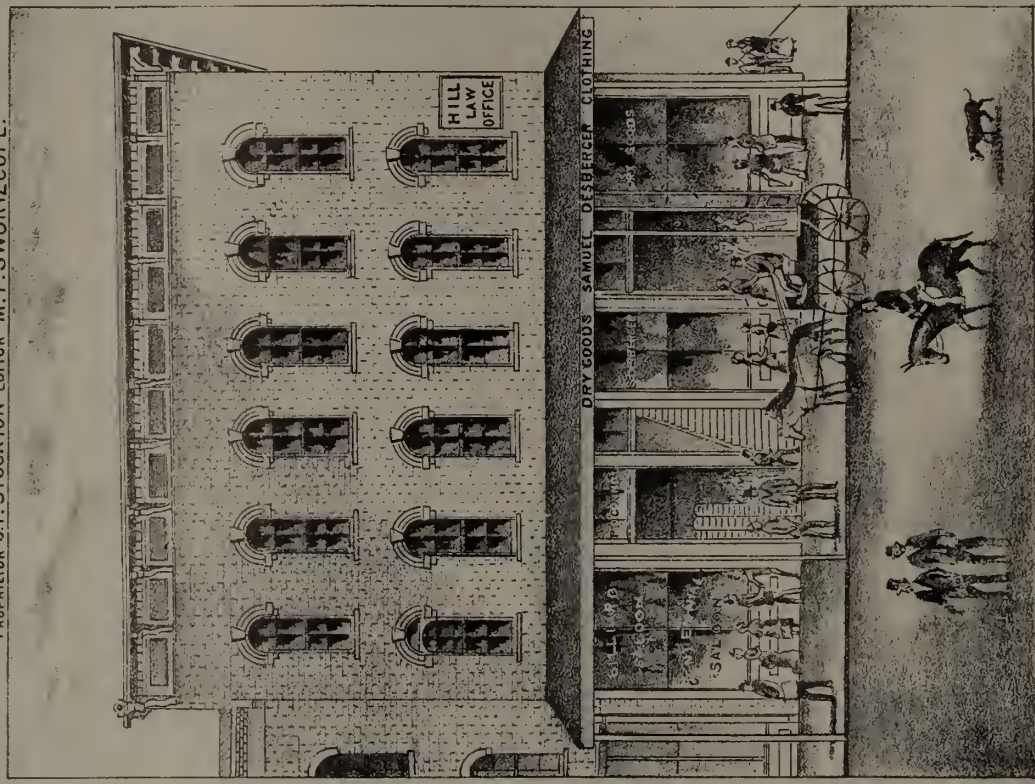
STOCK FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. WALLER SEC. 27 T. 9 R. 2 (MURPHYSBORO Twp) JACKSON CO. ILL.



OFFICE OF THE GRAND TOWER ITEM. GRAND TOWER ILL.  
PROPRIETOR J. P. STOCKTON EDITOR M. F. SWORTZCOPE.



VIEW OF THE STORES OF PHILIP KIMMEL JR. DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, WOODEN & WOLLEN WARES &c. MURPHYSBORO ILLINOIS.



DESBERGER BUILDING. COURT HOUSE SQUARE  
MURPHYSBORO ILLINOIS.





THE RESIDENCE OF CHAS. KIRKHAM MURPHYSBORO ILL.



THE RESIDENCE OF J. B. MAYHAM MURPHYSBORO ILL.

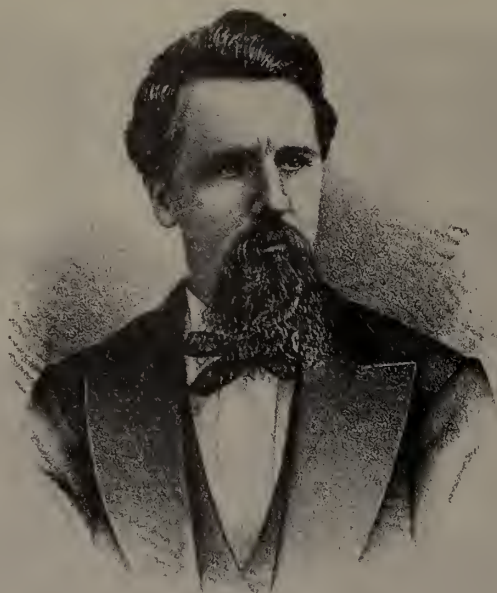


INTERIOR VIEW OF THOS. F. HORD'S DRUG STORE MURPHYSBORO ILL.



THE RESIDENCE OF ROBT. W. HAMILTON MURPHYSBORO ILL.





*Yours Respectfully*  
*A. R. Pugh*

Many native-born Americans look with prejudice upon those who come to our shores from other countries, and who, to make this country the home of their adoption, forsake the land of their nativity, and all that is near and tender in early associations, and cross oceans and seas in order that they may enjoy the political, social, and religious institutions, peculiar to our Republic. It should be remembered that the foreigner becomes a citizen by choice, not by chance, and if our ship of state becomes entangled among the rocks of sectional convulsions, and is threatened with being drawn down in the whirlpool of political and religious passion, that these hardy sons of her adoption are the last to forsake her deck, and will always be found close to the signal guns of her distress.

Mr. A. R. Pugh is a native of South Wales, having been born August 17, 1846, being the youngest of nine children of the Rev. Thomas Pugh, and Elizabeth Roberts, his wife. The Rev. Mr. Pugh being desirous to remove to a country that would offer better facilities for the education and general welfare of his growing family—decided to come to the New World—and after casting a last lingering look at the beautiful green verdured hills, pleasant village, and checkered landscape, of his own native Wales, he embarked on a vessel—bound for New York—in mid-winter of 1848, and after a pleasant voyage landed in safety, and in April of the same year, came to St. Louis, residing there a short time, then removed to Caseyville, St. Clair County, Illinois. Mr. Pugh was a gentleman of considerable education and culture, great benevolence of character, and purity of Christian principles. He died in the midst of his labors on the 17th of August, 1851. His widow survived him twenty years, doing what she could to educate and take care of her children. Her death took place at Duquoin, Illinois, April 15, 1871. Young Pugh, as will be observed, was very young when his father died, and he was thrown largely on his own resources. When a boy he attended the common schools of St. Clair, Gallatin, and Perry Counties, Illinois, was a

student for a short time at the high school, Duquoin,—being imbued with the principles of liberty, and a patriotic love for his adopted country, when her institutions were imperiled and her flag in danger. He enlisted, January 1863, in Company F. 13th Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, mustered in at Springfield,—afterwards stationed at Pine Bluff and Little Rock, Arkansas, where most of their time was spent in skirmishing and doing garrison duty. Was honorably discharged, September 1865, returned to Perry County, and commenced reading law in the office of Colonel Towns. He also attended Judge Duff's Law School, at Benton, Illinois, returned to Duquoin, and became a student of Hon. George W. Wall. In September, 1869, he entered the senior class of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating with honors in the close of '70, opened a law office in Duquoin, and in '72 removed to Murphysboro, and in the fall of the same year he was nominated by the Republican party, for the office of State Attorney, and after a spirited contest with his opponent, the Hon. J. B. Mayham, he was elected, and filled the onerous position with fidelity and ability for four years, and the people of the county will have cause to always remember him as a most vigilant and able officer, in one of the most perilous times in the history of the county. He was married November 1873 to Miss Delia C. Hodges, daughter of James Hodges of Jackson County. By that union they have had two children, a boy and a girl. In politics he has always, from boyhood, been a convert to and advocate of the grand and patriotic principles of the Republican party. As a lawyer Mr. Pugh is methodical, observing the strictest order in all his business transactions. His success as a lawyer lies in this, and in the clearness with which he perceives all the points that arise in the case, which he may have under consideration. In his arguments he is always clear, forcible, and to the point, and a man of warm impulses, and fine social qualities.



May, 1867, he was married to Miss Emma B., daughter of Judge Swartze-cope, of this county. By that union they have had four children, Albert R., Howard H., Stella A. and Shirley Legrand Burr.

As we have indicated, Mr. Burr is a live editor, and in the management of the *Era*, he has given considerable vigor and humor to it, which is typical of the man; on the living vital political issues of the day, he is thoroughly sound.

#### R. J. STEPHENS

Is a native of Clinton County, Illinois, was born April 21, 1849, and is the seventh of a family of ten children, of John J. and Lydia M. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was born near Frankford, Kentucky, and is of Scotch and Irish descent. Mrs. S. is a native of St. Clair County, Illinois, and was born of English parents, who settled at an early period in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stephens, of whom this sketch is written, passed his boyhood days on a farm with his father, and received his early education in the district schools, and afterwards attended M'Kendree College one year. He employed his time in teaching and farming until 1872.

In September, 1869, he was married to Miss Lydia L. Creel, daughter of Berry Creel, an old resident of Clinton County, who was among the first members of the Legislature from Clinton County.

Mrs. R. J. Stephens, died in March, 1872, and the following September he commenced reading law in the office of G. Van Hoorebeke, of Carlyle, continued with him for one year and a half, and completed his course in the office of Hon. Henry A. Clover, of St. Louis, and was admitted to the Bar in that city, in 1874; also admitted in Illinois, the following October. In November of '74, he engaged in the practice at Murphysboro', and in January of the following year he formed a law partnership with Geo. W. Smith. He was again united in matrimony, May, 1875, to Miss Addie M. Gall, of Central City, Monroe County, Illinois, which union has been blessed with one daughter.

In politics, Mr. S. was originally a Democrat, but has changed his views to the Greenback party, and was solicited by that party to become a candidate for County Judge.

Since residing in Murphysboro', he has, by his ready business tact and energy, won for himself a host of friends, and is regarded as among the rising lawyers of Jackson County.

He has successfully handled several prominent cases. His forte is not so much in the ability as an advocate before a jury, but rather in his sound erudition and knowledge of the law.

#### WILLIAM WALLER, Esq.

AMONG the energetic citizens and leading agriculturists of Murphysboro' township, may properly be mentioned the name of Mr. Waller, the youngest child of Joseph and Mary Waller, both of whom were Georgians, and both came the territory of Illinois with their parents. Her father settled on the banks of the Mississippi River, and Joseph Waller's parents settled in Missouri, on the Mississippi, and it was there they married, near where they continued to live for many years. Until the earthquake took place at New Madrid, they concluded to leave that locality, and moved on the Illinois side of the river, near Vausler's ferry, and settled on a farm now embraced in Union County, Illinois. He paid for his farm two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Joseph Waller was a ranger, and fought in the Indian battle of "Boone's Lick." The exposures of that campaign so debilitated his health and constitution, that he was taken sick with that dread disease consumption, which eventually caused his death.

William Waller was born March 26th, 1824. The first school he attended was in the summer time, and kept in an old log stable, without any of the necessary conveniences, except wooden puncheon benches and a ground floor. The school was kept by John Dougherty, of Jonesboro', since better known as Governor and Judge, and Mr. Waller is pleased to recite many of the happy episodes that occurred during the then interesting period to him, his first school term. On the 14th of August, 1846, he was married to Sarah Diskins. She survived their marriage only a year and a day. In the fall, after her death, Mr. W. moved to Jackson County, and settled on the farm where he now resides, a lithograph view of which can be seen on another page of this work. September 31st, 1849, he married Lucinda Lipe, daughter of

John Lipe. By that marriage, four children were born to them, two boys and two girls. Sarah is the wife of Samuel Crawshaw, and Mary, is the widow of De Witt Crogan. They both reside in this township.

Mrs. Waller died, June 13th, 1864, and Mr. W., was married to his present wife, Mary Ann Hagler, Dec. 4th, 1864. As the fruits of that union, five children have been born to them, all of whom are living. Early in life our subject in politics, was a Democrat, but on the breaking out of the late rebellion, he became a Republican. He was an ardent admirer of Stephen A. Douglas and his war measures, and the second time, he records with pleasure, his vote for the noble and illustrious Lincoln. Mr. W. is among the largest and wealthiest farmers of Jackson County, and a citizen who has the respect of all.

#### DR. M. G. PARSONS,

A WELL-KNOWN and prominent physician of Murphysboro' and Jackson County, was born in Medina, Ohio, June 15, 1836, being the youngest child of Jabez and Nellie Parsons. The forefathers of Mr. Parsons were natives of New Hampshire, and his wife was born in the Green Mountain State. He died in 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. His widow is still living in Ohio at the good old age of eighty-five years. The Doctor, when a youth, received his literary culture at Mt. Blanchard Seminary, Ohio; and when twenty years of age began reading medicine with Dr. S. L. Clark, of Mt. Blanchard.

On the breaking out of the late rebellion, fired by that patriotism and love of country for which the sons of Ohio were so noted, soon found young Parsons in the army. Having for the time thrown aside his text-books on the healing art for the implements of rude warfare, we find him in the summer of 1862 enlisted as a soldier in the 99th Ohio Regiment. He served with commendable heroism and bravery for sixteen months. While taking part in a raid he received a sabre wound, in consequence of which disability he received an honorable discharge, returned to his home, and resumed the study of his chosen profession. He came West, and commenced the practice at St. Mary's, Mo., in 1865; attended the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in the winter of 1867, and in the winter of 1868-69 attended a review course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College. In 1867 he located at Chester, Ill., and afterwards lived for a time at Shiloh Hill, Randolph County. On 12th November, 1860, he married Miss S. J. Main, of Ohio. She died at Shiloh Hill, August 3, 1869. A short time after two children (twins) followed her to the tomb. One son by that union still survives. Dr. Parsons became a resident of Murphysboro' in the year 1863, since which time he has enjoyed a fair share of the practice. Being a genial and courteous gentleman he has won many friends. In politics he always selects the best men to vote for, regardless of political affiliations. He is also a member of the Lutheran Church. On the 31st May, 1876, he was married to the accomplished Miss Phronia Robarts, daughter of Dr. Robarts, Carbondale. One daughter has been born to them to bless and make happy their lives.

#### JAMES E. MOORE,

BETTER known as Mayor Moore, was born in Springfield, Illinois, January 30th, 1843. His parents, James and Elizabeth Moore, were among the old settlers of Sangamon County. James Moore was a native of Georgia, his wife of Indiana. The subject of our sketch received his education in the schools of Peoria, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa, and attended for a time the commercial college at Elmira, New York. On the 9th of May, 1861, he enlisted in company C, 18th regiment Illinois volunteers, mustered in at Anna, Illinois, and joined the main army at Bird's Point, Missouri, and subsequently took part in the engagements at Fort Henry, Donaldson, Shiloh, and siege of Corinth; quartered for a time at Jackson, Tennessee, afterwards transferred to the Mississippi river ram fleet, on board the gun-boat Lancaster; afterwards transferred to the Monarch, and run the blockade; cruised for a time as convoys up and down the Mississippi, Red, Tennessee, Cumberland and Ohio rivers. It would require an article longer than our space would permit to follow the operations of the regiment of which Mr. Moore was a member. He was discharged June, 1864, at Springfield; re-enlisted February 9th, 1865, in the second regiment Hancock's corps of veterans, mustered in at Washington City, subsequently stationed at Winchester, Virginia, Washington City, Elmira, New York, and New Haven, Connecticut; discharged at Hart-



ford, Connecticut, February 9th, 1866, and on the next day was married to Miss Ella Rocelia Bailey, of New Haven, Connecticut. In March following, located at Frankfort, Franklin County, Illinois; returned to Connecticut in the winter of 1867; and Mrs. Moore died May 9th, 1867; and the 20th of the same month Mr. Moore returned to Illinois, and for a short time was express messenger on the Illinois Central Railroad; afterwards receiving and disbursing clerk on the Terre-Haute Railroad. In January, 1869, he came to Murphysboro', and has for a time acted as constable and deputy-sheriff. October, 1869, he married Mrs. Minerva A. Benoist, who died August 28th, 1877. Mr. Moore has for many years been a member of the Odd Fellows Society.

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HON. JOHN M. GILL, JR.,

MAYOR of Murphysboro', is a native of Jackson County, born Nov. 28, 1833. He is the fifth child of a family of eight children, of John and Nancy Gill, old residents of this County.

Mr. Gill was born in Virginia, and came here with his parents in 1813 (nearly a decade before our great State was born) and is still living, residing near De Soto. Mr. Gill is of English and Irish descent, and his wife of German extraction. John M. Gill, Jr., spent most of his boyhood days in assist-

ing his father to carry on the farm, and on January 6, 1859, he married Miss Nancy J., daughter of Washington Wright, of Williamson County, Ill. They have had two children (one deceased) and a son living, Joseph B. S. Gill, now fifteen years old. In 1855 Mr. Gill commenced merchandizing at De Soto, and in '58 moved to Williamson County, and engaged in farming, dealing in tobacco and other produce. In '63 he returned to De Soto, which continued to be his residence until 1868, when he located in Murphysboro', and resumed merchandizing, and, unfortunately, was burned out in 1870, after which he turned his attention to milling, in which business he has since been engaged, now milling in partnership with Dr. John Ford. In politics, Mr. Gill is one of the strong and faithful pillars of the Democratic party of the County. In the Spring of 1876 he was elected Mayor of the City of Murphysboro', re-elected in the Spring of 1877, and is the present incumbent, discharging the duties with rare judgment and great satisfaction to all.

He has also been one of the Directors of the Public Schools of the City for three years, and has been a member of the Masonic Order for about twenty years. He laid out and founded the town of Gillsburg, on the Narrow Gauge R. R., situated about eight miles north of Murphysboro', which bids fair to become quite a thriving place. As a business man, Mr. Gill is energetic, and combines many of those qualities—honesty, integrity and suavity—which are the sure precursors of success in life.





# CARBONDALE TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN MARTEN.

**C**ARBONDALE TOWNSHIP is town nine south, range one west of the third principal meridian. On the north is De Soto, east Williamson County, south Makanda, west Murphysboro' Township. Until about the year 1872, De Soto was included in this, the two constituting a precinct.

The surface of the township is generally of a level or rolling nature, except in the northeast and southeast portions, where there are a few sand-stone hills.

The water courses are Big Muddy, which crosses the northwest corner. Big Crab Orchard crosses the township, from south to north, in the eastern part. Little Crab Orchard, in the western part, crosses from south to north, entering the Big Crab Orchard a short distance above the northern boundary of the township. And Piles' Fork which flows in a northeasterly direction across the central part of the township, entering the Big Crab Orchard near the center of the township. These creeks are all small, but they serve as a complete system of drainage.

The natural resources of the township are rather limited. The timber is principally of oak, ash, hickory, walnut and poplar, of which there is a thick growth in all parts. Coal is found in limited quantities in the central part. The soil is capable of yielding largely in all parts, if properly cultivated.

The first settlers in the township were a family of squatters by the name of Phelps, who cleared two or three acres of land in section 34, upon which they cultivated corn, but their principal source of provisions was from the game found in the woods around.

Following the Phelps's came John Murden in 1829, as the first permanent settler. He settled in the same section as Phelps, and commenced to clear a farm. Murden was followed in 1831 by James Boren and a family by the name of Wingate, and shortly afterward by the Hansons, Brewsters, Sniders and many others.

Messrs. Holden, Smith and Hanson deeded the first land on which coal was dug, situated on Crab Orchard Creek. Here the coal cropped out, and any man wishing coal had only to dig it and haul it away. Blacksmiths came here from Jonesboro', twenty miles and more, to get coal to supply their forges.

At present there are but two mines in the township, both found in section 22, one on the farm of S. T. Brush, the other on the farm of J. B. Richart.

Until the grading for the I. C. R. R. was begun in 1857, the principal produce was corn, but as soon as the railroad was completed, a means of transportation was furnished and the farmers began sowing wheat, which increased until the present year (1877) there is scarcely enough corn to supply home wants.

The first mill in this township was a horse mill, built by Mr. Lyphas Davis, in section 29. He afterward sold the mill to a Mr. Biddle, who moved it about half a mile to the southwest. Corn was carried a distance of more than 15 miles to this mill, each person having to await his turn and furnish a horse to turn the mill, and if he wanted his meal bolted, he did it himself.

The first water mill was built in section 35, on Drury Creek, by Wm. Lindsey, and about the same time another by Isaac and Reuben Wingate, on the same creek. At these mills corn was ground and lumber sawed.

The first steam mill was built in the eastern part of the township by Alfred

Singleton. This mill was so situated that the county line between this and Williamson ran through a portion of the machinery.

School-teaching was begun by Mr. Amer Hanson in 1832, in a log-house, in the southwest part of the township. John Murden taught a school in 1833, on Drury Creek, in a tobacco-barn on the farm of William Bradford.

Preaching was commenced by Mr. Jas. Gentry, who preached in the house of John Murden in 1831.

Mr. Ignatius O. Daniel also preached about this time. He was living in section 33.

The first church and school-house were in one building, built by the Missionary Baptists and the people, on the ground now occupied by the Bowyer Cemetery, in section 23, in 1833. It was in this cemetery that the first child, dying in 1832, was buried. The first marriage was in 1832, when Jonathan Wingate and a Miss Bowen were married.

The School Treasurers of this township were: 1. William Brown, who held the office for ten or twelve years; 2. Dr. Wm. Richart; 3. Samuel T. Brush, who is the present Treasurer.

At the present time there are six country schools in the township.

Early in the history of this township trade was carried on by barter. Afterward, when money became more plentiful, cows could be bought for \$8 per head; horses for from \$40 to \$50 each.

In contrasting the farming of earlier days with the present, we must say that the advancement has been almost unparalleled. In 1831 we find fewer than ten acres in cultivation, valued at almost nothing; the implements of cultivation of the rudest kind. To-day we find the greater portion of the land under cultivation, and valued at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. And everywhere the most improved machinery is in use.

Some of the most important farmers are the sons of Ephraim Snider, who have some of the largest and most profitable farms in the county, all situated in the east and northeast of the county.

The old family seat of the Sniders is a fine three-story brick building, 1½ miles east of Carbondale, on the old stage road to Marion. Between this and the town is the residence of George Snider, a large, two-story brick building, with all modern improvements. In the northwest part of the township, on the farm of Isaac Dillinger, we find a comfortable brick building, two stories in height, finely situated in the midst of an apple and peach orchard.

On the west we find the farm of the late Dr. Johnson, upon which is a fine three-story brick building, beautifully placed in a grove of evergreens. This is one of the most substantial and convenient country seats in the county.

Also the farm of the late Wm. Sykes, a large brick residence, also substantial brick barns and out-houses.

There was formerly an Indian trail crossing the eastern side of the township, and an old encampment on the Crab Orchard Creek.

There was a stone quarry in section 2, from which as fine stone as any in the State has been taken.

The farmers of the township, speaking generally, are energetic and skilful, and within a few years there has been great improvement in methods of agriculture.

Carbondale is the only town within the limits of the township. This is a great shipping point. The Illinois Central, the G. T. & C., and the C. & S. Railroads all pass through Carbondale. The Illinois Central alone is forced to employ three men to transact its business at this point.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CITY OF CARBONDALE.

Carbondale is a city of about 2,800 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the I. C. R. R., fifty-seven miles north of Cairo, in the centre of the township of Carbondale.

The limits of the city, as defined in Article I., Section 2, of the Charter, are: The west half of the southwest quarter of section 15, the south half of section 16, the east half of southeast quarter of section 17, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 20, the east half of the southeast quarter of section 20, all of section 21, the west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, and the west half of the northwest quarter of section 22.

The land on which Carbondale stands was formerly owned by Col. J. H. Dougherty, and was surveyed by Wm. Richart on the 24th day of November, 1852. The plat was filed on the 26th of November, 1852, and recorded on the 27th of the same month.

## MINUTES OF ORGANIZATION.

Whereas, at an election held by the inhabitants of Carbondale, at the house of William Richart, in said town, on Monday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1856, it was decided that said town should be incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of Illinois in such case made and provided; which appears by the Poll Book of the said election, duly certified and returned to the Board of Trustees of said town, and now on file in the office of said Board.

And whereas, afterwards, to wit: on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1856, at an election held at the place aforesaid, in said town, pursuant to public notice, as prescribed by law for Trustees, as appears by the duly certified Poll Book of the said election, made out and certified by William Dixon as President, and John S. Tutton as Clerk thereof, Gabriel Sanders, James M. Campbell, James M. Morgan, Alfred Singleton, and Asgill Conner were duly elected Trustees of the said town of Carbondale.

Therefore, on this day, to wit: the 7th day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, the above named Gabriel Sanders, James M. Campbell, James M. Morgan, Alfred Singleton, and Asgill Conner met at the counting-room of D. H. Brush, in the said town, for the purpose of organizing said Board: Thereupon, the said members severally took and subscribed the oaths prescribed by law for them to take as such Trustees. Then, on motion of James M. Campbell, James M. Morgan was unanimously chosen President of the Board.

The Board thereupon appointed Daniel H. Brush Clerk of the Board, who appeared and was duly sworn to faithfully act as such.

Ordered, by the Board, that the Clerk of the Board procure the necessary books to record the proceedings of the Board.

Ordered, by the Board, that the Poll Book of the elections for incorporating the town and for Trustees, held as aforesaid, and certified and returned to this Board, by the President and Clerk of said elections, be delivered to the Clerk of the County Court of this County, for record, as provided for by law.

In Ordinance 8, Section 2.

The selling or giving away of any intoxicating malt or vinous, mixed or fermented liquor in the city or one mile outside, and next beyond the city limits, is hereby prohibited.

There have been many attempts on the part of the disaffected, to change this. It has been several times submitted to a vote of the people, and invariably the good sense of the citizens has enabled us to keep saloons away from the city.

But once, in the history of the city, has there been any permanent place of amusement or gaming in the city, when there were two billiard saloons, but these were discontinued when the time of their license had expired.

The officers of the city are as follows: Col. D. H. Brush acted as City Clerk from 1856 until 1861, and also furnished office rooms during this time.

## CITY OFFICERS.

*List of Trustees, Mayors and Aldermen of the Town and City of Carbondale, from A. D. 1856 to A. D. 1874. The names printed in small capital letters were presiding officers of the Board of Trustees.*

1856—JAS. M. MORGAN, JAS. M. CAMPBELL, GABRIEL SANDERS, ASGILL CONNER, ALFRED SINGLETON.

1857.—JAS. M. MORGAN, JAS. M. CAMPBELL, R. R. BLACKMAN, ASGILL CONNER, SAM'L. C. ATKINS.

1858.—ROB'T. H. MARRON, JAS. M. CAMPBELL, CLAIBORN BARROW, ASGILL CONNER, HENRY SANDERS.

1859.—ROB'T. H. MARRON, JAS. M. CAMPBELL, CLAIBORN BARROW, ASGILL CONNER, HENRY SANDERS.

1860.—ROB'T. H. MARRON, JAS. M. CAMPBELL, CLAIBORN BARROW, ASGILL CONNER, HENRY SANDERS.

1861.—JAS. M. CAMPBELL, JAS. M. REYNOLDS, LEVI B. CLEMENTS, ASGILL CONNER, HENRY SANDERS.

1862.—JAS. M. CAMPBELL, ISAAC M. KELLEY, CLAIBORN BARROW, LEVI B. CLEMENTS, HENRY SANDERS.

1863.—ISAAC M. KELLEY, JAS. M. CAMPBELL, CLAIBORN BARROW, LEVI B. CLEMENTS, SILAS G. HINDMAN.

1864.—SILAS G. HINDMAN, RICHARD DUDGING, WM. SCURLOCK, LEVI B. CLEMENTS, J. M. RICHART.

1865.—ASGILL CONNER, JOHN W. LAWRENCE, WM. HOOKER, WILLIS A. SPILLER, JOS. ENNISON.

1866.—WM. HADLEY, JOS. M. HAMILTON, SAM'L. C. ATKINS, ISAAC RAPP, WM. D. HARRIS.

1867.—WM. SYKES, STEPHEN BLAIR, WM. H. HORD, GEO. W. FELTES, JOS. ENNISON.

1868.—STEPHEN BLAIR, S. G. HINDMAN, WILLIS A. SPILLER, WM. SYKES, GEO. W. FELTS.

1869.—JAS. B. RICHART, Mayor, PETER A. SMITH, SAMUEL A. FLAGLER, SEABORN A. WALKER, STEPHEN BLAIR.

1870.—JAS. B. RICHART, Mayor, JAS. M. SCURLOCK, SAMUEL A. FLAGLER, JAS. D. GAGE.

1871.—SAM'L. A. FLAGLER, Mayor, (resigned, and JAS. H. CRANDALL, elected Mayor in his stead). JAS. H. CRANDALL, DANIEL J. WHITE, SAM'L. C. ATKINS, JAS. D. GAGE.

1872.—JAS. H. CRANDALL, Mayor. ANDREW C. BRYDEN, JAS. W. DARLING, H. F. GOE, JAS. M. RICHART.

1873.—A. J. BACKUS, Mayor, (died, and WM. A. LEMMA elected in his stead). 1st ward, SAMUEL MACHÆLIS, 2nd ward, ELI D. CANNON, 3rd ward, THOS. O. ATKINS, 4th ward, CHAS. BURTON.

1874.—WM. A. LEMMA, Mayor.

## ALDERMEN.

First Ward—JAS. HILL, WM. MELLOR.

Second Ward—JOHN W. SPILLER, ELI D. CANNON.

Third Ward—JAS. M. BOWLING, JAS. MOORE.

1877—F. A. PRICKETT, Mayor.

## EARLY HISTORY.

Jas. B. Richart was the first settler in the present limits of Carbondale. He built a small log cabin on the ground now owned by G. R. Romig, in the first block south of the public square. The cabin was added to and finally torn away and a comfortable frame building erected in its place. Mr. Richart has worked himself up until now he has a brick residence in the east part of the city. Also a large farm east of the city, on one of which the coal mine mentioned above, is situated.

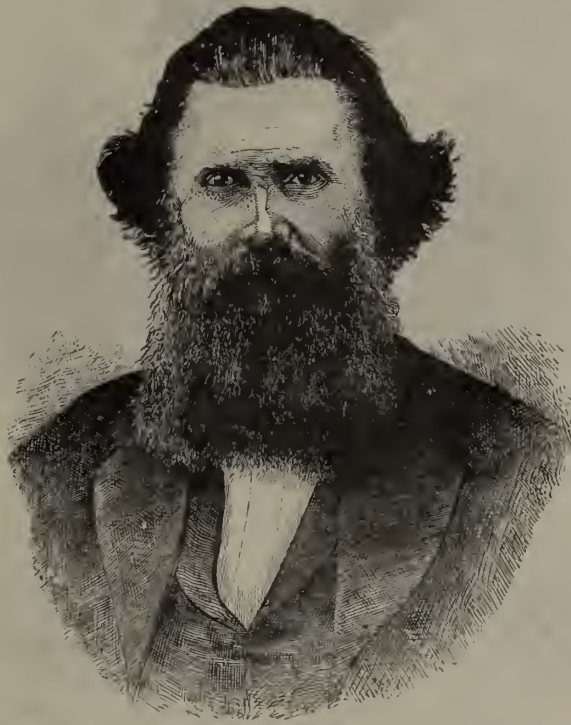
Mr. Asgill Conner, was the next. He erected a log cabin in the 2d block east of the public square. Additions were built to this, making it one of the finest residences in the city, when it was destroyed by fire in 1874.

Just opposite Mr. Conner, across the street, was built, the first grocery store, a small frame building, by Col. D. H. Brush. At the present time, this is used as a law office, by Col. Brush.

The first boarding-house was what is called a box house, erected on the north-west side of the square, by Mr. Alfred Singleton. From this time onward the town advanced rapidly, until to-day it is the Metropolis of the County. It is the eastern terminus of the G. T. & C. R. R., the western terminus of the C. & S. R. R.

The town is laid out with the streets at right angles to each other; those running north being parallel with the I. C. R. R., which here runs 7° west of north. In the centre of the city there is an excellent and spacious public square, around which the principal business of the town is transacted.





*Respectfully Yours  
Andrew D. Duff*

It has been observed by a distinguished writer, that some men are born to prosperity, while others carve it out of the very desert of life, and rear an oasis of success in its midst. Of this class is the subject of this sketch; and in this connection we may add that, in reviewing the history and experience of the prominent men of the west—to-day, few, if any, will be found who commenced the struggle of life with brilliant prospects. The large body of the truly successful and solid men, whom we jostle in the every-day walks of life, have purchased their success through years of patient industry and labor, but nevertheless it steadily and surely comes. Andrew D. Duff, the eleventh child of Philip Duff and Mary Duncan his wife; and only child living; was born Jan. 24th, 1820, in Bond County, Illinois. Philip and Mary Duff were married in South Carolina in the year 1801, moved to the territory of Illinois in 1809, and settled in St. Clair County, and subsequently moved to Bond County, where they resided for a number of years; afterwards located in Franklin County, Illinois, which continued to be their home until their deaths. Andrew D., like many of the boys of that period,

had to battle with the fortunes of life at an early age, and when still a boy commenced work on a farm at thirty cents per day. His advantages for gaining an education were such as the district school afforded. But so intent was he in acquiring a greater breadth of culture, that he never wasted an hour in idleness that could be devoted to his books. From 1842 to 1844 he was engaged in teaching, which afforded him additional leisure to continue his studies. In 1846 he began reading law; served in the army during the Mexican war nearly two years. Elected county Judge of Franklin County in 1849, and admitted to the bar in 1850; elected Judge of the twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit in 1861, and a member of the Constitutional convention of 1862, re-elected Circuit Judge in 1867. In all his official positions, he has filled the offices to which he has been called, with eminent satisfaction to his constituents. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat. Moved to Carbondale in 1873. In his domestic relations he is happily situated. Was married March 24th, 1845, to Mary E. Powell. They have four children living.





*Wm A Lemma*

JUDGE WILLIAM A. LEMMA, the present State's Attorney of Jackson County, Illinois, and one of the most prominent of the leading members of the legal fraternity in the County, was born in Shawneetown, Illinois, on the 25th of December, A.D. 1840. He is the second and youngest child of James Lemma, formerly a citizen of Shawneetown. His father emigrated to this county from Ireland a few years previous to the birth of his son James, and subsequently returned to his native land and died. The Judge in his youthful days improved the means of culture and education afforded by the common schools of the day, and in 1854, entered Chappel Hill College, at Dangerfield, Texas, and availed himself of the more ample and extended means of mental culture there afforded him, which, as good seed in a fertile soil, were destined to yield an abundant harvest in after days. The Judge returned to Illinois in 1856, and afterwards, in 1858, he commenced the study of the law under the instructions of the able and distinguished lawyer, Judge William J. Allen. His legal pursuits and studies were suspended temporarily by the breaking out of the war of the great rebellion, when, animated by the patriotic influence that fired the breasts of multitudes of our brave young men, he enlisted under the banner of the Union, in the fall of 1861, in company B of the 128th Regiment of the Illinois Volunteers, and was appointed adjutant of the regiment. He was mustered in at Camp Butler, at Springfield, Illinois, and thence he proceeded with his regiment to Cairo, and thence to Columbus, Kentucky, and thence to Pochahontas, Tennessee. He was appointed in command of a detachment of the 128th Regiment, which was afterwards consolidated with the celebrated 9th Illinois Regiment. He shortly afterwards resigned his connection with the regiment

and connected himself with the quartermaster's department, at Columbus, Kentucky, where he remained until the close of the war, after which he soon located himself in Carbondale, Illinois, where he resumed his legal pursuits, and was admitted to the profession in 1867; immediately he engaged in practice, and rapidly won for himself laurels of professional honor and an honorable and prominent position at the county Bar, by his gentlemanly deportment, affable disposition, genial manners, persistent industry and assiduous attention to business.

In the same year (1867) of his admission to the Bar he was elected Judge of the City Court of the City of Carbondale, and in the fall of 1871, he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, on the Democratic ticket, and at the expiration of this term was re-elected to the same honorable position. In the winter of 1873 he was elected Mayor of the City of Carbondale, and was re-elected again to the same position in 1874. In the fall of the year 1876 he was elected State's Attorney for Jackson County, which important position he now fills with eminent ability and the marked approbation of the citizens of his native county. In politics Judge Lemma has always been an unswerving supporter of the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and wields a potent influence in the Democratic ranks of southern Illinois. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

As a judge, lawyer, politician, and private citizen, William A. Lemma has won for himself a fair fame and an unblemished reputation in this State, and has participated in many important legal contests with an ability and genius that sheds lustre on the Bar of southern Illinois.



*From the Carbondale Transcript, July 16th, 1857.*

#### POPULATION OF CARBONDALE.

We are indebted to Mr. Asgill Conner for the following facts in relation to this town, he having made an enumeration of the inhabitants some two or three weeks since: The total population within our corporation is 951, of whom 865 are permanent residents, and the balance mechanics and laborers, most of whom will doubtless continue to reside here. Immediately outside the corporation line, and within the jurisdiction of the town authorities, live a number of families, consisting of about 130 persons, making our population 1,081. Of these, 13 are widows, 5 preachers, 5 doctors, and 4 lawyers. There are 4 blacksmiths' shops, 1 carriage shop, 1 furniture store, 1 hardware store, 2 drug stores, 1 family grocery, 1 saloon, 7 dry goods stores, 1 livery stable, 1 hotel, 1 printing office, 2 steam saw mills, 1 steam flouring mill, and 3 brick yards—one of these yards has already burned a kiln of 180,000 brick, and the others are hurrying up with all speed—in all they will probably turn out 1,200,000 brick this season. This place is progressing rapidly; buildings are springing up in every direction, and a larger number of improvements are in contemplation than are now under headway. Some idea of the amount of building going on may be formed from the fact that over sixty carpenters are constantly employed, most of whom have on hand enough work to keep them busy for three months to come. The scarcity of money in Jackson and adjoining counties, consequent upon the short crops of last year, has retarded the growth of Carbondale very materially. Had the times continued as good as during the past year, our population would have numbered at least 1,300, and improvements increased even in greater ratio.

*From Transcript, June 25th, 1857.*

#### WEALTH OF CARBONDALE.

The County Assessor informs us that the value of the real and personal property in Carbondale is about \$300,000, and that the number of our taxpayers is 120. When the first assessment was made, three years ago, the whole amount of the property hardly reached \$4,000. This shows a remarkably rapid increase in wealth and importance, and we trust it will progress in the ratio for many years to come. When such facts as these become fully appreciated abroad, the attention of capitalists and emigrants will inevitably be turned to this vicinity, and the undeveloped riches of this region be brought to light. Was the same capital and population introduced here as at the north, "Egypt" would be the most desirable portion of the west, and the "garden" of the Mississippi Valley.

Having seen Carbondale as she was in the past let us see her in the present.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Carbondale contains an unusually large number of fine buildings. First, among them is that of the *Southern Normal*, a cut of which is given in this work, and which is elsewhere described. This is located in the southern part of the town near the centre of an enclosed tract of twenty acres. It was erected at a cost of more than a quarter of a million.

The Newell House is the finest hotel edifice in Southern Illinois, unless it is surpassed by the Riverside Hotel, at Shawneetown, Charles Gager as proprietor, and "knows how to keep a hotel."

The High School Building, is a commodious brick structure, which was some years ago erected by the Presbyterians for a college. Afterwards it passed into control of the Christian denomination, when the Southern Illinois College was established by Clark Braden. A majority of the departments of the public school are in this building. In addition to this, the town has two other school-houses, one in the western part of the town, and one in the eastern, which is for the colored school. The schools of Carbondale have been long noted for efficiency. For the past few years they have been under the superintendency of Prof. G. C. Ross.

The Christian denomination has the best church edifice, but the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Southern Methodist, have each a good house of worship.

#### PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

This city has many elegant homes. Those of J. G. Campbell, W. J. Allen, D. H. Brush, E. P. Purdy, Frank Chapman, A. F. Bridges, Henry Campbell, J. M. Morgan, R. J. Cavett, S. G. Hindman and G. T. Winne are especially worthy of notice. There are very many more that are creditable to the taste of the owners, but space forbids further mention.

#### MILLS.

Graham and Barbour have a very large flouring mill, with a capacity of 240 barrels per day. The city mills are operated by Brown and Winfrey. The Normal Mills are owned by S. G. Hindman & Co. Isaac Rapp, contractor and builder, has an extensive planing and moulding mill.

#### BUSINESS FIRMS.

Carbondale has thirteen firms that deal in groceries. We make mention of J. M. Morgan & Co., Hill and Arnold, Harry Mertz, Beman and Barbour, John Borger and Sam. T. Brush & Co.

The principal dealers in dry goods and general merchandise are: North, Campbell & Co., Richart and Campbell, E. S. Robertson, William Wycks, R. M. Morgan and S. G. Hindman.

R. G. Sylvester, E. Patten, F. A. Prickett & Co., and Morse, Storer & Co., deal in drugs and medicines.

S. E. North and M. Goldman, deal in ready-made clothing, and gents' furnishings. There are two tailoring establishments. Miss Anthony and Mrs. Tate have elegant millinery establishments. Richart and Campbell and J. D. Freeman are Bankers. The Carbondale marble works, are controlled and operated by Hayden and Arnold. E. P. Purdy is a dealer in lumber. Scott Akins, sells stoves and tinware as does also the firm of Lee, Cochran & Co. O. Barber deals in hardware; as does also Mr. H. Hudson. H. Cochauwer in saddles, harness, &c. Mrs. Leaver has a shoe store. R. Romig is a cabinet maker and undertaker. There are four meat shops.

Miss Ada Harwood, and Charles Sheppard & Co., sell books, wall-paper, stationery, etc. E. J. Ingersoll, deals largely in jewelry, clocks, watches, etc. J. M. Scurlock, is a large dealer in agricultural implements, and vehicles of every kind.

Two newspapers are published in the town, the *Observer and Free Press*, and connected therewith are well conducted job offices. Such is a nearly complete exhibit of the business firms. In addition, there are dealers in coal, shoemaker shops, paint shops, etc.

#### MANUFACTURERS.

*Carbondale branch of the Alden Fruit Preserving Company.*

This was organized in 1872, capital \$25,000. \$16,000 was expended in the erection of the building, which is 70 by 36 feet, and situated in the northeast part of the town.

#### FIRST BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Nelson W. Graham, *President*; Sam. T. Brush, *Secretary*; James M. Richart, resident at Carbondale. Charles C. Keelev, J. Sherman Hall, resident at Chicago.

It was made ready for the crop of 1872, and under the management of Capt. J. B. Thorpe, 4,000 bushels of apples were evaporated that year. The first year's business was conducted at a loss. This was no fault of the management, however; Sam. T. Brush, then took charge of the factory and operated it with the understanding that no loss was to be entailed upon the company. Changes were made in machinery, and interior arrangements of the building. Since 1874, it has been in successful operation, and not a load of marketable fruit has been refused, but cash has been paid for all offered.

The following statistics will be found interesting:

1874.	Evaporated apples,	6,651 bushels.	Average price paid	32½ cts.
	" corn,	1,200 "	" "	60 cts.
	" pumpkins,	135,395 lbs.		2 "
1875.	" apples,	5,420 bushels.	Average price paid	35 "
	" corn,	400 "	" "	50 "
1876.	" apples,	3,214 "	" "	29 "
	" corn,	1,200 "	" "	50 "
1877.	" apples,	9,400 "	" "	23 "
	" corn,	300 "	" "	50 "
	" peaches,	250 "	" "	30 "

The products are in active demand, and in 1877 were all sold in advance of manufacture. The United States Government, has been a good customer, having bought for the use of its army, 15,000 pounds of dried apples.

The season for drying the fruit, lasts from four to six weeks, during which



period the factory runs night and day, giving employment to seventy persons. Much of the products find their market in California. The value to fruit raisers of such an establishment, we fear is not fully appreciated. It affords a home market, and hence saves to the honest farmer the exact amount it would cost to ship by rail to market. It is unnecessary to say anything in praise of the quality of the products of this factory. All that have seen them will testify to their excellence.

#### CARBONDALE FOUNDRY.

This is not now in operation, and the prospect for its startiug up again is

not very flattering. At one time it gave employment to quite a number of men. The present officers of the town are as follows: F. A. Prickett, *Mayor*; O. H. Able, *Clerk*; J. M. Prickett, *Judge*; C. C. Lawrence, *Marshall*; J. M. Scurlock, *Treasurer*. *Aldermen*.—1st ward, L. H. Carleton, S. T. Brush. 2d ward, R. Bryden, D. W. McFadden. 3d ward, John Hayden, Lewis Marten. *Justices of Carbondale Township*—J. H. Craudall, W. H. Cochauer, D. N. Hamilton. *Constables*—W. H. Baird, Charles P. Baxter. George Terry.

Carbondale, notwithstanding the hard times, has made rapid growth during the past four years. It is without doubt destined to become one of the great cities of the *southern part of the state*.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### ROBERT ALLYN, LL.D.

ROBERT ALLYN was born January 25th, 1817, in the town of Ledyard, New London County, Connecticut. He is a direct descendant, in the eighth generation, from Captain Robert Allyn, one of the first settlers of New London, and afterwards of Norwich.

His childhood was spent on a farm in the northeast part of a very rugged township, but among an industrious, honest and very intelligent community. The district school was their pride, and to satisfy a desire which its discipline bred, the people had provided a circulating library of perhaps two hundred volumes. These the youth read and reread, till before he was sixteen he had read Johnson's, Addison's, Shakespeare's, and many of Scott's works. His desire for further education was stimulated by these books, and soon after the family had removed to another town in the same county he entered the Bacon Academy in Colchester, and began preparation for college. He began teaching school in the town of East Lyme, Connecticut, in the winter of 1834-5, and when he had completed his term of three months at \$11 per month—boarding around—he was delighted to find an application coming to him to teach a month longer in the adjoining district at \$13 per month. The next winter he taught in the town of Bozrah at \$19. These wages are named because at that day in old Connecticut, then reckoned the head of the column of educational progress, such prices were almost a marvel for a youth of eighteen. He has taught more or less every year since then, and probably has never felt prouder of any salary than of these monthly wages. He often relates some amusing adventures with short beds and scanty coverings, supplemented by the warm side of a good house dog, or of smoking fires and breakfasts delayed and forsaken in order to be on time at school, or of crying children magnetized by stories or pencil sketches of birds and beasts—probably such as nature never imagined—of sleighing frolics and quiltings, now banished from good society and forgotten in the midst of intellectual delights. Such schools and school-keeping have vanished.

He prepared for college at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and in 1837 entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he graduated in 1841. He spent a few vacation months in 1837-8 in the book business in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and learned much of the coves and oyster bed of the Chesapeake Bay, and something of the negroes and coon and 'possum hunting, no less than a little tact of selling articles which people protest they do not want. He has sometimes said that a portion, at least, of his ability to "put things" properly before his pupils was acquired in these face to face attempts to persuade men that they actually were suffering from the want of books, of which they had never before heard and for which they were conscious of no desire whatever.

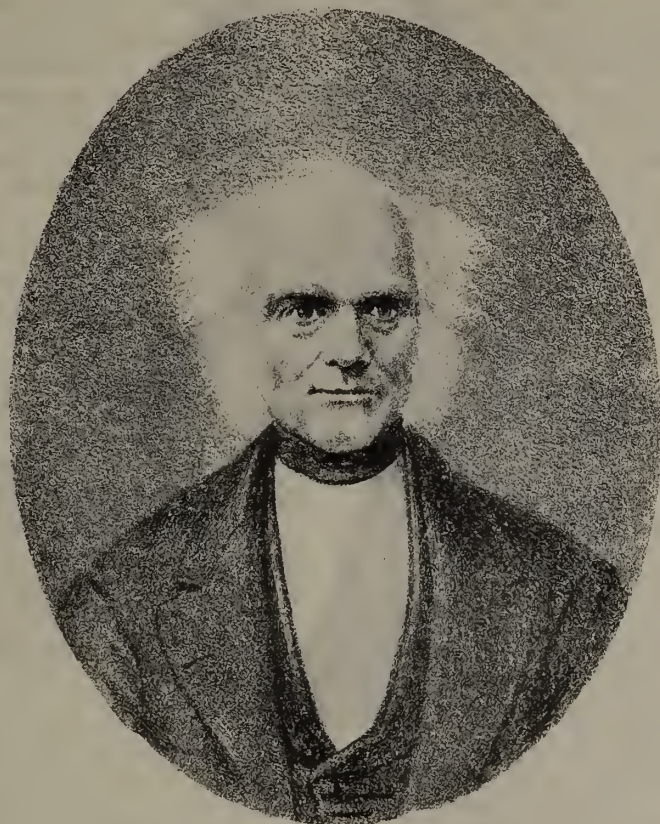
A few months before the time for him to graduate, he was engaged to supply the place of a teacher, in the Wilbraham Academy, who had been taken sick. This introduced him into his profession as a teacher of Mathematics, in the spring of 1841. He continued in this place more than two years. On November 18th, 1841, he married Miss Emeline H. Denison, of Coleraine, Massachusetts. At the end of his term of teaching he entered the Providence Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed in Colchester, Conn., where he continued two years. During these years his wife died leaving him with two children. In 1845 he was stationed in Thompsonville, Conn., and on June 22d, 1845, married Miss Mary B. Budington, of Leyden, Massachusetts. Soon afterwards he was elected Principal of the Wilbraham Academy, but at first declined on account of a preference for the ministry. But at the desire, and finally by the appointment of the Bishops of his church, he accepted the position and remained in that office for three years.

At the end of that period, feeling displeased with some action of the Trustees, which he fancied did not fully endorse him and his administration, he resigned, and was at once by the Bishops transferred to the Principalship of of the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he continued for six years. While here he was, as he had been in Massachusetts, a leading advocate for better public schools, lecturing and teaching at Institutes with Horace Mann, Henry Barnard, Lowell Mason, Louis Agassiz and others. He also was an earnest supporter of the discussion on the subject of Temperance and what was called the "Maine Law." This brought him into the Legislature twice, and made him well-known in all parts of his little State. In 1854, on the resignation of Elisha R. Potter, Commissioner of Public Schools of Rhode Island, he was appointed to succeed him, and continued in that office three years. These were years of labor, and his reports were received with satisfaction and approval.

He resigned this place in September, 1857, and entered a quieter field as Professor of Ancient Languages in the Ohio University at Athens, Ohio. At this place also his labors were abundant in the common school work, and at Associations and Institutes he was always appreciated and influential. After two years he was chosen as President of the Wesleyan Female College in Cincinnati. Here he labored for four years. But the Institution had been burdened with free scholarships, and was fettered by debt, and during the civil war it was thought best to sell out and build in another part of the city. As this would involve two or three years of comparative idleness, he decided to abandon that field and accept the Presidency of McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois.

After eleven years of unceasing and very fruitful labor, he was elected in





*Yours Truly,*

*W. H. Hord M.D.,*

(DECD.)

The late venerable William H. Hord, M. D., was born near Halifax, Va., December 9, 1807. About the year 1810, his father, Rhodin Hord moved to Kentucky, and settled in Mason County. It was here that the Doctor received his rudimentary education.

Rhodin Hord was a soldier in the war of 1812. When the Doctor was seventeen years of age, his father and mother died, and it was about that time that he commenced the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Scudder, of Mason County, finishing his course at the Medical College in Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated September 5th, 1827. Soon after practiced in his profession at Indianapolis, where he remained two years and a half, then returned to Virginia to recuperate his health. Four years later he went to Hannibal, Mo. He was married December 2d, 1834, to Miss Ann W. Williams, which took place at St. Louis. She was the daughter of Thomas N. Williams, and was a native of Worchester County, Maryland, born near Berlin, May 2d, 1814. After the death of her parents she went to live with her brothers, at Hannibal, and it was here that she became acquainted with the Doctor. By this union they had a family of six children born to them, but two of whom are living, viz., Thomas F. residing at Murphysboro, and Clara, wife of Wm. A. Pierce, of Carbondale.

The Doctor lived for a time at Boonville, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising, from which place he moved to Newton County, Missouri, where he built a flouring mill, and carding machine, and established a store, at a

place known as the Grand Falls of Shoal Creek. After remaining at this place for nine years he moved to St. Louis. In the fall of '54 he left St. Louis, and settled in Murphysboro, where he practiced medicine and engaged in merchandising. Dr. Hord afterwards moved two or three times,—however, not out of the county,—finally located at Carbondale, where he lived until his death, November 23, 1877.

In politics he was republican. Doctor Hord when quite young became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife joined the same denomination soon after they were married. In glancing back upon the record of our venerable subject, his children may well feel satisfied with his career. Of good parentage, he has kept the paternal shield "bright," and the people of Jackson County have known him and his family as among their best citizens. His opportunities for culture in youth were good. He acquired a thorough medical education, and was a man of very general information. Patriotic, honest, and upright, he has always endeavored to obey the poet's admonition, to "be just, and fear not." He has not acted upon the principle that—

"One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name,"

but has sought rather to let the whole tenor of his life pass so that its memory may hereafter linger, the fit semblance of a beautiful dream.





PROF. JAMES H. BROWNLEE.

PROF. JAMES H. BROWNLEE was born in Livonia, Indiana, on the 29th of December, 1846. His father, James Brownlee, a Presbyterian minister, is of Scotch parentage, but was born in the kingdom of Ireland. Lavinia Brownlee, his mother, was a McClung, of Virginia, and was a woman of uncommon strength and sweetness of character.

When the subject of this sketch was 11 years of age, his father, in 1858, moved to the then territory of Kansas. The country was very sparsely inhabited and there were no schools. The lack of educational advantages was largely supplied in having an educated father and mother, and access to a large and well selected library, albeit somewhat theological in character. In 1864, the year of his dear mother's death, he entered the army of the Union, serving first in the 17th and afterward in the 10th Kansas Infantry. He was

honorably discharged on the 17th day of May, 1865, having risen by soldierly conduct to the grade of a sergeant, and having, for his proficiency in military tactics, been detached from his regiment and appointed drill sergeant at Fort Leavenworth. He made a trip to New Mexico in government employ, in the summer and autumn of 1865, and the next year came to Illinois, and was enrolled as a student in the preparatory department of McKendree College. He graduated from this institution on the 10th of May, 1870, and has since been constantly employed as a teacher in the schools of the state. He was elected to the chair of Elocution in the Southern Illinois Normal in the spring of 1874, and has been connected with that institution since then.

He was married to Miss Sallie C. Carey, of Grayville, Illinois, in 1873.



the spring of 1874 to the Presidency of the Southern Illinois Normal University, located at Carbondale, Jackson County. From the earliest conception of the plan to the completion of the building, he was one of the first advisers. On the 1st of July, 1874, on the occasion of the dedication of the building by Gov. Beveredge, the Institution was formally given into his charge. Having spent most of his life in the educational work, and much of it in the public school line, he was well fitted for his new position.

In connection with marked ability in the capacity of teacher, the Doctor ranks as one of the best writers and thinkers of his time. A man the State of Illinois may proudly claim as one of the foremost educators of the land.

This position introduced him for the first time into the educational circles of Illinois. By a faithful attendance on the principal educational conventions, associations and institutes, he soon became well known throughout the state, and was early recognized as one of its leaders. The institution of which he took charge in 1863, was very prosperous, considering the peculiar circumstances which surrounded it. The financial interests were largely entrusted to his care, and by judicious management a heavy indebtedness which had long been crippling the influence of the college, was very much reduced.

Being very fond of landscape gardening and work of that kind, the college campus was much improved by planting evergreens, shrubbery, vines, &c.

During the first few years of his sojourn in Lebanon, he also acted as pastor of the M. E. Church. Many were the discouragements attending the history of the college during his term of service, yet by untiring industry the college was much improved and the cause of education generally much advanced in the southern end of the State.

#### F. A. PRICKETT,

MAYOR of Carbondale, was the son of J. M. and Mary Prickett. J. M. Prickett was a native of West Virginia. In June 1855, with a family of seven children, he moved to Paris, this State. He resided there about two years, when he then moved to Carbondale in 1857, where he still resides. He has been a Justice of the Peace for fourteen years, and is at the present time Judge of the City Courts, having held the office over four years. The subject of this sketch was born in Fairmount, Marion County, Virginia, October 27, 1842. He being about twelve years of age when his father came to this country, his schooling was received at the district schools the country afforded at that time. He lived at home with his parents until the age of twenty-one, with the exception of one and a half years, when he was in the employ of Mr. Wardell, of Springfield, this State, clerking in his grocery establishment.

In 1863 he opened a drug-store in Carbondale and in 1867 he thought he would try his fortune farther west, and consequently opened a second drug-store, in Baxter Springs, Kansas, leaving his business in Carbondale under the charge of his brother, L. L. Prickett. At the expiration of a year and a half he sold out his drug-store in Baxter Springs, and returned to Carbondale, where he has been engaged in the drug business since. He was married in 1868 to Miss Susan L. Whithrow, of Baxter Springs. To this union was given a family of four children, viz.: Luella P., Edgar E., Fred B., and Flora Pearl, the oldest, Luella, having crossed the mystic river.

Politically he is a Republican, taking a deep interest in the success of the party. He has devoted his entire time to his private affairs, and has left official positions to those who are more aspiring. In April, 1877, he was elected Mayor of Carbondale, which office he now holds, with credit to himself and general satisfaction to the people. Socially he is a good and reliable member of society. He is a speculative mason, having advanced to the Knight Templar's degree, where we leave him, believing that in all proper places he will prove himself worthy and well qualified.

#### ROBERT GOODWIN

WAS the son of Robert and Polly Goodwin. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch origin, and his maternal, German. He was born in East Tennessee, May 2d, 1818. In Tennessee, at that time, the common schools were but meagre affairs, and young Goodwin only enjoyed their benefits for a brief time, when he found himself in the sparsely settled regions of Southern Illinois. In the year 1830, his father emigrated to Jackson County. He had a

family of seven children. The subject of our sketch was about twelve years of age.

In the year 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Henson, a native of Tennessee. To this union they have had six children born to them, one living, Ursula, now the wife of Jacob Sware, a resident of Carbondale. Mr. Goodwin has lived the life of a farmer. Jan. 1877, he was appointed by the County Court, as superintendent of the County farm, which position he still holds. He is a genuine Democrat. He has a kind, generous and sympathetic nature; he is well fitted for the position he holds. He is moved by true and honorable impulses, and has a desire to do that which is right, not for reward of glory, but simply because it is right.

#### DR. G. M. O'HARA.

DR. G. M. O'HARA, son of John and Fannie C. O'Hara, was born June 16th, 1852, in Fulton, Oswego County, New York. In 1856, he came west with his parents, who settled at Galesburg, in this State, where they continued to live about eight years. From thence they moved to Springfield; remained there one year, after which they came to Carbondale, where they now reside. His father, Dr. John O'Hara, is a Canadian, by birth, and his mother was born in New York.

Dr. G. M. O'Hara, had excellent opportunities of acquiring an education in early life, and applied himself vigorously to his studies. He has been a student in the Springfield High School, the Southern Illinois Normal University, and several other institutions of note. He acquired his professional knowledge under the instruction of Dr. C. G. French, one of the best Dentists in the State. The Dr. also attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, in the winter of 1875-76.

He commenced the practice of Dentistry in Carbondale and Murphysboro in 1873, with good success.

He was married August 21, 1875, to Miss Nellie Everhart, of Rochester, Illinois, by which union they have one child.

#### JOHN W. WAYMAN

Is a native of Kenton County, Kentucky, born Dec. 10th, 1835, and is the eldest living child of Stanton and Catharine Wayman. Stanton Wayman, was a native of Virginia, and in 1812 his parents removed to Campbell County, Kentucky, and settled on a farm in that portion which since has been formed into Kenton County, where they continued to reside. Owing to the then sparsely settled condition of the country, the subject of our sketch had but limited facilities for gaining an education. However, by considerable effort, he succeeded in acquiring a pretty good knowledge of the rudiments of an English education, sufficient to serve him for the practical affairs of life. When about twenty-one years of age he set out for himself. Previous to that time he assisted his father in cultivating the home place. On the first of February, 1859, he was married in Kenton County, Kentucky, to Miss Caroline Sparrow, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Sparrow. In March, 1859, he removed to this County, came from Kentucky in a steamboat to Chester, thence by wagons to Will's farm, where he spent the first summer. And for the first four years, he rented a farm, and after which time he purchased his present farm, on which he now resides, of 160 acres, an elegant view of which will be shown on another page of this work. His is among the good wheat growing farmers in Levan Township. Mr. Wayman has had a family of five children as follows, in the order of their ages: Charles Lewis, Stanton Edwin, Sarah Francis, Nettie Catherine and Wm. Silas Wayman. About the year 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Wayman became members of the Lutheran Church. He has been for a considerable time one of the elders of his church. Mrs. Wayman died at their residence, October 5th, 1876, of congestion of the lungs. In her death, her children and husband lost a dear, loving and Christian mother and wife, whose excellent qualities of head and heart endeared her to all who knew her. In politics, Mr. Wayman is and always has been a member of the Democratic party. He has never allowed his name to be used for political purposes, but has preferred to make his mark in the quieter pursuits of farming. He now takes rank among the leading farmers of Levan Township. By an industrious application to his business he has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable competence, and his urbane, pleasant and genial manners, never fails to win the esteem and respect of all who know him.



# DEGOGNIA TOWNSHIP.

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**T**HE name of this township was conferred upon it in the year 1872, when township organization was adopted by the people. The name was derived from Degognia Creek, which had been so named in honor of a Frenchman named Degognia, who was one of the early settlers in the township. This township lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is almost triangular in shape. Tradition has handed down little regarding the Frenchman, whose name, by being united to one of the most beautiful streams, and linked to one of the fairest portions of the county, has been rendered historic and immortal. He lived, he suffered, he joyed, he died. Mr. Reed was the first settler in the township and County. In the year 1804 he located, and built a cabin on the creek, which will ever perpetuate his name and the memory of his untimely end. He was foully murdered by his only neighbor, Mr. Jones. No motive entirely satisfactory has been assigned for this heinous crime, which deeply stained the first page of our County's history. Some have supposed the motive was to gain possession of the little money and few traps owned by Mr. Reed. This was certainly not a very great inducement for one to jeopardize life. But if the motives that impelled Jones to the committal of so dark a crime as murder were ever known, they have now been long forgotten. For many years the forms of both the victim and his murderer have been mouldering in the grave. Jones was arrested notwithstanding his flight; conveyed to the then seat of government, Kaskaskia; given a fair, but speedy trial; found guilty; sentenced to death upon the scaffold. Thus perished the first murderer of Jackson County. Among other early settlers in Degognia township we mention James Isom, John Luncy, William B. Pike, Jr., Pierson and William Duncan, and Enoch Lively, who had quite a local celebrity as a hunter. Many anecdotes are still related of his skill in woodcraft and accuracy with the rifle.

The first school-house was erected in 1839, and stood near the present residence of Mr. Isom. It was known as the "Hopewell School," a name at once poetical and appropriate. The first teacher who gathered the youth within its walls, to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education, was a Mr. Gatewood, whose name is mentioned with respect by his pupils. He was succeeded by Mr. Holworth, who had charge for some time; just how long cannot be ascertained. In 1848 Dr. Hodge taught school there.

The first physician who located in the township was Dr. Hezekiah C. Hodge. He settled within its limits in 1847.

Rev. Robert P. Gentry is said to have preached the first sermon. The services were held in the Hopewell School-house. He was a Missionary-Baptist, and at the time there is said to have been but one professing Christian. This was Mrs. Jones, the wife of William Jones, who is still living. Since then the means of grace have been multiplied; faithful witnesses for the truth of revealed religion have directed the attention of the people to their need of religion, which contains a perfect adaptation to all their wants; the morality of the inhabitants has been greatly improved, and the cause of truth and Christianity has greatly prevailed. Instead of one witness for Jesus there are now many. There is, however, but one regular church organization in the township, which is known as the Buchanan Church, and is of the Christian denomination. Many of the people attend on divine worship at Rockwood, a little village just over the line, in Randolph County; and other places. The first death was that of Mr. Reed, who died by the hand of violence, as has previously been noticed.

Mr. Henry Albridge, in 1848, built the first mill, which was a saw-mill, and which found plenty of work in sawing good lumber so abundantly furnished by the Degognia forests.

The first store was kept on the bank of the Mississippi by Henry Beauvais.

The largest portion of the township is level, and consists of bottom land, unequalled for fertility. Corn, especially, yields most abundantly, while the facilities for getting the products to market at cheap rates are unusually good, as the western boundary of the township is the great Father of Waters. The hills are not so rocky and precipitous as to render them unsusceptible of cultivation. The staple productions of this township are wheat, corn, clover, and fruit, all of which are produced in great quantity. The township is well improved, and the beautiful hills and rich bottoms are chequered over with noble farms that speak of wealth and plenty. There are many good home-residences, evidently abodes of comfort and refinement. The people of Degognia are thrifty and contented, enterprising and intelligent, moral and industrious. They are proud of their homes, and year by year are improving them, rendering them more attractive, and their farms more productive.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### WILLIAM BRANDON PIKE.

AMONG the prominent gentlemen, old settlers, and successful farmers of Degognia township, we record with pleasure the name of Mr. Pike, a native of Sumner County, Tennessee, born January 19, 1822. He is the fourth child of William Baker Pike and Margaret (Brandon) Pike. Mr. Pike was of Anglo-Saxon or English descent; his wife of Celtic origin; both representing the productive and industrial interests of the fatherland, carrying their thrift and enterprise in the channels of every-day life. Mr. Pike and wife had seven children, three of whom are yet living. Mary G. is the wife of David Eachus, of California; Hetishey, wife of David Lung, of this township. William Baker Pike was born in South Carolina. His wife is a native of North Carolina. He emigrated with his parents when a boy to Tennessee, and on the breaking out of the war of 1812 he entered the army, under Gen. Jackson. Quoting, *verbatim*, the language of his discharge, which is now quite an historical souvenir: "I certify that Wm. B. Pike en-

rolled himself, as a volunteer under the Acts of Congress of Feb. 6, 1812, and July 6, 1812, and that he served as such, under my command, on a tower to the Natchez country, from the 10th of Dec. 1812, to 22d of April, 1813. He is hereby discharged.

A. JACKSON, Maj.-General."

He also served in the war against the Creek nation.

"Pursuant to the orders of Gov. Blount, I do hereby certify that Wm. B. Pike, Corporal in Capt. Lauderdale's Company in the First Regt. of Tennessee Volunteers, was in the service of the United States, in the Creek Nation, under the command of Maj.-General Andrew Jackson, from the 26th day of Sept. 1813, until the 28th day of December, 1813, and has performed his duty faithfully as a good soldier, and is hereby honorably discharged the service. Given under my hand and seal, this 20th day of Aug., 1814.

E. BRADLEY, Col. 1st Regt. Tennessee Inf't."









1 VIEW OF RESIDENCE & C. FROM THE SOUTH. 2. PRINCE BY WAR EAGLE JUNF OSCEOLA, 3 RESIDENCE FROM THE EAST, 4. GENERAL VIEW OF FARM.  
SCENES ON THE HOME FARM (120 ACRES) OF W<sup>M</sup> B. PIKE. SEC. 11 T<sup>R</sup> 8 R. 5 (DEGOGNIA TP.) JACKSON COUNTY ILLINOIS.



These old papers, nearly three-quarters of a century old, are still preserved in the family of Mr. Pike. It was in Tennessee that Mr. Pike became acquainted with and married Miss Brandon, and in November, 1828, they moved to Illinois, first locating in Randolph County; remained there one year, then moved to and settled on a farm, which is now embraced in Bradley township, this County. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, the old veteran was among the first to enlist to aid in protecting the lives and homes of the hardy pioneers of the then infant State of his adoption. He served under Col. Gabriel Jones, and participated in the principal battles of that campaign. Mrs. Pike died at their residence in 1846, and in 1847 Mr. Pike removed to Randolph County, where his death occurred in the year 1849.

The subject of our sketch, when a boy, had only limited literary opportunities—such advantages only as were afforded during the “log school-house period.” By a diligent use of the means afforded, he has managed to secure a fair business education. He has been a business man from the first, being in early life thrown on his own resources, from which time he has struggled with fickle fortune on the golden slopes of the Pacific, and amidst the bayous and forests of the sunny South, as well as in the more desirable and peaceful avocations of rural life, surrounded by family and friends. Few of us to-day fully appreciate the trials and labors incident to the first settlement of a new country. Without the many comforts and conveniences which we possess to-day, on entering some lately developed territory, the pioneer, at that time, relied on mother earth for the necessities of life in lieu of the luxuries of modern times. Thus, under many hardships, their diet, consisting of plain and homely fare, they exhibited such heroism as the world has been wont to dwell upon, and to regard with mingled sentiments of surprise and admiration.

Mr. Pike may be regarded as among the most industrious and enterprising of those brave men, who at that period were laying the foundation of Jackson County's future growth and development. It would be a great pleasure to-day to read the complete history of the doings of the settlers prior to the “deep snow.” The student is accustomed to admire the classic verse in which are depicted the labors of Æneas and his brave Trojans while endeavoring to found a State: so we desire to read the scanty records of those times, when the fate of Illinois seemed trembling in the balance, and the settlement of old Jackson seemed postponed to some more favorable period. No Virgil has portrayed their trials in heroic metre. No muse has sung of their achievements; but yet, we trust, their names and their memories are stamped upon the hearts of the present generation, never to be effaced.

On arriving to the age of twenty-one Mr. Pike left home, and set out to do for himself, going to Wisconsin to seek his fortune in the lead mines, and remained there five years working in and about the mines. Not finding it as profitable as he anticipated, he left Wisconsin and went to Louisiana in 1847, where for three years he was engaged in lumbering, and where he succeeded in accumulating some money.

He returned to Jackson County, and remained here about eighteen months. In the spring of 1852 he set out with a small party, on an overland trip with teams, to the golden State, arriving at Sacramento city after a toilsome and tedious trip of four months. From there he at once set out for the mountains, and worked in the gold mines about seven years. He was quite successful, and brought home considerable of the glittering metal, with which he was enabled to purchase the farm on which he now resides, a fine lithographic view of which is shown on a page of this work, to which we invite the reader's attention.

On the 5th of June, 1862, Mr. Pike was married to Miss Eliza Tudor, daughter of Samuel and Jane Tudor, residents of this County, but formerly of Haverstraw, New York. Mr. Tudor and wife were both natives of England. Both emigrated with their parents when quite young, and settled in New York State. There they grew up, became acquainted, married, and subsequently moved to Jackson County, Illinois. Mr. Tudor died in Sept., 1854, and his wife survived him until June, 1858. By the above union Mr. Pike and wife have had born to them seven children, three of whom are deceased. Those living are—Albert, (Edgar Conness), Nellie Bernice, and Murry Asgil Pike. One of the deceased children was named Tessa Brandon Pike, and the other two died in infancy.

While residing in California, on July 4, 1855, Mr. Pike became a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and has remained a consistent member since. During the early part of his life he was in politics a Democrat, and his first vote for President was cast for James K. Polk. He continued to vote with

that party until 1856, when he voted for Fillmore. He also voted for Douglass in 1860, and after that acted with the Republican party, since which time he has been among its earnest supporters. The amiable partner of his joys and sorrows, Mrs. Pike, is a lady of refinement and of the highest social standing, but also combines those rare elements of gentle firmness and business tact, so essential to a mother and wife in the government of a household and the administration of a multiplicity of interests which, at times, will fall necessarily to the management of a farmer's wife. She takes a pleasure in assisting her husband to dispense a generous hospitality.

#### MADISON PRICE, Esq.

MADISON PRICE is the eldest living child of Columbus and Lydia Swan Price, and was born February 1st, 1841, in Perry County, Missouri. His father, Columbus Price, was of Welsh descent. He was born in North Carolina, and came while a young man, with his parents, to Perry County, Missouri. Here he entered land, and made the farm on which his son Madison was born. He married Miss Lydia Swan, of Cape Girardeau County, Missouri. In 1865 he settled on the farm in Jackson County, (now owned by M. and R. B. Price) where he remained until 1869, when he returned to the old farm in Perry County, where he died, February 9th, 1873. His wife died September 9th, 1865. Madison Price obtained the ground-work of an education in the public schools of Perry County, the superstructure in the high schools of Arcadia and Pleasant Hill. He took particular delight in mathematics, and is well versed in the higher branches of algebra, trigonometry, &c., and is a gentleman of more than ordinary culture and ability. He came to Jackson County after leaving school, and his first employment was chopping cord-wood. February 25th, 1873, he married Miss Amelia Gordon, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Gordon, of this County. They have had one child, Bertha L. In politics Mr. Price is a Jacksonian Democrat, and is a strong adherent of the present Democratic party, and was a strong supporter of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency. He was elected supervisor of his (Degognia) township, which position he filled acceptably for one year.

Mr. Price, however, is not a politician, but devotes most of his time and attention to his farm, which is one of the best in that section, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Mississippi river.

As an agriculturalist he has met with that success that strict attention to business always brings, and annually raises from twelve to fifteen hundred bushels of wheat. He is considered one of the leading men in his business in Jackson County, and is besides a clever and a cultivated gentleman.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON JOHNSTON.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JOHNSTON is the eldest child of H. and Maria Johnston, of Licking County, Ohio, where he was born, June 17th, 1823. He is one of five survivors of a family of eleven children. In 1839 his father removed with his family to Jackson County, Illinois, and located near where Aaron Jones now lives, in Kinkaid Township. He afterwards moved to a place about a mile south of his son's residence, in Degognia Township, where he continued to live until his death. George W. had no opportunities during his youth of acquiring an education; and all the information he has been able to glean he has done since he was married. When twenty years of age he went to Jefferson County, Ohio, and commenced working at the cooper's trade, at which he remained about five years. On the 22d of February, 1844, he married Miss Rebecca Rouse, daughter of David Rouse, of Jefferson County. In 1849, he returned to Illinois and located in Shelby County. Not liking the locality, he, after a year's residence, removed to Peoria, where he worked at his trade twelve months.

From there he went to Fulton County, locating at Lewiston, where he continued to reside until 1863, when he removed to his present home in this County. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have had a family of eight children, two of whom died in Fulton County and one in Jackson County. Their eldest son, William H., is married; Emily, Enozy and their youngest son, Andrew, are still living at home with their parents. Mr. Johnston is, and has always been, a strong Democrat, and is, as he has himself said, one of those men who never scratches his ticket. During the war he was an advocate and supporter of the Union cause. He is now a man in the prime of



life, enjoying the fruits of his early life of industry and self-denial on his fine farm, surrounded by his wife and children, and is a man who, by his straightforward conduct and honest endeavors, has won the respect and confidence of friends and neighbors.

#### ARCHIBALD HAMILTON.

To our sister State, Indiana, belongs the credit of being the birth-place of one of the best citizens of Southern Illinois. Archibald Hamilton was born in Washington County, Indiana, April 27th, 1818. He is one of four surviving children of Archibald and Susanna Hamilton, who were both natives of North Carolina. They came to Indiana in 1817, where they remained until their deaths. Owing to the condition of the country at that time, their son Archibald had few advantages, but unaided he succeeded in gaining a good deal of practical information. When twenty-one, he set out in life on his own account, first living with relatives near the Osage River, in Missouri. He soon after returned home and commenced operations on a farm, near the old homestead, given him by his father. When twenty-five years old, he married Miss Ellen Overton, who lived only seven months after the union. In 1845 he married Rebecca Wells, of his native county. They have had nine children, five of whom are still living. One died in infancy. Ellen and Henrietta died young. James B., their second son, died Feb. 29th, 1877, having been married only two months prior to his death. Sarah, wife of John Morgan, resides in the County. Marcus S., Angeline, William, and Charley, still live with their parents. In 1856, Mr. Hamilton, with his family, removed to Randolph County, and located on the island opposite Rockwood, where he engaged in the wood trade. In Sept. 1861, he enlisted in Company K., Col. Wilson's 5th Illinois Cavalry. Went to Camp Butler, where he remained until the following March, when they went to St. Louis, thence to Pilot Knob, then joined the army under Gen. Steele, then marched through Arkansas to Pochahontas, having a skirmish just before reaching the latter place. They then went to Helena, where they were on duty about a year. After which, they joined the main army at Vicksburg. After its surrender, they went to Jackson, Mississippi, where they met and defeated Gen. Johnston, and counter-marched to Vicksburg. Where, after some time spent in recruiting, they started on a raid, and captured the road from Jackson to Memphis. They then returned to Vicksburg, where they were mustered out, Oct. 31st, 1864. Mr. Hamilton met with no other misfortune during this long period of active service, than being captured and detained as a prisoner of war, for about six months. At the expiration of which time, he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Helena. In 1867, he purchased the farm where he now resides. It contains four hundred and fifty acres of rich, alluvial deposit, peculiar to bottom lands, and is considered one of the best in his neighborhood. It is in an excellent state of cultivation, and has been handsomely improved by Mr. Hamilton.

In early life he was a Whig, but has been a staunch Republican ever since the organization of that party, and demonstrated his faith in its policy by shouldering his musket and going to the front, to vindicate its principles and help to establish its supremacy.

#### WILLIAM MONTGOMERY DUNCAN

Was born in Lancaster district, South Carolina, Nov. 1st, 1815, he being the eighth of ten children of Pierson and Sarah Duncan. When William was about eight years old, Mr. Duncan moved and settled with his family in Jackson County, Georgia, and in the fall of 1827, he started for Illinois, bringing his wife and children, and a few household goods, landing at his destination on Christmas day, in Jefferson County, locating on a farm three miles south of Mt. Vernon. In the fall of 1829, he removed to Randolph County, and settled about eight miles above Kaskaskia, where he made one crop, and in the spring of '31 moved to Jackson County, and settled on a tract of land about half a mile from the home place of Wm. Duncan. His death occurred about the year 1843. His widow survived him three or four years. Wm. M. Duncan was married June 22d, 1835, to Sarah Atkins, of Randolph County. They had ten children; five are yet living. She died Nov. 25th, 1854, and on the 8th of July '55, Mr. D. married Caroline Tyn-dall. They had four children, three of whom are still living. Mrs. Duncan died, April 30th, 1865, and on the 5th of September following, he married Mrs. Marilla Hobbs. By that union they had four children—two boys

yet living. Mrs. D. died Sept. 6th, 1875, and on the 28th of Jan., 1876, Mr. Duncan married a sister to his former wife, Mrs. N. Hobbs, who is still living.

In politics, our subject is a member of the Democratic party. His first vote for President, was cast for Martin Van Buren. He is now enjoying good health, and is among the old residents of his township.

#### ROBERT BURNS MORGAN, Esq.

Is one of three surviving members of a family of eleven children of Carey and Eliza Caroline Morgan. He was born May 6, 1840, in Arkansas. While still an infant, his parents removed from Arkansas, and settled on a farm near Nashville, Washington County, Illinois, where they remained until 1855, in which year, they again moved, this time settling on a farm in the celebrated American Bottom. The farm was situated on what is known as the Middle Alton Road, in Madison County, and is about six miles from St. Louis. Here they continued to reside until 1862, when they moved to Degognia, Jackson County, where they remained until their deaths. Young Morgan had few advantages during his youth, and the knowledge, of which he possesses sufficient, for all practical purposes, was gained by steady and industrious effort. He started in life for himself in 1860, and on the 11th of October of the same year, was married to Mary Bishop. Her father, Jonathan Bishop, was one of the early settlers of Madison County, in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have had a family of nine children, six of whom are still living.

In the summer of 1864, Mr. Morgan purchased, and removed with his family to the farm where they now reside, in Jackson County. As a farmer, he has been quite successful, and the condition of his farm, which is one of the best in his township, shows that he is thoroughly conversant with his business, and is an industrious and energetic man. He usually raises for market from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of wheat, a fact that places him in the ranks of the producers of the country, and one of those to whom she owes her wealth and prosperity. Although never an office-seeker or candidate for office, he has always been warmly attached to the Republican party and its policy.

Mr. Morgan belongs to that class of men called self-made. He commenced life with scarcely anything but industrious and temperate habits, and a strong will, aided by willing hands, with which he has accumulated a competency. And he has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that his success is due to no fortuitous circumstances, but is the reward of economy and honest toil.

#### JOHN CLAIBOURN ISOM.

Was born in Jackson County, April 18th, 1833, on the farm where he now resides. His father, James Isom, was born in North Carolina in 1790. When quite young, his parents moved to Tennessee. James afterwards went to Alabama, where he married Martha King, and moved to this State in 1830.

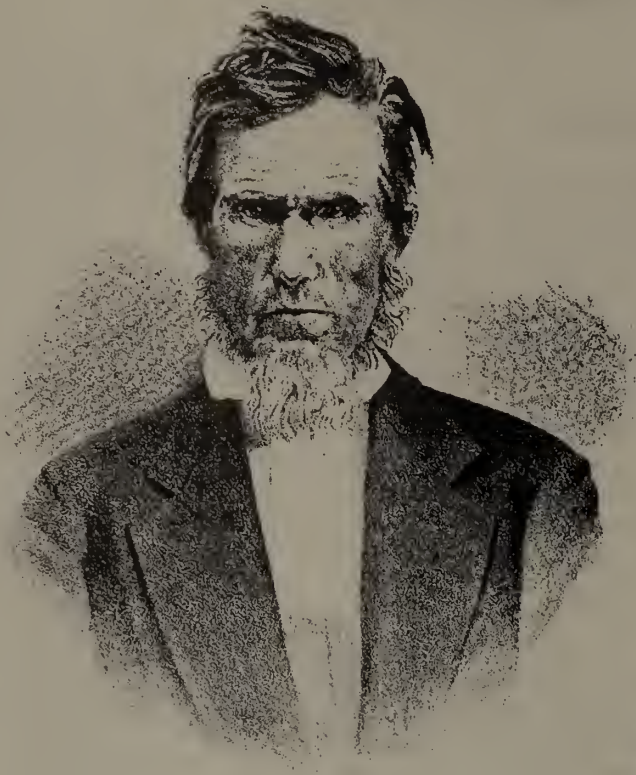
He was in the war of 1812, and was guarding Indians during the battle of New Orleans. He died at his home, Sept. 23d, 1867. His wife still survives him, now at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

They were for a time members of the Missionary Baptist Church, Mr. Isom afterwards becoming a member of the Campbellites, and his wife of the United Baptist Church. Their son John, enjoyed few advantages when young, but by steady effort, gained a practical education. He married, Jan. 21st, 1857, Margaret E. daughter of J. H. Johnston. They had six children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Isom died Oct. 27th, 1869. March 7th, 1871, he married Susannah C. daughter of Alexander Gordon. They have two children living. Mrs. Isom is a member of the Christian Church. In early life Mr. Isom was a Democrat. But in 1861, believing in the principles and policy promulgated by the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and has since remained there. He was, during the late war, an avowed union man and strong supporter of the administration of Mr. Lincoln. He has been industrious and economical during his life, and has accumulated considerable property. He has one of the best farms in his township, and is classed as a successful agriculturist, a clever gentleman and a respected citizen.









*Heczekiah C. Hodges M.D.*



THE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF DR. H. C. HODGES, SEC. 11 T. 8 R. 25 (DEGGOGNIA TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.



## CAPT. HEZEKIAH CLAIBOURN HODGES, M. D.

THIS gentleman was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, nineteen miles above Knoxville, Oct. 9th, 1802, and was the sixth of a family of eight children, of James and Rachel Hodges. James Hodges had been married to a former wife, by whom he had eleven children, being quite a patriarch in his day, having obeyed the Divine injunction, "Go out into the world and multiply." He was descended from a line of hardy English ancestry, and was a native of South Carolina. His wife, the mother of Hezekiah, was born in the same State. She was of Welsh extraction. James Hodges was among the defenders of our liberties in the Revolutionary contest, and by his heroism and valor, aided in founding the glorious institutions we now enjoy as the rich heritage of the precious blood of the noble patriots and yeomanry who fought in the ever memorable conflict of '76. He was a captain in that noble army of heroes, and served about six years. His company was attached to the army under the command of the gallant Gen. Marion, and did good service for his country on many an ensanguined field. Capt. Hodges and his whole company were surprised and taken prisoners by Col. Fairman. The circumstance of the capture was as follows: The company had gone home to recruit, and while mustering, was captured at a place near where the celebrated battle of the Cowpens was fought. After two weeks they were paroled or exchanged, and all subsequently joined Marion's army. After the war was over and peace declared, he was honorably discharged, and returned to his home, subsequently emigrated to Tennessee, remained there until 1808, then moved with his family to the Creek nation, in what was then known as the Mississippi Territory—that portion occupied by the Creek nation since formed into the State of Alabama. Mrs. Hodges died in the year 1828. His death occurred in Limestone County, in 1837, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Hezekiah Hodges, when a boy, had a very meagre chance for gaining an education. His elementary culture was obtained at a neighboring school, kept near where Huntsville now stands, in the State of Alabama. Attended that school only a short time. He however was a very studious boy, and learned considerable by self-culture. He continued to reside at home with his father, and assisted in carrying on the farm, until the age of twenty-four. He was married November 24, 1827, to Miss Nancy O'Daniel, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth O'Daniel, who were natives of Alabama. He still continued to reside on the home-farm. Having heard wondrous tales of the fertility and grandeur of the country in the Mississippi Valley, he determined to see and witness for himself, therefore he set out with his family to make the trip to Illinois, landing at Jonesboro', Union Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1830, and settled seven miles south of Jonesboro', where he engaged in farming. On the breaking out of the Black-Hawk war in 1832, he enlisted in Capt. Craig's company of cavalry, and marched to Galena, and took part in the battle of the Bad-Ax, which broke the backbone of the Indian forces. The war over, he returned home. Thus it will be seen that when the outbreak of the Indian difficulties commenced, at the time of the Black-Hawk war, he was ready to engage in the conflict for the preservation of peace along the frontier. Although in no serious engagement, they stood ready to protect the brave settlers in their homes, and to save them from the cruelty of their savage foes. Few persons have any adequate idea of the barbarities committed during those Indian wars. The complete record of those cruelties has never been published; but if it were, the people would scarcely give credit to the tales of blood and misery, too true, alas, for the peace and quiet of many a home. Though now past the meridian of life, the Doctor is able to give a distinct and interesting account of those border wars with the Indians. His memory is remarkably well preserved, and his tales are succinct, and seem more like a manuscript than a verbal repetition. The Aborigines have passed away. The old soldier remains to tell us of the past, and remind the present generation how much they are indebted to those brave men who paved the way for our present standing as a County and greatness as a State. What a change has transpired since the arrival of Mr. Hodges, in 1830! The little trading points have given place to cities, and the Indian trails have been supplanted by long lines of railways and turnpikes. The fierce alarms are changed into the peaceful notes of agricultural and mechanical business. The soldier no longer is needed to protect the farmer, for wars, and rumors of wars, are heard no more. Such is the present condition of our great State. What

and how much credit is due the noble band of pioneers who, through a long and vexatious series of droughts, storms, and wars, vindicated their character as upright and God-fearing men!

In the year 1833 Dr. Hodges began the study of medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Brooks, of Jonesboro'. In '34 he practiced some with Dr. Brooks; afterwards alone. Continued to live in Union County until 1847, when he moved to his present residence in Degonia Township, Jackson Co., a view of which appears on another page of this work. Here he has since continued engaged in the practice of his profession, and conducting his farm, and caring for his flower garden, of which he is very fond. On the breaking out of the late Rebellion, as soon as he could arrange his affairs, he enlisted (Sept. 15, 1862) and was made Capt. of company C, 18th Reg't. Ill. Vol., was mustered in at Springfield, and from there went to Jackson, Tennessee, and was a part of the command that pursued Forest. Capt. Hodges, at the age of sixty, found the hard marches and privations incident to camp life too much for his health and constitution. Was taken sick, ordered to Vicksburg, but not being able to go, he was left in charge of the hospital at Jackson, Tennessee. He afterwards brought two hundred and fifty refugees to Cairo, who had been sick at the hospital at Jackson.

He resigned and was mustered out in the fall of 1863, returned home, and resumed the practice of his profession. Dr. Hodges and wife have both been members of the Christian Church for about thirty years. In the year 1848 he was ordained to preach, and preached quite regularly in his neighborhood until 1863.

Their youngest son, Sebastian S., was also a member of his father's company. After being out for a time, he was prostrated by sickness, and sent to the hospital at Vicksburg. Captain Hodges, believing a change would be beneficial for his health, removed him home. After he reached home he took a relapse, and his disease baffled all medical skill. He died in Oct., 1863. Thus the doctor sacrificed the life of his beloved son, that the Nation might live, and that the institutions for which he and his father had fought, might be handed down to a late posterity, in all their pride and glory.

Dr. Hodges and wife have been blessed with seven children (three of whom are deceased) one son and three daughters living. Jerome B. Hodges is married, and lives on the old homestead farm; Josephine is the wife of William H. Murden, a resident of this Township; Arretta Bant is the wife of Dr. McRuark, of Georgetown, Randolph County, Ill.; Alphenia Stratton is the wife of Wm. Benefield, living a short distance from the doctor's residence. In politics Capt. Hodges is a Democrat of the old Jefferson and Jacksonian school. His first vote for President was for Monroe. He voted three times for Jackson, and believed him to be the greatest and best patriot of his period. He was personally acquainted with the General, and remembers many anecdotes told of the old hero. He has voted for every Democratic president since, and he has represented his Township as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

In looking over his long career, we find a man who began life in the pioneer era of our great country. His early boyhood days are associated with the primeval forests and wildness of Indian life, while his ripe age has witnessed the development, the progress, and the great achievements of modern times. He remembers well the time before steamboats were used, or railroads were in existence, when the telegraph had not yet been dreamed of; he has seen large Cities and great States formed, where formerly ranged only the wild red man. Through all these eventful changes and material growth, he has ever maintained that honesty, that integrity, that patriotism and Christianity that has marked his career through life. His life is in itself a history. The principal epochs in the history of the Nation have occurred during his lifetime: The war of 1812, the many Indian conflicts, the war with Mexico, and the late overthrow by the strong arm of the Government of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. And now, at the age of seventy-five (his wife seventy-three) residing at their pleasant home, in the enjoyment of each other's love, surrounded by children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, his life is one that they can fitly imitate. Dr. Hodges is a gentleman of the Old-school; suave and affable, kindly disposed towards all, dispenses a liberal hospitality, and unites within himself, beautifully blended, those Christian graces of honesty and integrity.



# LEVAN TOWNSHIP.

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WHEN township organization was adopted in 1872, to be afterward discarded for the old system of county government, the Commissioners gave to this beautiful portion of Jackson County the name of Levan, in honor of Samuel Levan, one of its most prosperous and respected citizens, who made it his home as far back as 1836. Levan is bounded on the north by Ora township, on the east by Somerset, on the south by Sand Ridge, and on the west by Kinkaid. The soil originally consisted of timber and "barrens," but is now under good cultivation, and produces wheat and other cereals in large quantities and of a fine quality. The wheat product is especially large, and engrosses most of the farmers' attention.

W. Eaken was the first settler; the Bysleys came in 1818, also Mark Bradley, James Hughes, and John Barrow, the three latter being the first to locate back from the river. Among the early settlers of Levan were Benjamin Ripley, Hugh McMullen, Stephen Eaken, John Bowers, Matthew Reynolds' family, David Sorrels, and Samuel Levan. In 1838 came Thomas McCluer and family. These settlers were believers in education, and accordingly we find they erected a school-house in 1838. It was necessarily a primitive affair, built of round logs, rudely chinked and daubed, and roofed with clap-boards; but the children that crossed its threshold, were not less earnest than those of to-day, little minded the coarseness of their surroundings, and addressed themselves with as much alacrity and success to their tasks as do the most favored youth of the present, who seat themselves for study in costly buildings in elegant patent seats. This house stood near the present residence of Hugh McMullen; and the man who is celebrated as the first teacher of Levan and who wielded the birch in this temple in 1838, was a Mr. Graham.

In 1865 was built the General Baptist Church, on Camp Creek, Rev.

Henry Gordon, preaching the first sermon therein. This was not the first sermon preached in the township, however, as services had been held more than twenty years previously, and often since that time. The Pleasant Hill Church, an engraving of which will be found in another part of this work, was organized many years before the above, as far back as 1842. The elders at the time of organization were Robert P. Gentry and Ignatius O. Daniel. There are at present three churches within the township boundaries—two of the Baptist denomination and one of the Lutheran. These societies are well established in the affections of the people, and receive their hearty support. The township now boasts of four schools, and the school buildings and furniture are in keeping with the spirit of the age on the subject of education, and are in marked contrast to the one built in the early times, and above alluded to. The quality of instruction also has improved as well as the architecture and style of furniture.

The first saw and grist-mill in this division was successfully operated by John Bowers, some of whose descendants yet reside in the township. The township is nearly all capable of cultivation. The land is rolling, well drained and well watered, and abounds in fine springs. His echoing axe the settler has swung with good effect, as a glance at the fine farms of this once heavily timbered region will attest. Coal underlies the township, and a good quality of building-stone is yielded by the quarries in exhaustless quantities. Most kinds of fruits thrive, and many fine orchards may be found. The people of Levan are noted for the possession of all rural virtues, are generous, hospitable, and contented.

"Far from the maddening world's ignoble strife,  
Their sober wishes ne'er have learned to stray;  
Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,  
They keep the even tenor of their way."

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### JOHN A. MCCLUER.

AMONG the early and well-known settlers of the County appears the name of John A. McCluer, of Levan township, who is a native of Richland County, Ohio, and was born near Parris, November 15, 1816. He is the eldest child of Thomas and Susan McCluer. Thomas McCluer was a native of Virginia, and his wife of the Keystone State, though when quite young they had both removed to Ohio with their parents; and it was in the latter State that they were married. In 1837, Mr. McCluer, wife, and family moved to Perry County, Illinois, and a year after settled in Jackson County, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, John A. McCluer. Owing to the then sparsely settled condition of the country in Ohio, John A., when a boy, had only a limited opportunity for gaining an education; but being of an industrious disposition, he has continued to improve every opportunity; and at this writing we find him to be a man well versed in the current events of the day, intelligent and reliable in his judgment. His marriage occurred on the 22d day of October, 1837, to Clarinda Nase, eldest daughter of Thomas B. Nase, of Ohio; and two days after, on the 24th of October, he started, with his young bride and parents, overland by wagons for Illinois, their future home. Of the many interesting episodes of that long, and to them joyous ride, over hill and dale, and wide expanse of prairie, with their

young and happy hearts breathing love to one another, few of this generation experience the many pleasures that attended these early pioneers. He remained about a year in Perry County, then settled down with his father in Jackson County; and one thing quite remarkable, never left home or went to housekeeping until the death of his parents. Theirs has always been a home of contentment and happiness. They have had a family of twelve children—six boys and six girls. One of their sons is deceased. Those that are married are comfortably settled in life. Their youngest son still resides permanently at home. One son lives in Kansas. The balance of the family reside in this State.

On the breaking out of the late rebellion, Mr. McCluer and his son Thomas enlisted, August, 1862, in Company D of the 81st Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, commanded by Col. Dollins. The many hard marches and exposure incident to camp life so told on Mr. McCluer's health that he was prostrated by the army plague—chronic diarrhoea. During the first winter he was very much reduced in health, and incapacitated for the more active field service. He was mustered out in December, 1864, and returned to his home. His son remained in the service three years, the full period of their enlistment.

In early life Mr. McCluer became a supporter and advocate of the Whig

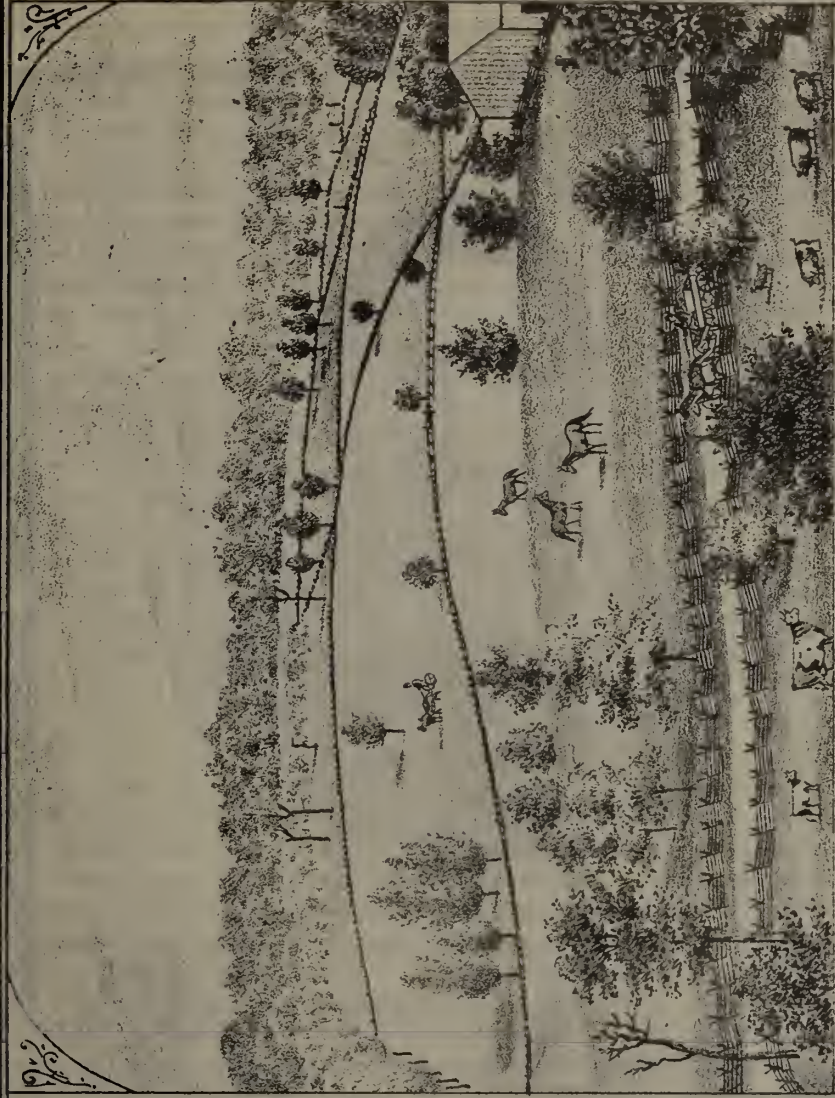




FARM RESIDENCE OF SAML. LEVAN SEC. 10 18 R. 3 (LEVAN T.P.) JACKSON COUNTY ILL.



MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH PLEASANT HILL (LEVAN T.P.) JACKSON CO. ILL.

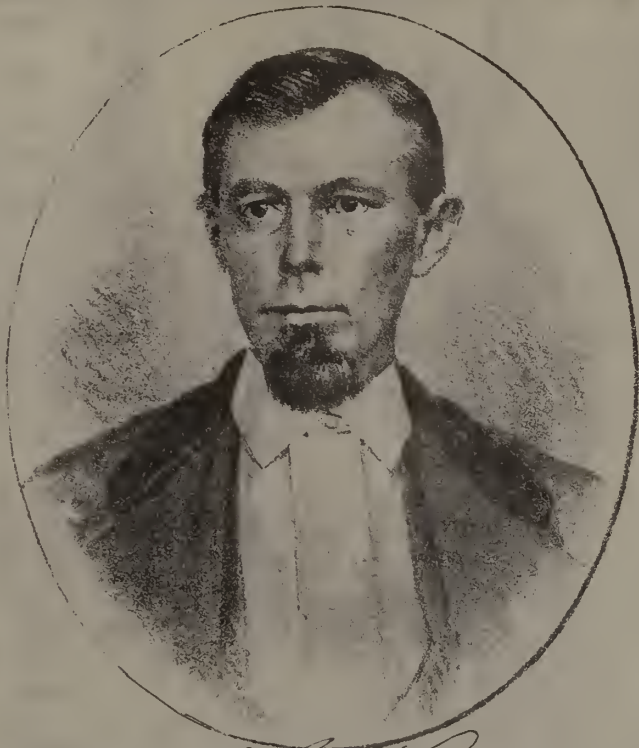


VIEW ON THE FARM OF JOHN A. MCCLURE LOOKING SOUTH.



RESIDENCE AND OTHER SCENES ON THE FARM OF J.A.M. CLURE SEC. 3 T. 8 R. 3 (LEVAN T.P.) JACKSON CO. ILL.





*J. W. Wayman*



MRS. CAROLINE WAYMAN (DECD.)



VIEW OF RESIDENCE AND PORTION OF THE FARM OF JOHN W. WAYMAN SEC. 35 T. 8 R. 3 (LEVAN TP.) JACKSON COUNTY ILLINOIS



party, and after its dissolution he joined the Republican party, and voted and worked for the success of the principles it embodied for many years; and, like some others, believing its great mission was accomplished, he then joined, in 1864, what is known as the Independent movement. After Jackson County went under township organization, he was elected Supervisor for Levan township, and served as such for two years. The last year he was elected to the honorable position of Chairman of the Board, discharging the duties with satisfaction to all, and with credit to himself. He and his wife became members of the United Baptist Church about the year 1841; and about two years since he was ordained pastor of the Church at Pleasant Hills, situated about a mile and a half from his residence. All his children are members of the Pleasant Hill Church, except one, who is a member of another church. Mr. McCluer has raised his children up in the good old-fashioned way, under the influence of Christianity and honesty; and all are valuable members of society. He has given them such an education as the common schools afforded.

In taking a retrospective view of the life and career of our subject, we find a man who, in all the various trials of life, has exhibited that Christian spirit, and those traits of honesty that are so characteristic of the early pioneers. Mr. McCluer is a gentleman well known and highly respected by all.

#### SAMUEL LEVAN, Esq.

AMONG the early settlers of Levan Township few if any are better known than Samuel Levan, from whom the township derived its name. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, on the 6th day of May, 1806, and is the eleventh of a family of thirteen children, of Jacob and Mary Levan. His parents were both natives of Berks County, Pennsylvania, but while quite young, moved with their parents to Somerset County, in the same State, grew up there, and were married. Jacob Levan died when his son Samuel was only about seventeen years of age; thus the subject of our memoir was early thrown on his own resources. He continued to carry on for about four years the mill that his father had rented, thereby contributing to the support of his widowed mother, brothers and sisters. On the 25th day of October, 1828, he was married to Miss Amy Husband, daughter of Isaac Husband, who was likewise an old resident of Somerset County. In 1833 Mr. Levan and wife moved to Holmes County, Ohio, and a short time after, to Tuscaroras County, in the same State, where he worked for over two years and a half in a mill, and in 1836 he gathered together all his worldly wealth, and with his family started for Illinois, coming via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, landing at Grand Tower, on Sunday evening, May 1st, 1836. From Grand Tower they went to "Old Brownsville;" lived there until March, 1837, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides, and where most of their children have been born; and by constantly adding to his original purchase, he now has a farm of over two hundred and twenty acres. As the fruits of their union Mr. Levan and wife have had born to them seven children, four of whom are yet living. Their youngest son, Henry Harrison Levan, died in the army hospital at St. Louis, May 16th, 1863, from disease contracted while in the service of his country. O. J. Levan is married and lives on a farm adjoining the old homestead, and F. M. Levan lives in the eastern part of this township. Mary is the wife of Jacob Graff; they reside in Ora Township. Adaline is the wife of William A. Kelley, and lives in Miller County, Missouri. Mr. Levan and wife have the pleasure of knowing that their children are all comfortably settled in life. Over twenty years ago he and his wife embraced religion, and became members of the Baptist church. In politics, when a boy, Mr. Levan grew up under the teachings of the Whig party, and was a great admirer of its able and eloquent exponent, Henry Clay; and when that party ceased to exist, he became allied with the Republican party, and during the war he was a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and sacrificed the life of his youngest son on the altar of his country. When Jackson County went under Township organization (8-3) was then named "Levan," in honor of its early pioneer and well-known citizen,

Samuel Levan, a man whose private character has remained free from blemish, and who has always been respected as a most worthy citizen.

#### FREEMAN KING, Esq.

IN the spring of 1841, Charles and Mary Ann King, both natives of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, with their infant son Freeman, emigrated to Jackson County, Illinois, and settled two miles north of Murphysboro'. Mr. King was engaged in farming until 1843, when he died. Mrs. King subsequently married Mr. Peter Bowlby, and died, November 4th, 1866. Freeman King, their son, and only survivor of five children, enjoyed only such advantages as were to be had in the County; working during the summer on the farm and attending a subscription school during the winter months, until he was thirteen years old, when he commenced carrying the U. S. Mail from Murphysboro' to Marine and other places, in which he was engaged about seven years. He enlisted in Col. Lawler's Regiment, 18th Illinois Volunteers, May, 1861, and was mustered in at Anna, proceeded to Bird's Point, Missouri, thence to Mound City and Cairo, Illinois, thence to the seat of war via Tennessee River, and was engaged in the battles of Forts Henry and Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, through all of which he passed unhurt. Participated in the siege of Corinth, rendezvoused at Jackson, Tennessee, and in the following December his company was transferred to the Mississippi River Ram Fleet. They were engaged in patrolling the river, and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Arkansas Post, his boat was sunk running the blockade, and the troops transferred to another. June 7th, 1864, he received an honorable discharge and was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. During the last twelve months of his army life he was sergeant of his company. He served as enrolling officer for Jackson County until 1865, performing his duties in those perilous times in a most efficient manner. He was afterwards engaged in farming, and married, April 23d, 1865, Catherine, daughter of John Butcher, Sen., one of the oldest settlers in the County. Mr. and Mrs. King have had a family of five children, three boys and two girls, all of whom are living. They are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. King has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for the immortal Lincoln. He removed to his present residence in Levan Township, in 1873, and was elected as supervisor. He is highly respected as an energetic and honest man, a good neighbor, and a worthy and patriotic citizen.

#### HENRY J. FRALEY,

Was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, September 17th, 1824. He is the fourth of a family of ten children, of Anthony and Amy Fraley. While Henry was an infant his parents moved to western Tennessee, and engaged in farming. Residing in that locality until Henry was about fifteen years of age, they then moved to Jackson County, Illinois, where they bought some land and made a farm, and continued to live in this County until their death. Anthony Fraley was fond of the chase, and was quite a noted deer hunter; Henry J., had in early life but a limited chance for getting an education. He continued to reside with his father until the age of twenty-three, when he married Drucilla Collier: she is a native of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Fraley have had born to them, a family of five children, one of whom is deceased. Amy is now the wife of Alex. Ripley; they make their home with Mr. Fraley. Samuel and George are both married, and living on the home farm. Henry Jefferson Fraley, Jr., is also at home with his parents. Mr. Fraley, in politics, was raised a Democrat, and still continues to vote with that party. He, and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church for about thirty years. When Mr. F. commenced life he had very little money, and his accumulations since have been the result of industry and economy. He now has a sufficient competence for his declining years. He is well respected in the community where he resides, and his neighbors say his word is as good as his bond.



# KINKAID TOWNSHIP.

FROM FACTS FURNISHED BY CAPT. W. E. TALBOTT.

**T**HIS lies in the northwestern part of the County, being bounded on the north by Bradley, on the east by Levan, on the south by Big Lake, and on the west by Degognia. This township was settled early in the history of the County. The first settlers located under the bluffs, before the township was laid off into sections by the governmental surveyors, or prior to 1808 and after 1806, and consisted of a family named Taylor. They located on what is now known as section 35, where the farm and residence of Willis Crane is now situated.

The next permanent settler was Mr. Brillhart, who located, or as the quaint language of that day was, *squatted* on section 29. After the death of Brillhart, which occurred before 1820, certainly, a Peter Woolrick, whose family comprised three boys and two girls, entered this land according to law. This was in 1820 or 1821. Shortly after Mr. Woolrick came to a sudden death. He was engaged in clearing out a spring then situated where the bluff now passes, when without a moment's warning, a tree fell on him and killed him on the spot. William Booue, the noted ranger captain, and Parker Grosveuer, about this time, settled on section 30, and Adam Woolrick, a son of Peter, located on section 29. The farm of 160 acres is a very excellent one to day, and is owned by W. P. Wilson. On section 34, Isaac Glenn built his residence and opened a farm. This was on the east half of the section, and this farm he sold to Mr. Samuel Cochran, and settled upon and improved the west half. John Haun made a settlement near the date of the sectionization of the townships. These constituted about all that were made between 1808 and 1822. The country was a wilderness, and immigrants came in very slowly. It should have been stated that the farm opened by Mr. Hann is now the property of W. E. Talbott. About the year 1822, settlement was made on section 22, by Isaac Jarrett, another on section 2, by Richard Sorrels.

The first school was taught during the winter of 1826 and 1827, by John Craue, a man who subsequently rose to distinction in Washington County to which he removed. He was elected sheriff of the above-named county, and performed the duties of that high and responsible office so satisfactorily, that he was chosen to represent his district as State Senator in the halls of legislation. Mr. Crane taught the first school in an out-building on section 33. The first school-house was erected on section 34, and Mr. Crane was employed to teach the first term.

The first sermon ever preached in Kinkaid was delivered by Rev. Richard Lee, in about the year 1823. There was no church building in existence at that date, so the meetings were held in the houses of the settlers, or out in the groves which were "God's first temples." Many years elapsed after this, before a house of worship existed. It is said to have been in the year 1838, when the first house of worship was built. The first religious society organized was that of the Free-will Baptists, in the winter of 1838-39. Its organization was owing to the efforts of Simon Hiller and William Lindsay.

During the same winter, and but a short time subsequently, another organization was effected by the United Baptists, chiefly by the instrumentality of Robert Gentry and James Ferrel, who came from Union County. These

churches have done much to increase morality amongst the citizens of this portion of the county.

Mr. Brillhart's death was the first that occurred in the township, and this was followed by that of Peter Woolrick, the manner of whose taking off has previously been narrated. The next to fall beneath the keen sickle of the stern reaper, death, was Parker Grosvener.

It is probable that the first marriage was that of William Davis, who wooed and won a daughter of Peter Woolrick. It would be interesting to have an account of this wedding, but none survives.

Hiram Corrith is supposed to have been the first child born in the township, and this event must have taken place as early as 1816, at which time the organization of the County was effected.

Those portions of the township which did not border on the Bluff road, settled but slowly. The whole of the township was heavily timbered, and the work required to fell the trees, burn the logs and brush and stumps, was indeed great. The settlers of the earliest days raised Indian corn, and scarcely attempted any other kind of grain. Glenn and Woolrick were the first wheat growers. Five acres were thought to constitute a large wheat field. The wheat was reaped with a sickle, for cradles and reapers were not dreamed of, and was tramped out by oxen or horses, for the modern threshing machine had as yet no existence even in the most daring imagination. The farmer paid toll to his neighbors for their aid in tramping out his grain, and if he had left 75 bushels for himself, the neighbors would express great surprise, as to what a man could possibly do with so much wheat. It is said that a five acre field of golden grain required the aid of all the able-bodied men in the township to help gather it in.

As late as the period when William Worthen was sheriff of Jackson County, the scarcity of money was so great, that the currency consisted of coon-skins, musk-rat skins, furs and peltries. Coon and musk-rat skins passed at 25 cents each. The lack of money, however, in those days, was not considered a disgrace. Each man saw his "little lot the lot of all," and was content.

The deer was so plenty that it was not an uncommon occurrence for a sportsman to kill half a dozen in a day's hunt; and to catch 15 or 16 coons in a day, was not unusual. Even at this period of writing, there are a few deers, while coons, musk-rats and wild turkeys are far from being exterminated.

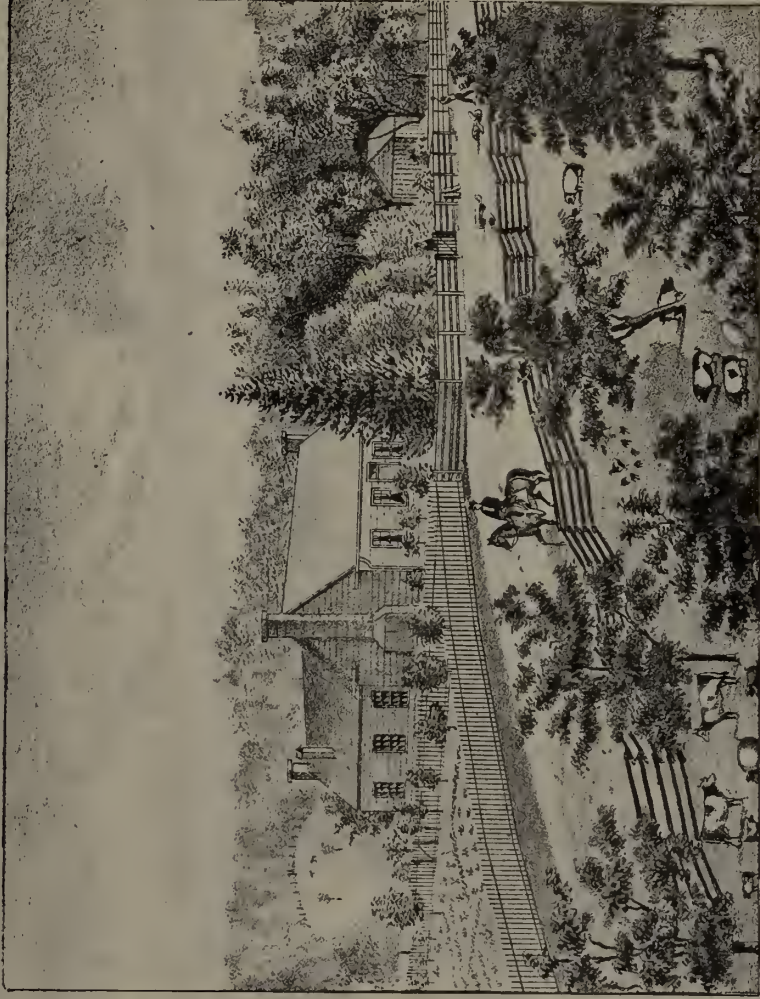
The township is gradually but surely filling up, and improvements are going on rapidly on all sides. Commodious and substantial farm houses are being multiplied, and many most excellent farms appear, where less than a half a century ago the savage roamed at will through forests whose interlacing branches almost excluded the light of the sun, and where wolves in large packs ran in search of prey.

The principal products of Kinkaid are wheat,—which is the chief staple—maize or Indian corn, which comes to great perfection in the rich bottoms, oats, hay, and fruits of various kinds. The township is well watered and drained, and the soil is fertile, being in nature a sandy loam.





THE HOME FARM AND RESIDENCE OF W.E.TALBOTT SEC. 22 T. 8. R. 4 (KINKAID TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.

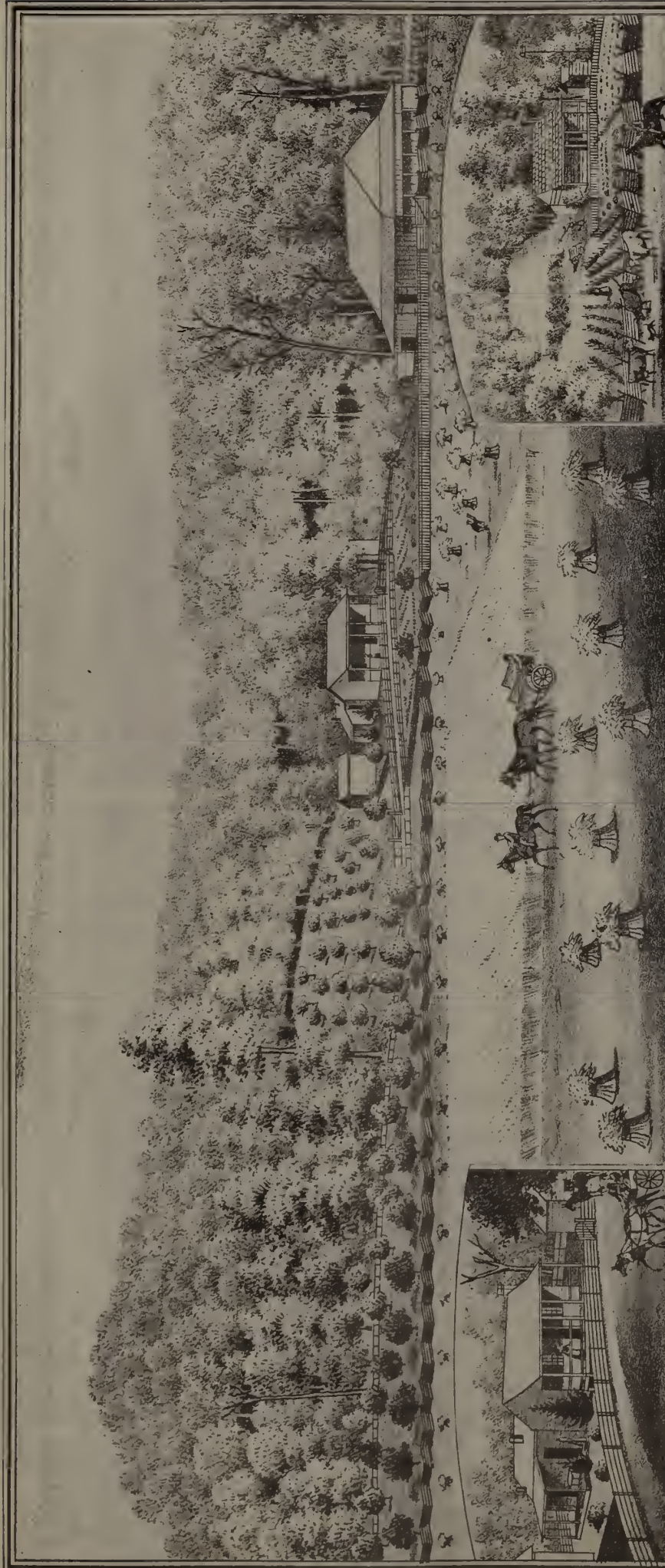


FARM RESIDENCE OF W.P. WILSON SEC. 6 T. 8. R. 4. (KINKAID TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF AARON JONES SEC. 7 T. 8. R. 4 (KINKAID TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.





VIEW FROM THE SOUTH



VIEW FROM THE NORTH

THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF WILLIS CRAIN SEC. 35 T. 8 R. 4. (KINKAID TOWNSHIP) JACKSON CO. ILL.



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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## WILLIS CRAIN, Esq.

AMONG the names prominent in the history of Jackson County, that of Crain occupies an honorable place. Squire Crain, the father of the subject of this history, emigrated from Tennessee—of which state he is a native—to the territory of Illinois, and settled at a place, near where Chester, Randolph County, Illinois, now is. At that time the country was infested with Indians, who, becoming quite troublesome, caused many of the settlers to enlist. Among these was Mr. Crain, who enlisted in the regular army as scrub and ranger. Five arduous years he spent in the service, and was engaged in the fight, that resulted in the capture of the Fox Indians. Was with General Rogers Clark at Portage De Sioux, where a treaty of peace was effected. At the conclusion of the war, he returned home, and about the year 1817 married Miss Louisa Mansker, about which time he removed to Jackson County, and engaged in farming, and died there in 1847; his wife survived until 1855. They had a family of fourteen children, of whom Willis was the fifth and was born, Jan. 31st, 1827 at the old homestead, where he still resides, an elegant view of which the reader will find in another part of this work.

During Mr. Crain's boyhood, children did not have the advantages of good schools as they now do, and to get even the rudiments of an education, required those sterling qualities, a strong will and great perseverance. These, Mr. Crain possessed, and during his childhood and youth which was spent in helping his father on the farm, he managed to get a fair English education. On the 19th of May, 1853, he married Miss Mary Grosvenor, daughter of John and Agnes Grosvenor, one of the old families of this section, Mr. Grosvenor being a native of Jackson County, his wife was a native of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Crain had by this union nine children, five of whom are yet living. Lydia, wife of Daniel Whitson, resides on a farm in Kincaid Township, Halleck, Ida, Albert and Hattie still residing at home, all of whom have enjoyed the educational facilities, with which Jackson County is now so well provided, his son Halleck, having also attended for two terms, the high school at Benton, Franklin County, Illinois. Mr. Crain commenced life without capital, but by a strict course of honesty and industry has acquired considerable property, and has two among the best bottom farms in the district, which annually produce about twelve hundred bushels of wheat, besides other grain and stock.

He has never sought or allowed his name to be used for political purposes, although always manifesting a lively interest in public affairs. His political views have always been in accord with the Democratic party, whose principles and nominees he has always supported, from the time of casting his vote for President Pierce, until the present time, (1877). At the breaking out of the war and during its progress, he belonged to that wing of the party known as War Democrats, and was an earnest and uncompromising defender of the cause of the Union. Having the foresight and perception, he saw and realized that a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the success of the Union cause, was absolutely necessary to the continued well-being and prosperity of the entire country. Mr. Crain, is one of those men, who by an upright, honorable and industrious life has secured the confidence, and respect of his neighbors and friends, and love and admiration of wife and children, who, when he receives his summons to take that long and last journey will have the comforting knowledge, that his memory will still survive and remain green in the hearts of those who knew him. To his children he will leave that heritage, more precious than silver or gold, a spotless and unsullied name.

## PARKER GROSVENOR, Esq.

Is a native of Jackson County, Illinois, and was born on the farm on which he now resides, February 13th, 1833, being the oldest child of John and Agnes Grosvenor. His father, John Grosvenor, also a native of Illinois, was born in that territory in 1811, and was one of the few men who witnessed the remarkable growth and increasing prosperity of the garden State. His wife was a native of Tennessee.

His parents emigrated from Vermont and settled in this, what now is Jackson County. He served for a time as Justice of the Peace, but devoted his time almost exclusively to farming. He died May 5th, 1847. His widow who was a Miss Lawrence, still survives him. Mrs. Grosvenor's father figured in the Indian wars in the early settlement of the territory. Parker Grosvenor, the subject of this biography, like most boys of that early day, had very few opportunities for getting an education, but he improved such as he had. His perseverance, together with a natural aptitude for study, enabled him to acquire a good knowledge of the rudiments of an English education. His early years were spent on the farm, assisting his father, who died when Parker was quite young. After his father's death, he continued to work the farm and support his widowed mother. He married on the 14th of May, 1854, when twenty-two years of age, Miss Eliza Jane Herring, daughter of Jonathan Herring, one of the pioneers who early emigrated from Virginia to this County. The result of this union was five children, only two of whom are living, John S. and Albert R., who still remain at home. On the 23d of Jan., 1863, Mrs. Grosvenor died at her residence, having lived a pure and useful life. August 30th, 1864, Mr. Grosvenor married Mrs. Louisa Hiser, a native of Jackson County, by whom he has had nine children, of whom two are deceased, six boys and one girl still surviving. He has always been a staunch Democrat, casting his first ballot for Mr. Buchanan, and is one of the leaders of his party in his township and portion of the county. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted in Company A. 80th Illinois infantry, at Rockwood, Illinois, but failing to pass the required medical examination, he returned home. He was a strong advocate and supporter of the war for the union, and would have practically carried out his sentiments had he been permitted. Although Mr. Grosvenor is a prominent Democrat, and one closely identified with the party in his section, he has not only never sought office, but has always refused to allow his name to be used for political purposes. He has rather preferred the life of an agriculturalist, of which he ranks among the first of his County. His farm consists of about five hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifty is under a good state of cultivation. From twelve to fourteen hundred bushels of wheat, besides other grain, is annually raised by him. Mr. Grosvenor is a straightforward, honest man, who has gained and retains the well-merited confidence and respect of the community.

## WILLIAM E. TALBOTT.

MR. TALBOTT is one of those practical men whom we meet once in a lifetime, who are not easily led astray by glittering show or fiery eloquence. He reduces every proposition to an axiom, and makes it apply to some of the essential relations of life. He is firm, and yet reasonable, social, if not jovial, quick perceptive faculties, and full of solid prose. He was the son of William R. and Martha Talbott. William R. Talbott was a native of Virginia. He settled in Smith County, Tennessee, when quite young. He



was a soldier in the War of 1812, in the volunteers six months, and in the regular army eighteen months. He fought under General Jackson, at the Battle of New Orleans, for the freedom we now enjoy. William R. Talbott, with his wife, in about the year 1820, emigrated from Tennessee to Randolph County, this State, and settled near Kaskaskia. He brought his family and all his worldly effects from Tennessee on three pack-horses. The subject of this sketch was then about two years of age. They resided near Kaskaskia about two years, then moved to Jackson County; lived in this County five years, then removed back to Randolph County, north of Rockwood, and remained four years, when they again moved to Jackson County and settled permanently in township 8-4, section 33, where William R. Talbott died, November 16th, 1847. His wife died April 12th, 1841. The subject of this sketch was raised on the old home-place. He still owns and farms the same; but by his own energy he has added many acres to its former size. He had but meagre advantages for schooling, the most of his knowledge being obtained in the experience of life, twelve months at school being all he received; but by his own perseverance he has acquired sufficient education to transact most any ordinary business; and we find him well posted in history. Mr. Talbott was married January 14th, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Crane. To this union they have had born to them twelve children, of whom there are seven living, viz.: Martha, now wife of William C. McCormick; S. A. Amanda, wife of Willis Cross; Thomas R.; P. K.; Sophronia, wife of Henry Austin; William R., the youngest, now living at home. Mr. Talbott is an unwavering Democrat, and loyal to his convictions of right. He never scratches a ticket, believing the men nominated on his ticket by the convention are the men to vote for. Mr. Talbott was a member of the board of supervisors while the County was under township organization. He has never aspired for political favors. His recollections revert back to the time when the skins of animals passed as currency through this County, and the county tax-collector took them in payment for taxes, and made his detour through the county gathering up the same, on horseback. He still lives to enjoy the blessing of a country made productive by the toil and privation of those who faced the dangers and overcame the difficulties of a pioneer life; and now, in his declining years, he has all the comforts of a well-spent life, where he and his excellent wife can spend their remaining days in their beautiful home, a view of which can be seen in this work.

#### AARON JONES.

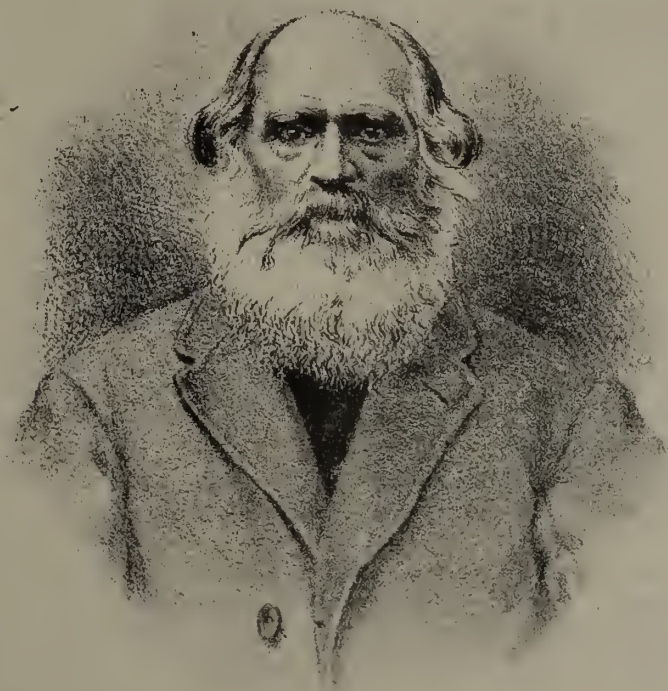
To the South can be given the credit of furnishing more of the pioneers of Jackson County than any other section of the country, and among the worthy

men she sent forth is the name of Aaron Jones, born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, Oct. 5, 1816, the son of Andrew and Mary Jones, who had twelve children. Aaron was the eighth in number in the order of their birth, and the only one now living. His father and mother were both born in the State of South Carolina, near Charleston, and after their marriage became residents of Tennessee, and on the breaking out of the war of 1812 Andrew Jones enlisted. However, before he became engaged in any active service, peace was declared. In the year 1824 he removed with his family, by wagons, from the State of Tennessee to Randolph County, Illinois, and purchased and settled on a tract of land about three miles from Sparta; lived there until 1833, when he purchased and moved on the farm where his son Aaron now resides. Two of his sons, Moses and Andrew, served in the Black-Hawk war in 1832. During his lifetime he was a man of considerable prominence; was County Commissioner for a time, and Justice of the Peace twenty years. In politics a Democrat, and a member of the Associate Reformed Church, a branch of the Presbyterian denomination. He died at the old homestead, in Kinkaid Township, November, 1862. A view of the home place can be seen elsewhere in this work.

About all the educational advantages which Aaron Jones had was while living in Tennessee; however he attended school a short time in Randolph County. He was about sixteen years old when his parents came to Jackson County. Mr. Jones, when young, was one of those boys who were never afraid of work, and as the result of his energy and industry he now has a comfortable competence, and one among the best wheat-growing farms of Kinkaid Township. On the 22d day of August, 1839, Mr. Jones married Jane Milligan, the daughter of John Milligan, an old resident of Williamson County, Illinois. By that union they have been blessed with ten children, (three deceased) seven still living. In the order of their ages: Sarah, the wife of Jefferson Mifflin. John is also married, and farming in this Township. Margaret is the wife of George Cochrane. The above three are residents of Kinkaid Township. Elzira, the wife of Charles Manwarren, of Randolph County, Ill.; Mary, the wife of James Moore. Their farm joins the home place. Kimball and William are living at home. Mr. Jones and wife have been fortunate in rearing a large family, all of whom have proved good, worthy citizens, and are comfortably settled in life. Mr. Jones has been a life-long Democrat, and is known as one of those men who never scratch his ticket. He is a fair representative of the early pioneers of the County, being liberal and kind-hearted. His neighbors say the word of Aaron Jones is as good as his bond. It must be a pleasing reflection for him to know that he is respected and esteemed by men who have known him these many years. He dispenses a liberal and generous hospitality to his friends.







WILLIAM P. WILSON



MRS. MARGARET WILSON

Among the prominent farmers and successful business men of Kinkaid township, appears the name of the gentleman that heads our article. Born on the eastern shore of Maryland, about thirty miles from Ellcott's Mills, January 9th, 1815, the only child of Henry and Nancey Wilson. Mr. Wilson was descended from a long line of English ancestry, noted for the purity of their morals and Christian devotion to those sacred principles that characterized the noble yeomanry of "Old England," and we are pleased to say that they have preserved those principles in their pristine purity, and that the race has lost none of those excellent attributes in the ever active and progressive life of the "New World." Mrs. Wilson, the mother of Mr. P., is a native of the "Emerald Isle," that land of poetry and song, chivalrous deeds, warm impulses, and generous and noble natures. Mr. Wilson died when his son William was a small boy. The early advantages of young Wilson were limited. At the early age of fourteen he set out to do for himself; went to Winchester, Virginia; there became an apprentice to learn the saddlers' trade; remained there four years, and then went to Wheeling; remained there a short time, and got employment on one of the steamers plying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; and operated in that capacity a number of years. On the 21st August, 1838, he married Miss Margaret Maricle, the daughter of Samuel Maricle, of Jefferson county, Ohio. In the fall of 1839, he removed with his family to Jackson county, Ill., and purchased a tract of land in Kinkaid township, where he engaged in farming. Ten years after he sold his place and moved to Muscatine

county, Iowa. Not liking the climate, he sold out the following spring and returned to Jackson county, and purchased the farm where he now resides—a view of which can be seen on another page of this work. His home-farm comprises upwards of five hundred acres, besides a farm of four hundred acres on the Mississippi Bottom, a few miles from his residence. Mr. Wilson ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county. Mr. Wilson and wife have had a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. Those living may be mentioned as follows: Mary Ellen, the wife of James Gordon, of Randolph county; George W., also a resident of Randolph county, living near Sparta; Nancey Maria, the wife of John Farris, residents of Perry county, Ill.; Margaret Jane, the wife of A. J. Gordon, also of Randolph county, Ill.; Samuel H., resides in the same county; William Perry, Jr., is a farmer in Kinkaid township; Aaron E., Abner M., Sarah Catherine, and Hiram C., the four latter residing at home with their parents. Those of their children who have married are well and comfortably situated in life.

In politics Mr. Wilson was originally a Whig; and on the breaking out of the late civil war he was among the ardent supporters of the Union cause. In looking back over the past career of Mr. Wilson we find a man who has accomplished considerable, besides raising a large and intelligent family of children. He has contributed largely to the wealth and prosperity of the locality in which he dwells. He is a fitting example of what industry and energy can accomplish.







# GRAND TOWER TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE M. F. SWORTZCOPE.

**I**T is probable that the first settlement by white persons on the Mississippi River, in this part of the State, was made within the territory now known as Grand Tower Township. This township lies along the western border of the county, and is washed on the west throughout its length by the waves of the mighty Mississippi. The scenery is justly considered magnificent, and attracts many tourists, while the region is considered by the geologists as the most interesting of any to be found in the State.

To attempt to describe it for the benefit of the citizens of Jackson County would be the very height of absurdity. Word-painting would fail to convey any adequate conception of the beauty and grandeur that make this the most attractive part of our County and State. The bold, precipitous cliffs, the forest-clad slopes, the views of the mighty stream, must be seen to be appreciated.

The indications are unmistakable that the ancient bed of the river was east of its present. The "Devil's Oven" and the "Devil's Back-bone," which constitute one of the remarkable features of this remarkable locality, then formed the western, as they now form a portion of the eastern shore. Grand Tower was a landing-place for flat-boats as early as 1800. Colonel James Gill, family and slaves settled at the "Devil's Oven" in the year 1806. He was a South Carolinian, born in 1781. When he first arrived in Illinois, he settled in Randolph County, and in 1805, was married to Janette, daughter of Alexander Gaston, Sr. William Gaston, his wife's brother, settled north of him. Gaston was a noted lawyer.

Colonel Gill had the first cooking-stove ever brought into the county. It was an object of great surprise and curiosity to the settlers, and many were the excuses made to visit Colonel Gill's house that they might get a sight of this wonderful thing.

Benjamin Walker, a native of Tennessee, an industrious and useful man, with his large family, settled at the lower end of the Back-bone. He sold out to Judge Samuel Cochran. Nathan Walker, his son, was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war.

These are among the oldest settlers of the township. There are hundreds of acres of very rich bottom land, which produces Indian corn in immense quantities.

In this township are the great iron industries of Jackson County, which, though now in greatly depressed condition, are destined in the near future to far surpass the past.

Thomas Jenkins, a native of South Carolina, moved from Big Hill Township to the present site of Grand Tower, in the year 1826, and for twelve years kept a large wood-yard on the bank of the Mississippi.

These important facts, gathered from American State papers, records, &c., surveys and notes of the location and subdivision of Government lands, afford the earliest authentic and most important historical data of this locality; and a brief reference to the system of land surveys adopted and prescribed by the American Congress, is deemed important to a correct perception of the facts and dates which follow in this connection.

The initial point of a line known as the third principal meridian is located on the north bank of the Ohio, at or near the mouth of Cache River, and thence produced on the true meridian northward across the state. From this meridian at a point now four miles south of Centralia, a line was produced at right angles extending east to the Wabash, and west to the Mississippi, which is known as the *base line*. From this intersection townships were extended, and numbered successively south and north, which were

divided by parallels of longitude called range lines, and numbered successively east and west. The first townships were designated respectively: Townships 1 south, range 1 west; 1 south, 1 east; 1 north, 1 west; 1 north, 1 east. Thus Grand Tower is township 10 south of the base line, range 4 west of the third principal meridian. The eastern boundaries of townships seven and eight, range one west, were run south by William Rector in March, A. D., 1806, and section and half section corners established and perpetuated by cutting figures and letters on the nearest trees, noting the kind of timber, diameter of the tree, with the course and distance from the corners. The eastern boundaries of townships nine and ten south, range one west, were run south in Dec., 1806, by William Conner, and corners established at each half mile, as above stated, along the east line of Jackson County. These several points thus established determine the location of the third principal meridian in Jackson County. However straight this meridian was originally run, the surveyor who now produces lines from station to station where the marked trees can be found, will find many deviations from the tangent. All the township and range lines in the county, except those hereinafter stated, were established in 1806, by William and Elias Rector. William Rector was Deputy United States Surveyor, and had a contract with the Surveyor General for work in territory now embraced in this and several adjoining counties. At that date the United States Government owned the land, and exercised authority only to the eastern bank of the Mississippi River, and the purchase of the Louisiana Territory not having been made until 1808, that portion of range line below three and four in town eleven south, on Island No. 18, was not surveyed until after the cession, and is included with subdivisions of said Island in book 1723 of Missouri Surveys.

The several townships in this county were sub-divided into sections as follows:

Towns	7 and 8,	Range	1 West,	June, 1807,	by Wm. Conner.
"	9	"	1 "	May, 1807,	"
"	10	"	1 "	March, 1807,	"
"	7, 8 and 9,	"	2 "	Nov., 1809,	by Arthur Henrie.
"	10	"	2 "	Oct., 1809,	"
"	7	"	3 "	June, 1810,	by John M. Moore.
"	8	"	3 "	Feb., 1810,	"
"	9	"	3 "	Jan., 1810,	"
"	10	"	3 "	Nov., 1810,	John M. Moore.
"	11	"	3 "	May, 1810,	William Rector.
"	7 and 8,	"	4 "	Jan., 1810,	Nelson Rector
"	9, 10 and 11,	"	4 "	Dec., 1810,	Jno. M. Moore,
"	7	"	5 "	Feb., 1810,	Elias Bancroft.
"	8	"	5 "	Jan., 1810,	"
"	9	"	5 "	Jan., 1810,	Jno. M. Moore.

The town of Grand Tower was surveyed and platted by M. F. Swortzcope for Thomas W. Jenkins on part of section 25, town 10 south, range 4 west, May 10th, in the year 1867.

It seems proper here to mention the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, the wealthiest and most influential corporation that has ever operated in the county. The coal operations of this Company will be found treated of in the chapter on "Mineral Products." The capital invested in coal and iron works, including the whole stock of the



Company, railroad and other sorts, is about \$5,000,000. Since 1868 this Company has supplied all the coal used by the Carondelet furnaces in their smelting. The coal operations extend back to 1866. Two blast furnaces, known as the two upper furnaces in Grand Tower, belong to this Company, and were built in the year 1868, having been since then the scene of much successful working with the cheapest and most useful of metals. At the Centennial World's Fair, at Philadelphia, in 1876, specimens of pig iron from these furnaces were awarded the first premium, and the Superintendent, Mr. T. M. Williamson, at Grand Tower, holds the medal so awarded. Most of the iron ore used by these furnaces, as well as by the lower furnace, built in 1870 by Sheikle, Harris & Co., of St. Louis, and afterward sold to Wm. J. Lewis, of St. Louis, comes from Iron Mountain, Missouri. It is brought down from St. Louis in barges, towed by steamers owned by the afore-mentioned G. T. M. M. & T. Co.

Grand Tower is the western terminus of the Grand Tower and Carbondale Railroad, which extends to Carbondale on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. This road is 25 miles long, and the cost of equipment averages \$7,636 per mile, making a total cost of equipment of \$190,900. More than 700 men are in the employ of this company at its various points of operation; and in the thirteen years of its operation only one monthly pay-day has passed without bringing with it a prompt settlement of wages with employees.

The lower furnace referred to above has a capital of about \$500,000, and employs laborers in sufficient numbers for the proper working of a large blast-furnace.

Grand Tower was formerly known by the river-men as Evans' Landing, where the boats stopped on the way up or down, and took on wood or an occasional passenger now and then. The name Evans' Landing was applied from its being the home of old Mr. Evans, father of Marshall A. Evans, yet a resident of the town.

The schools in Grand Tower are above the average for small towns. A colored school has been established, and employs two teachers. The first ward school is presided over by Mr. A. C. Courtney, and that of the second ward by Mr. Samuel E. Harwood, both gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and standing high in their profession.

Formerly the population of Grand Tower exceeded 2,000; but at present it will scarcely reach 1,200, by reason of the decline in the iron industries attendant upon the great panic.

A newspaper is published in the town by J. P. Stockton, edited by Judge M. F. Swortzcope, formerly County Judge and Mayor of Murphysboro'. It is a four-page 24-column journal, called the "*Grand Tower Item*," and receives a liberal support from the people, if we may judge from the appearance of its advertising columns. The Post-office is kept by John Dillinger, in connection with his store, on Front Street. John Devine, the County Coroner, lives at Grand Tower, and from thence attends to all who need his assistance.

The town is plentifully furnished with all the stores and business-houses necessary for the comfort and convenience of her people. The commercial importance of Grand Tower is great, being the place where all the inland freight for Jackson County from the East and South, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, is landed, to be carried by the G. T. & C. R. R. to the towns farther in; also much of the freight from St. Louis, until the river is closed in winter, comes this way. This town is destined to become at no far-distant day one of the important business centres of Southern Illinois. Its facilities are great, consisting of the G. T. & C. R. R. and the Mississippi River; the abundance of the finest sandstone and limestone, and great quantities of timber suitable for building purposes, together with the agricultural resources of the country surrounding, and the great coal supply at Mt. Carbon, almost within a stone's-throw: these combined, will draw thither business of all sorts, as it has drawn the workers of iron. Only a short time since Grand Tower was selected by the Commissioners as a site for the proposed Southern Illinois Penitentiary; but owing to some objections by the Governor, the location was changed to Chester, in Randolph County.

The river at this point is three-fourths of a mile wide, and near the Missouri shore is located the Grand Tower Rock, from which the town takes its name. As the water rushes past this monster pillar of stone, a most dangerous whirlpool is formed on the lower sides, wherein it is said many lives have been lost, not knowing of the danger until it was too late. The landing-place at Grand Tower is greatly exposed at times to the breaking-up of the ice in the spring, and this tower-rock forms a giant protector for the boats anchored here in the winter, as they are obliged to tie up wherever they are caught by the ice.

Father Marquette, in his first passage down the great river, marked the grandeur of the stone tower in the middle of the river. About the year 1680 Robert De La Salle noted the stately grandeur of the "Grand Tower," which has for centuries withstood the angry torrents, and still holds its place.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JUDGE MICHAEL F. SWORTZCOPE

Is a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania; was born April 3d, 1820. He is the eighth and youngest child of Joseph and Catherine (A. Broix-dame) Swortzcope. Joseph Swortzcope was a native of Bohemia, his wife, of Cologne, where they were married and resided, and where five of their children were born. In 1814, they undertook the then perilous and uncomfortable voyage to the New World, in a sailing vessel, and where they arrived in safety, after a protracted journey of five months, landing at Annapolis, Maryland, in March, 1815. Some years subsequently, they moved to Franklin County, Pennsylvania, where they lived only a short time, removing from thence to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1835. In that year, they determined upon coming west, which they did, arriving some time after, at St. Louis, when, after a short stay they again took up their line of march, this time locating at a place in St. Charles County, Missouri, where Cottleville now stands. Here they resided peacefully and quietly, until they took that last and great journey to the mysterious world. Michael, like most boys raised in the west in those days, had to rely greatly upon himself and his native ability, in acquiring the ground-work of an education. As for schools, there were few or none in the

country districts. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, Judge Swortzcope, by diligent and persistent effort, acquired the rudiments of a thorough English education, early developing a strong predilection for mathematics, in which he acquired a considerable degree of proficiency. He commenced life on his own responsibility as a cooper, learning and working at it first in Marine, Madison County, Illinois, and subsequently in Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. In December, 1842, Judge Swortzcope married Miss Zerelda Harmon, of Chester, Randolph County, Illinois. They had six children, four of whom are now living, their eldest daughter, Susan E., wife of A. J. Riseling, now residing at Grand Tower. Albert R. married and settled at Campbell Hill. Emma D., wife of Gilbert J. Burr, editor *Era*, Murphysboro', Illinois. Mr. Swortzcope appreciating the advantages of early training, gave his children the benefit of such as Jackson County afforded. Mrs. Swortzcope died at her house in Murphysboro', Oct. 1853.

Politically, Judge Swortzcope was known as a Democrat, and early in life became identified with its interests in southern Illinois. In the fall of 1853, he was elected Associate Justice of the County, which office he held until 1857, when he was elected County Surveyor, and was re-elected in 1859.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was an anti war Democrat, but shortly realizing that nothing but a vigorous and successful prosecution of



the war, would settle at once and for ever, the questions that were distracting the country, he enlisted August, 1861, in John A. Logan's regiment, 31st Illinois infantry, as (he happily terms it) a high private in the front rank, being 6 feet 5½ inches high. He was mustered in the following September, at Cairo. The regiment immediately commenced active operations in the field, participating in the battle of Fort Donaldson, where Mr. Swortzscope was, for meritorious services, promoted 1st Lieutenant and quartermaster of said regiment. He was with the regiment in a number of engagements, and was one of that gallant army that marched with "Sherman to the sea." He was mustered out of the service at Goldsboro', North Carolina, April 8th, 1865, receiving an honorable discharge. In the following November, he was elected County Judge, having, in the mean time, changed his political opinions, becoming an adherent of the Republican party. Since the expiration of his term of office he has resided in Grand Tower.

His duties as an officer of the public, he always discharged with signal ability, honor and integrity.

His religious convictions are guided more by the light of science and philosophy, than by the teaching of the clergy.

Judge Swortzscope is a man of striking physique, and had he in youth, the opportunities that the humblest child now enjoys, he would have been a giant intellectually as well as physically. But as it is, his acquirements are of no mean order. He is a large-headed and large-hearted gentleman, one whom men rejoice to know and call friend. To the biographer and historian of this work, the Judge has rendered valuable assistance, with his thorough knowledge of the incidents and facts connected with the early growth and development of Jackson County.

In conclusion, let us add, that while Judge Swortzscope possesses all of the qualities and attributes that make a man distinguished, it is, we think, owing as much to his remarkable powers of delineation and story-telling, that he attracts the attention and gains the affection of all.

#### FRANK BARONOWSKY.

ENGLAND is always termed the Mother Country, and perhaps rightly, and it is a relationship, notwithstanding the tyranny of the mother to the child, of which all Americans may be proud. And while we are proud of our noble lineage, we should be additionally proud of the strong bond of friendship that exists between Germany and our country. German brains and muscle, German manhood and virtue, have been a power, second to none, in developing and building up this grand structure of American Liberty, consequently a history or biography, compiled in any part of the country, would be incomplete without prominent mention of our cousins *German*.

Frank Baronowsky is a native of Westphalia, Germany, where he was born May 6th, 1837. He is the youngest of a family of six children, three boys and three girls, of Frederick and Theresa Baronowsky. Young Frank received his early training and education in the schools of Westphalia, acquiring a good general education. When twenty years of age, a strong desire to see and examine for himself the famed and wondrous land which, from report, acknowledged no sovereign but the will of the people, culminated in a determination to embark for America, arriving in New York in 1857. From there he went to Minersville, Schuylkill Co., Penna., where he remained about eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he left and came to Kaskaskia, Ill. From Kaskaskia he went to Prairie Du Rocher, where he became clerk in a store, and attended to other business connected with the same. From this place he went to St. Louis, which was his home for a number of years. In 1861, seeing the troubles then agitating the country were about to terminate in war, he determined to lend all of his aid to the protection of his adopted country. He enlisted shortly after in the 3d Reg't. Missouri Vols., under the command of Gen. Siegel. The regiment immediately proceeded to active duty, and was engaged in the battles of Carthage and Wilson's Creek. Mr. Baronowsky, at this time, was Orderly Sergeant of Comp'y K—a company formed partially by enlistment and men taken from Comp'y C, of the same regiment. After the battle of Wilson's Creek they took up their march and joined the Union forces near Pea Ridge Ark., going from there to Helena, and having occasional skirmishes by the way. In consequence of the malarious condition of the climate, he contracted an illness which speedily threatened to prove serious, when he received a furlough and returned to St. Louis. On the recommendation of Dr. Hodges as to his unfitness for further active service, he received an honorable discharge. After recuperating his health, he was engaged for a time as clerk

and pilot on a tow-boat, which he continued until 1868, when he became a resident of Grand Tower, and where he now is proprietor of the Tremont House, one of the best conducted hotels in Southern Illinois. He was married Sept. 28th, 1869, to Miss Mary Miller, of Quincy, Ill., who was born in St. Louis. One son, Freddie, was born unto them, who died in infancy.

Mr. Baronowsky is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 67, A. F. & A. M. of Grand Tower and Royal Arch Chapter No. 75, of Carbondale. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party, and has successively held the positions of Trustee, Councilman, and Mayor of Grand Tower, which later position he now occupies. In the fall of 1877, he was the Republican nominee for County Commissioner. Mr. Baronowsky is not one of the oldest settlers, but he has by his energy and integrity, secured a prominent and influential place in the councils of his party. Another example what man can do by his own unaided efforts to secure a competency and the respect of his fellow-citizens.

#### LIEUTENANT GEORGE WOLF.

AMONG the most successful farmers in the vicinity of Grand Tower, may be named Lieutenant George Wolf. He is naturally social and generous. He is respected by those who know him, because he lives an honorable life. His paternal ancestry were German; his father emigrating from Baden, Germany, to Pennsylvania, when quite small, where the subject of our sketch was born (Wayne County), and grew to manhood. In the year 1867 he turned his face westward, and stopping at Mount Carbon, he was engaged in the service of the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company. After his engagement with this Company terminated, he began the life of a farmer, in this County, and has since followed that occupation. He was married Jan. 15, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Crowther, the daughter of J. T. and Mary Crowther. She was also a native of Wayne County, Pennsylvania. They have had born to them four children (three boys and one girl), Miss Nellie G., the eldest, Charles G., Horace C., and George. Mr. Wolf enlisted in the late war, Aug., 1862, in Company L, 13th Penna. Cavalry, under Col. Michael Kerwen and Capt. O'Shea. He participated in many hard-fought battles. Among the most notable engagements, we will mention Fisher's Hill, Winchester, Culpepper, Sulphur Springs, Bristoe Station, Spottsylvania, Parris Church (or, Haws' Shop), Bottom Ridge, Gaines' Mills, Travilion Station, White-house Landing, St. Mary's Church, Deep Bottom, Black Water (or, Lee's Mills), Malvern Hill, Vaughn Road, Stony Creek, Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, Siege of Petersburg, Fort Fisher, and capture of Rola, and surrender of Gen. Johnson. Our subject bears the marks of two wounds he received in the defense of his country. In a cavalry charge at the battle of Fisher's Hill, in a hand-to-hand contest, he received a sabre cut in the head. At Hatcher's Run he was shot through the thigh. These were dark days. The terrible burden of the war bore heavily upon us. There were many absent in the strife. Many anxious hearts were left beating. Some wore the weeds of mourning for those who would never return. But afterward came the joy of victory and peace. Mr. Wolf enlisted as a private, but was afterward promoted to Lieutenant of his company, and held that position until he was discharged, at the close of the war in Rola, North Carolina, July 15, 1865. He was mustered out of service at Philadelphia, July 28, of the same year. Religiously, he is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics he was always a Republican, but has sought no political preferment, choosing rather to devote his time, talents and energy, to the practical business of farming, for which he considers himself better qualified than participating in the feverish unhealthfulness of official strife. Mr. Wolf has recently become the purchaser of a fine farm close to the vicinity of Grand Tower, and some little distance from his present residence, overlooking the town and beautiful river-scenery surrounding it. It is the intention of Mr. Wolf, at no distant day, to build a substantial residence upon his new purchase.

#### LIEUTENANT WASHINGTON L. HARRIS

WAS born in Overton County, Tennessee, August 10th, 1844. He was the youngest of a family of six children, of J. W. and Lucy Harris, both of whom died during the childhood of their son Washington.

In this day of good schools of every class and grade, it is hard to realize that thirty or forty years ago it was almost an impossibility to gain even the



rudiments of an education, but such was the case. Young Harris, in addition to the misfortune of being thus situated, sustained the incalculable loss of his parents at an early age, and was thrown completely on his resources.

J. W. Harris was County Clerk of Overton County, Kentucky, for a period of fourteen years, and was also engaged in merchandizing. Lieutenant Harris came to Illinois at the early age of thirteen years, and at first made his home at Springfield. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in company A, 8th Illinois Infantry, under Col. Richard J. Oglesby, and was mustered in at Camp Butler. The regiment was immediately ordered to Cairo, and was the first to occupy that city, and the first Illinois regiment to enter into active duty. Company A was in a short time ordered to the Big Muddy Bridge, this County, and remained there ten days guarding the bridge against the turbulent and insurrectionary elements of Williamson County, after which they rejoined the regiment and remained during three months, when they were mustered out. Mr. Harris then returned to his home and remained during a period of ten months; but his life appeared to him inactive and useless, when compared with that of the brave men who were fighting for the preservation of their country. He re-enlisted and helped to raise the 116th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was elected 2d Lieutenant of company A, under Col. N. W. Tupper. He participated in the campaign of Chickasaw Bayou, and Vicksburg, where the Union army under Gen. Sherman was defeated. From Vicksburg they were ordered to Arkansas Post, and after a severe engagement defeated the enemy under Gen. Churchill, and captured 11,000 prisoners. They then proceeded to Young's Point opposite Vicksburg, and commenced work on what is now well-known as Grant's canal, continuing the work until the U. S. gun-boats effected a passage and got below the rebel batteries. They then succeeded in crossing the river at Hard Times Landing, preparatory to the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Owing to the miasmatic condition of the climate, and constant exposure thereto, Lieutenant Harris contracted ill-health and was compelled to resign, receiving an honorable discharge.

After a sojourn of three months at home, he took a trip to California via New York and the Isthmus; was on board the *Golden Rule* when wrecked, May 22d, 1865, at Ranhardse Key, West Indies. The passengers were relieved by the U. S. Gun-boat Georgia and Propeller Huntsville, after a stay of fourteen days of terrible suffering on the Island. On his return home he was married, May 12th, 1868, to Mrs. Frances C. Henson, of Jackson County, Illinois; Lieutenant Harris having settled here the previous year. They have been blessed with one child, Laura. Since residing in the County he has been engaged in farming, and has now one of the best farms in the County, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work. Mrs. Harris died April 15th, 1876. She was a member of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Harris is a Democrat, but not a politician, preferring the peaceful and profitable life of an agriculturist, to that of the stormy and oftentimes unsatisfactory one of a public man.

#### THOMAS W. JENKINS

Is a native of Jackson County, Illinois, and the only child of Herod Marshall Jenkins and Eliza E. (Whitson) Jenkins—was born July 21st, 1835, at Grand Tower. His father was also a native of Illinois—the Jenkins family, however, originally coming from South Carolina. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch, "Thomas Jenkins," participated in the battle of New Orleans under Jackson, and suffered all the privations that the troops of that early day, in a comparative wilderness, were called upon to endure. He received his reward, however, in witnessing the triumph of American arms, the death of the English Commander, General Packenham, and burial, forever, of English domination over American liberty. He subsequently moved to Illinois, where he lived to the rare old age of 93 years. Herod Jenkins and Eliza Whitson were married in this County. Mr. Jenkins was a man of considerable enterprise, and was engaged in merchandizing, farming, and also kept a wood-yard, from which he supplied those (what have been correctly called,) floating palaces which navigated the great Father of waters. He served a considerable time as Justice of the Peace and Postmaster. In politics he was a whig. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist denomination. He died on the 28th of January, A. D., 1847. His wife subsequently married James Evans, who died a number of years since. Mrs. Evans is still living, consoled in some degree by the knowledge of having lived a well-spent and useful life, and giving to her country an honest and honorable son. Thomas W. Jenkins received his

early education in the common schools of Grand Tower. He was diligent, improved his time, and acquired an education sufficient for all practical and business purposes. His first attempt at engaging in business on his own responsibility, was in farming, at which he met with reasonable success. He was also for a time engaged in merchandizing, and is now engaged in farming and milling. He was married on the 26th of July, 1855, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Robinson, of Perry County, Missouri. As the fruits of that union they have had a family of nine children, four of whom are dead, five yet residing with their parents. Mr. Jenkins has endeavored to give his children the benefit of such an education as can be obtained in the County. In politics he is not identified as a partisan, but rather as a conservative, supporting men whom he deems the most capable of filling office acceptably to the people. He was a member of the first Common Council of the city, and as a historical reminiscence, we might mention the fact, that he laid out and sold the first town lot in Grand Tower, which was surveyed by Judge Swortzcope. In religious opinions he tends towards Universalism. Mr. Jenkins finds his highest enjoyment with his family, and in the entertainment of his friends; he is regarded as a man of sterling worth by his fellow-citizens, and the Jenkins name deserves prominent mention in the early trials and triumphs of the pioneers of Jackson County. The surviving children, in the order of their ages, are Herod M., Sarah S., James Albert, Elizabeth M., and Octavia, the youngest.

#### JOHN DILLINGER, Esq.

Is a native of Jackson County, Illinois, and was born February 8th, 1835. He is the youngest child of a family of six children of Henry and Margaret Dillinger, both of whom were natives of the south,—Mr. Dillinger of North Carolina, and his wife of South Carolina. They emigrated to Jackson County in 1815, where they continued to reside until their death. Mrs. Dillinger died in 1841. Her husband survived her a number of years, and died in 1857. John Dillinger passed his childhood, and received his early culture in this County. Attending the common schools, and employing his time profitably, he acquired a fair English education. His infancy and youth were passed on a farm, where he continued to reside contentedly tilling the soil, until the breaking out of the rebellion. Sept. 4th, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 31st Regiment Illinois volunteers, of which company he was elected corporal. The regiment was under command of John A. Logan. He was mustered in at Cairo and immediately sent to the front, and was engaged in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, and shortly after that at Fort Henry, which after a severe engagement was captured by the Union forces. Fort Donaldson was also besieged and captured. From there his command went to Corinth, then countermarched to Jackson, Tennessee. From here they made a raid through Oxford, Mississippi, thence back to Memphis, Tennessee, shortly after going to Milliken's Bend, from there to Grand Gulf, where they crossed the river and fought the enemy at Thompson's Hill, and two days later were in another engagement, after which they met the enemy at Raymond, and participated in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi, thence back to Champion Hill, where they routed the enemy, and marched to Vicksburg, where they lay three days. On May 22d, 1863, Mr. Dillinger was severely wounded in a bayonet charge, from the effects of which he lost his left arm. The wound was caused by the explosion of a shell that killed and wounded thirteen. He received his discharge at St. Louis, Aug. 12th, 1863. He married, June, 1866, Mrs. Martha Ann Brewster, by which union they have had one son. Mr. D. was engaged in merchandizing at Carbondale, but in 1869, removed to Grand Tower. In Oct., 1875, he was commissioned Postmaster, a position he still retains. In early life Mr. Dillinger was a Democrat, but latterly is a Republican, of which party he is an active and influential member.

#### FRANK A. BROADER

Was born near Frankfort on the Main, February 18th, 1834. He is the fourth child of a family of children of Nicholas and Elizabeth Broader. He received his early training and rudimentary education in the schools of his native city, and is a good German scholar. When fifteen years of age, he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, and at twenty bid farewell to home and kindred, and embarked for the land that has proven itself a very El Dorado to thousands of liberty-loving and liberty-



seeking men and women. He landed in New York in 1854, and left immediately for Detroit, Michigan, where he resumed his business as carpenter and where he resided until 1859, in which year he came to Murphysboro', Illinois, still continuing his trade. September 3d, 1861, he enlisted in Company G. 2d Illinois cavalry, was mustered into service at Carbondale, and soon after went with his regiment to Paducah, Kentucky. During the winter of that year, he was actively engaged in the battles of Holly Springs, Mississippi and Red River, Arkansas, and besides a number of skirmishes in the march from Red River to New Orleans, and from thence to Baton Rouge, where, in Sept. 1864, he received an honorable discharge, after having faithfully served his country without intermission, for three years. In October of the same year, he returned to this County. In Oct. 1864, he married Miss Theresa Butz, daughter of Martin Butz, one of the early residents of the County. By this union they have had nine children, five of whom are still living. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Broader became engaged in farming, and in 1866, purchased and moved to the place where he now resides. He subsequently added quite largely to his original purchase, until his farm at present comprises 240 acres, with a good prospect of still greater increase in acreage, if the same energy characterizes his future life, that has his past. Mr. Broader is a living example of the good results attending a strict observance of the principles of industry, perseverance and economy, and has now the satisfaction of being able to lead a life of ease and comfort, and ranking as one of the foremost agriculturists of Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. Broader are both communicants of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. B. early became identified with the Republican party, and has always been an earnest supporter of its principles and policy. Although never an aspirant for political distinction, preferring rather, to rank as one of the first in his profession.

Mr. Broader can hardly be considered as one of the early settlers of this County, but by his honorable and straight-forward conduct, has gained the confidence and respect of the entire community.

#### BERRY B. WHITSON.

It sounds very like the marvellous when hearing old settlers relating their experiences, and telling us what a wilderness this populous State was only fifty or sixty years ago. There are two reasons why this is so. One is, that history furnishes no parallel in which an almost limitless territory has been reclaimed from a race of savages, and populated in such an incredibly short space of time by a race that have verily made

"The desert to blossom as the rose."

The second reason is, the extreme rarity of finding persons now living who resided here at that time and who have personally witnessed the great changes wrought in so short a time. Among the few who have witnessed these changes, and assisted in making them, is Berry B. Whitson. Mr. Whitson was born in Jackson County, Illinois, at a place within two miles from where he now resides, February 4th, 1816. He is the third child of a family of eleven children of Thomas and Sophia Whitson, who were both natives of Berk County, North Carolina, where they were married and emigrated from, after the birth of their first child, to the territory of Illinois, arriving there in 1811, settling at a place now called Crab Orchard, near the present site of Murphysboro'.

They remained only a short time, and left for Louisiana Territory, locating near Mine L. Motte, in what is now St. Francois County, Missouri. In 1815 they returned to Crab Orchard, in this State, and located finally at Bighill, where they resided until their deaths. Thomas Whitson participated in the War of 1812, and was at the surrender and treaty with the Fox Indians, at Portage de Sioux. His son Berry had in early life no opportunities for gaining an education, but by dint of application and hard study, acquired the rudiments of an English education. When a boy he was excessively fond of field-sports, and in those days, when game of all sorts was quite plenty, and having all the opportunities, became quite a Nimrod. In 1836 he married Miss Eulila Gaston, daughter of William Gaston. They have had a family of nine children, four only of whom are living. Those living, in the order of their ages, are Joseph D. Whitson, who is married and settled on a part of the old homestead; Laurena, widow of Daniel Worthen, who resides at Sand Ridge; Amanda C., wife of Samuel Moore, living near Murphysboro'; and Simon, who is still single, and lives in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Whitson both became members of the Methodist church. Mrs. Whit-

son died March 26th, 1853, at their residence. On the 7th of May, 1863, Mr. Whiston married Mrs. Eliza Smith. He was originally a Whig and strenuous opponent of slavery. After the dissolution of the Whig party he became a Republican.

The first vote he cast was for General Harrison. He also voted twice for Mr. Lincoln, and twice for General Grant. At the breaking out and during the rebellion he was an uncompromising Union man. Joseph D., his eldest son, enlisted in company H, 27th Illinois Infantry, and participated in several battles, in one of which he lost a hand and forearm. He received an honorable discharge, July 14th, 1864. Mr. Whitson has never been an aspirant for political honors, but has devoted his entire time and attention to agriculture, in which he has been successful. He is an honorable, high-minded gentleman, one whose (to use the language of his neighbors) word is as good as his bond.

#### JOHN JEFFERSON EAST, (DECEASED,)

Was born in Jackson County, Illinois, Aug. 26th, 1824. He was a son of Thomas and Delilah East. Thomas East was a native of France, emigrated to America when very young. Having gone on board a ship, and being an orphan without any home, he was brought to America, not so much from his desire to visit the new world, but from the fact of his being on board the ship. He was not found until the ship had been under way for several days, therefore was not landed until they reached New Orleans, landing in that city in the year 1801. He was born in the year 1799, afterwards made his way up the Mississippi to the territory of Illinois. He located about two and one half miles below where Grand Tower now stands. Married and founded this branch of the East family in America. He resided in that locality until his death. John J. East, when he grew to manhood was married January 27th, 1844, to Miss Patsey Henson, daughter of George Washington Greene Henson, and Polly his wife. Mr. Henson was born Jan. 19th, 1782, in Rockland County, North Carolina, and when a small boy moved with his parents to Tennessee. After he grew up he married Polly Garner, Oct. 6th, 1807, and shortly after emigrated to the territory of Illinois, reaching here in 1808. Polly Garner was born in Rowan County, Tennessee, April 19th, 1791. After living for a time at a place known as Potter's Creek, near the Big Hill, they subsequently settled on what is now known as Birk's Island, stayed there two or three years, then moved to the main land, and settled a few hundred yards south of what is now known as the Old East place. His father, Allen Henson, served in the Revolutionary War, and was severely wounded by the Indians, while trying to milk some cows near a fort to save some children from starving,—where he was doing garrison duty, during one of the Indian Wars, that so long desolated the fair fields of Tennessee and Kentucky—the Indians shot him in the head, and scalped him. In a few moments a sally was made from the fort and he was rescued, and strange to relate he recovered from his wounds, and lived many years afterwards. Mrs. Patsey Henson was born in Jackson County, Sept. 17th, 1827. Mr. East and wife had six children born to them, only two boys of whom are now living; those living are Thomas Jefferson, and John Henry East. Mr. East was always a farmer. His death took place at his residence Jan. 24th, 1870. As a man and a citizen he was well respected.

#### JAMES P. EAST

Was born at the Big Hill, Jackson County, in the year 1829, Jan. 15th. He was the son of Thomas and Deliaha East. Thomas East was a native of France, emigrating to this County when a small boy. He settled in what is now Jackson County in about 1818. Mr. East's facilities for receiving an education were very limited, being raised in this country at that early date, when schools were hardly thought of, and in Mr. East's own words boys had something else to do. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Narcissa S. Whitson, Nov. 9th, 1853. To this union they have had born to them nine children, of which there are six living, three boys and three girls, viz.: James Singleton, John Jefferson and George Henry; the girls are Amanda Caroline, Adora Ann and Delilah. Mr. East has lived the life of a farmer in the same neighborhood in which he first saw the light of day. He was formerly a Republican, but in the last presidential election his convictions were that he was on the wrong side, and he cast his first vote for the Democratic cause, voting for Samuel J. Tilden. He has raised and owned a great many fine horses, some of which he has sold at fancy prices. The celebrated trick horse "Grand Tower," now owned by the renowned showman, Dan Rice, was raised by Mr. East.



## AARON EASTERLY, (DECEASED).

THE record of this gentleman is in many particulars not unlike that of the great portion of the well-to-do farmers of Jackson County to-day, who were, from the force of circumstances, compelled to be the Architects of their own fortunes.

The great empire of the west is the theatre upon which the vast body of America's self-made men have played their part. Many of the latter, like the subject of this sketch, came here at a period so early, that when the smoke from their rude cabins curled above the hills, there was scarcely an evidence of similar habitation between it and the Wabash settlements, far to the eastward. To these gallant and venturesome spirits, the West is indebted for the laying of that foundation upon which she built up and developed a greatness which has outrun the imagination of the poet, who tells us that

"A thousand years scarce serve to form a State."

But in our time, States are born of the wild wood, in a day, "With rights that Romans never knew," and clothed with more than the thunders of Olympian Jove. But to our subject.

Aaron Easterly was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, where his boyhood days were spent on a farm, and on reaching the years of manhood, he was married to a lady of the above County and State. They raised a large family of children, and continued to live in Tennessee until after their second child was born. They moved to Jackson County, Illinois, about the year 1833, and settled on a tract of land in what is now known as Ridge Township, where they lived until the year 1854, then moved to the bottom farm, at Big Hill; since better known as the "Old Easterly Homestead." A view of the home-place, and a portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Easterly, can be seen on another page of this work.

He held for several years the office of Public Administrator for the County; his death occurred in the fall of 1870. In politics he was a Republican.

Mrs. Easterly died at the Homestead, April 17th, 1876. Those of their children living in the order of their ages, may be mentioned as follows:

Clarissa, the wife of James P. Bellamy, of Carbondale; John R., Mary E., the wife of Wm. R. Woten, a farmer, near Carbondale.

(Margaret J., Charlotte E., Philip S. and Thomas B. are deceased).

George A., Joseph B. B. and Edward E., the three latter residing at, and carrying on the Homestead Farm.

## JOHN R. EASTERLY

HAS a farm which was originally a part of the home place, where he has made substantial improvements, and by carrying out an intelligent and scientific idea of farming, he has brought his place up to a high state of cultivation, and he takes rank among the leading and successful agriculturists of his township. In politics, he is a staunch Republican, and a man of influence in the councils of his party in his neighborhood. He has officiated as school director in his district, and is always ready to lend his aid to any good cause that will promote good morals or religious instruction. He is married and comfortably settled in life, and surrounded by an interesting family. He is one of those genial, clever gentlemen, noted for his hospitality.

## GEORGE A. EASTERLY,

THE seventh child of Aaron and Sarah Easterly, was born in this County, October 10th, 1853. He has three brothers and two sisters yet living. His father died when he was seventeen years of age, and George, assisted by his brother John R., continued to carry on the home place, and to educate their younger brothers and themselves. His early opportunities were such as the common schools afforded, but being desirous of obtaining more culture, he attended for a time, the University at Carbondale. On the 9th of April, 1876, he was married to Miss Annie E. Adams, the daughter of Eli and Margaret J. Adams, who were natives of Kentucky. They settled in Pope County, Illinois; she afterwards came to Jackson County with her parents. Mr. Easterly and wife have had born to them one son, Aaron Leslie Easterly, born July 17th, 1877. Mr. E. is a member of the M. E. Church, and a Republican in politics.





# MAKANDA TOWNSHIP.

BY W. F. HOPKINS.

## GEOLOGY.

**T**HE formation presented to view in this Township is the carboniferous formation. We have here vast beds of fine sandstone (sandstone ore of all geological ages, from the Lower Silurian to the most recent period) along the Illinois Central Rail Road, extending north and south nearly through the Township.

When the sandstone is very hard or harsh, and contains pebbles, it is called a grit rock, or millstone grit, or pudding stone. Many of these make good millstones, and can be found in the hill on the north side of Stone Fort hollow. These stones have been used for millstones for forty or fifty years in Ohio and elsewhere. I have no doubt but that if more care was taken to provide strong and durable materials for public edifices, that these rocks would find their way into every fine edifice in this and adjoining States.

Modern architecture in the United States is very humiliating to those who boast so loudly of social advancements; for there is scarcely a public building of recent date that will be in existence five hundred years hence. Many splendid structures are monuments of folly in this respect. Stone intended for a durable edifice ought to be tested as to its durability, by immersion in a saturated solution of sulphate of soda (glauber salts) and exposed to the air for some days; the crystallization within the stone will cause the same disintegration that would result in time from frost. There is also found interstratified in some places through this formation, seams of coal. These, no doubt, lie above the true coal measures, and in order to find marketable coal, exploration would have to be done at greater depths than has been done in the Township. I entertain no doubt but that coal or salt, or both, could be obtained at a moderate outlay of capital. There is no doubt whatever but strong salt-water could be obtained by a few hundred dollars expended in boring. The salt belongs to this measure as well as many minerals, including gold. Also, most of the fine clays are found and used from this measure. There are several beds of steatite along the banks of Indian and Sycamore Creeks. A fine bed of talc makes its appearance in Sec. 29, east of Col. B. L. Wiley's residence, a little north of the ford of the creek on the road leading from Makanda to Pomona. Indurated talc is found in large quantities in the banks of Drurie north of the town of Makanda. These clays are fine enough to make good ware. There is also a bed of moulding sand on Indian Creek. This is the same as that used in casting. It is a fine, siliceous sand, containing a little clay—enough to retain the forms into which it may be moulded.

In the north-east part of the Township, along the bank of the Sycamore, there is a long bed of Iron Stone. It is exposed to view for some three or four hundred yards in length, and from ten to thirty feet in height. This is a valuable ore, and could be profitably worked when there is a demand for Iron.

The ore of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, Mo., is the specular Iron. By mixing this ore with the specular a much stronger iron would be obtained. This is the principal ore used in England. It is an argillaceous carbonate of iron often called clay iron-stone. It is found in nodules and layers in the scists and shales of the coal measure. It is very abundant at this place, and deserves some attention in an economical point of view. The next of any importance in a geological and mineralogical point of view is the wide extent of gold deposit in this and the Township west, north and east; extending east into Saline County, and most likely through Kentucky, connecting with the gold fields of Eastern Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Caro-

lina and Virginia. These mines extend from Alabama into Canada, and belong, as this deposit, to the carboniferous measures. The gold is obtained from the drift deposit and the talcose-state formation. This formation is the same, and belongs to the drift period. The alluvium is generally most productive where the loose material is most ferruginous, and the gold is obtained by washing the gravel.

The mines of Russia, before the discoveries of California and Australia, ranked first in productiveness. They are alluvial washings, and seldom yield more than 65 grains to two tons of dirt; never more than 120 grains. The drift deposit in this township extends no farther south than the top of Springer Hill, one and a half miles north of the town of Makanda. From this point it extends east and west for many miles. It did not extend south of this divide, for there are no traces of it to be seen in the counties of Union, Johnson, Pope, or Hardin. During the drift period, this elevation of land was raised above the waters on the north side. There can be no doubt but this was after the tertiary period, and will be found limited to basins and troughs, although of hundreds of miles in extent.

The seas of this period extend north of this divide, for it is evident that this was dry land when the region in question was beneath the seas of that period. This is evident from the fossils found in it. We find remains of Calamites, Depidodendra, Cyclas, Revoluta, Sigillaria, Stigmaria, Ulodendro, Annularia, also Palyparia or Corals. The remains of these and many others can be found imbedded in the gravel and clays, through the whole extent of this deposit. In sinking a well at William Thedford's (in the north-east corner of this township) at a depth of some 25 or 30 feet, the trunk of a large-sized tree was found. They also found large pieces of wood, evidently limbs of a tree. There can be no doubt but that it floated and sank at the place it was found, and afterwards was buried beneath the drift which passed over this section of country.

Geologically this township presents more points of interest in an economic point of view than any township in the County, excepting the township of Murphysboro'.

Makanda Township forms a part of a beautiful plateau on the eastern spire of the Ozark Mountains, having its southern boundary near the great divide, and slopes gradually to the northward. The highest point of elevation is in section 32, near the residence of Mrs. M. C. Zimmerman, being 765 feet above the ocean level. The Illinois Central Rail Road bed at the Makanda station is 122 feet below the water of Lake Michigan and 7 feet below St. Louis. The average heights of the ridges are 290 feet above St. Louis, 178½ feet above Lake Michigan, and 138 feet above Lake Superior.

Our great altitude render us almost free from heavy frosts late in the spring season of the year; an insurmountable obstacle in the way of successful fruit growing in the surrounding districts. The same rule holds good, also, in the fall season of the year, thus giving wheat an excellent growth before winter sets in.

## DRAINAGE.

Drurie Creek, which has its source in the divide in the extreme northern part of Union County, enters the township at the southern side, and flows through sections 33, 27, 21, 16, 9 and 3, passing out at the northern side, thus dividing the entire township north and south, and flowing in the direction of Big Muddy River. The Indian and the Sycamore from the east, and Spring Creek from the west, form its tributaries, and drains this township,



except a small portion along the west boundary which is drained by the Big Lick.

#### EARLY DAYS.

Many implements of the chase in pre-historic times still abound, and from the many stories that have reached us from the Shawnee and Delaware Indians, and early white settlers, it is certain that prior to the dawn of civilization, this country was occupied by wild animals to an extent that is almost wholly incredible at the present day. To see a herd of two hundred buffalo, a hundred deer or twenty-five to fifty elk, was regarded as being nothing uncommon, and a good hunter could kill a bear in a few hours, at almost any time. In the absence of railroads, large farms and magnificent markets, hunting furnished profitable employment for our fathers.

There were some bear in 1830. In 1835 the last elk was seen in the township, but up to 1840, deer was plenty. J. A. Prickett, killed two deer in the north-east part of the township in 1874. With the settling up of the County the game has been killed out, and made to seek more sparsely populated districts, until at present nothing remains of the former age except the raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, mink, ground-hog, &c.

In the year 1780 the first white man put foot on the soil in the township, passed through on an exploring expedition. In about the year 1790 another party of four white men passed through the township, going in the direction of the Mississippi River. In the year 1800 a party of four white men, and their wives camped at Stone Fort about a week and passed on. After the lapse of three years, one of the last named party, Daniel T. Coleman, returned and built a small cabin, and made a small improvement in Sec. 33, and remained until his death in about the year 1814. He followed hunting chiefly as a means of subsistence. What became of his wife and family subsequently is not known.

We mention further Jonas Vancil and Isaac his son. These came in 1806. These were natives of North Carolina who came to Illinois in 1804, and settled in the exact spot where Jonesboro', Union County, now stands. Jonas was a confidential friend of George Owl, and George Hunter, chiefs of the tribes of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians. Mr. Vancil with his family, opened the farm where Mrs. Zimmerman now lives in this township. He afterwards joined the church of the Latter-Day Saints, and was ordained a Mormon minister. He died in Sept. 1856 at the great age of 102 years. His wife, Mary died November, 1867, aged 92 years. Isaac, like his father, was a great hunter. Born in 1800 in Muhlenburg County, Kentucky—this is the man whom the author of a history of Williamson County says, was the first white man born in that county—at the age of eighteen he settled the place now owned by Col. Ben. L. Wylie. Afterwards he opened the farm now owned by J. S. Hartman.

#### WILLIAM THEDFORD

is one of the oldest citizens of the county, he is now in his 97th year and enjoys good health. He came to this township in 1816. He has made a fortune, and enjoys the consolation of reflecting upon a well spent life.

#### WILLIAM GENTRY.

This aged citizen was born in the state of Tennessee, in Sept. 1808. His parents moved to Alabama when he was eight years old. He was married in 1826, and became father of nine children, four of whom survive. He came to this county and township in the year 1832.

#### JACOB SCHWARTZ

Came to Jackson County in 1817. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in 1804. In 1839 he was married to Margaret Edwards of Ohio. He became blind in 1855. He is father of seven children, all living.

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

The township is divided into three road districts, and the public highways are seven in number—six of which centre in the town of Makanda, and one, the Jonesboro' and Carbondale, west of the centre, traverses the entire length of the township north and south. These highways are kept in the very best condition to meet the demands of the fruit-growers for good roads over which to haul their perishable fruit.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This township is divided into nine school districts, all of which have good school buildings, except district nine. The districts are almost all entirely out of debt, and pay good wages and employ only the best teachers.

The schools were never in a more prosperous condition. In 1876 there were 900 children of school-going age.

Average salary paid teachers for the same year \$43 per month.

#### FRUITS.

The light soils of the sandstone ridges are especially suited to the growth of the wood and fruit of all kinds. Advantage was early taken of these conditions, when the Illinois Central Railroad opened facilities for market to embark in fruit-growing on a large scale.

The most marked years of success and profit, although the operators were fewer than at present, were between the years of 1860 and 1867, when fortunes were made in the business. The peach, up to this time, had seldom failed. The heavily timbered hills afford protection, and insect enemies were few.

Under the stimulus of good prices and other favorable conditions, fruit-growing reached its highest degree of success in 1867. Ninety-five car loads were shipped from Makanda Station during the month of August of this year.

The shipments of grapes were larger than ever afterward, averaging three cars per day during the season of their prime. These grapes were sent in car lots to New York, Boston, and other eastern cities at good profit to the growers.

The average daily shipments of fruit from the above period to 1877 during the season was from two to six car loads. The largest daily shipment in 1871 was five cars; in 1872, three cars; in 1874, six cars. In 1869 the largest shipment of strawberries was three car loads; in 1877, two car loads. During the off-years of fruit, compensations in various ways have accrued. They stimulated the planting of greater varieties and a more diversified farm culture.

Now every fruit and vegetable of the temperate zone is propagated with success, and finds early sale in the great centre of population. Altitude has much to do with these results. Below a certain and well-defined level the tender fruits do not flourish. This has been termed the "frost line," and is 665 feet above sea level, and about 100 feet above the road-bed of the Central at the Station. A large area of elevated table-land rises above this line, where the peach and apricot find a congenial home. The average height of these ridges and plateau above Lake Michigan is 178½ feet; above Lake Superior, 138 feet; and above St. Louis, 290 feet. These figures, carefully collated from the survey field-notes of the civil engineers of the Illinois Central, have dissipated the long-entertained opinion of Northern and Eastern people that Egypt is a low, continuous, and swampy level.

#### MISSIONARY BAPTIST.

Stone Fort Baptist Church was organized February 7th, A. D., 1863, chiefly through the labors of Deacon John Hunter, who moving to Makanda in 1856, found the county on the east side of the railroad almost destitute of preaching. Securing the services of Elders H. H. Richardson, David Butler, M. B. Kelley, Asa Parker, and other missionaries, a station was occupied at the Randleman School-house, which culminated in the organization of a church on the date above stated, with nine members, viz., John and Rhoda Hunter, R. S. and Amelia Baldwin, Francis H. and Nancy J. Kelley, B. F. Kelley, Mary H. Kelley, and Sarah Markham. Elder David Butler was chosen pastor, B. S. Baldwin, clerk. Since which time one hundred and sixty-nine members have been received, one hundred and eleven by baptism. The pastors have been as follows: Elder David Butler, John D. Lamer, Alonzo Durham, D. J. Hutton, John A. Williams, John D. Lamer, D. R. Sanders, John A. Williams, F. M. Agnew, and John A. Rodman.

The church erected the present building at Makanda, in connection with Makanda Lodge, No. 434, A. F. and A. M., in 1868. The present status of the church is, Pastor, John A. Rodman; Clerk, C. B. Foster; Deacons, John Hunter, John Rendlemen, William Gentry, and S. P. Bingham; Trustees, John Rendlemen, Wm. Rendlemen, Wm. Gentry. One ordained minister, T. M. Agnew, one licentiate, A. M. Lee, with a membership of seventy names.

#### FREE-WILL BAPTIST.

In 1865, Rev. D. L. Piney, of Johnson County, organized the General Free-will Baptist Church, at the residence of Dr. Hill, in the town of Makanda. As then constituted, the church contained but five members, viz.: Dr. E. E. Hill and wife, Mrs. Eliza and her son James Prickett, and Mrs. Brock. The church continued to prosper until it numbered 45 members. The church owns no property, and Dr. Hill's residence continued to be the only regular place of meeting up to the year 1874, when the place of meeting was changed to the District School-house, where it has since continued.



## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Carbondale Circuit was organized in the year 1860. We have been wholly unable to ascertain through whose efforts the organization was effected.

September 15th, 1877, the membership in the township numbered 140, with a probationary membership of 33, distributed among the several churches, as follows:

	Members.	Probationers.
Oak Grove . . . . .	60	20
Zion . . . . .	45	12
Makanda . . . . .	25	0
Mount Moriah . . . . .	10	1
	<hr/> 140	<hr/> 33

Its era has been one of prosperity. Under the leadership of the many able ministers that have been called upon to preside over it from time to time, it has enjoyed many revivals, all laden with rich results for the church.

## PHYSICIANS.

The first practice of medicine in this township was by Dr. Wills. His residence was at Old Brownsville, and his practice extended to Jonesboro'. When he visited a patient he always took with him his trusty gun and hounds—the latter numbered about twenty, generally; and when he stopped to see a patient he always insisted that his dogs should be fed. The resident physicians have been—Dr. Joel Grammar, 1845 to 1859, died in Nevada Territory in 1862; Dr. Geo. W. Wallace, 1845 to 1860; Dr. Lacy, 1861 to 1862; Dr. Stewart, undergraduate of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, 1861, was here 1861 to 1862; L. K. Parks, M. D., Medical Department, University of Missouri, St. Louis, 1858 to 1860; E. E. Hill, 1863 to present; F. M. Agnew, M. D., Medical College of Ohio, 1862, Ad eundem Miami Medical College, 1866, 1864 to present; T. C. Hussy, M. D., St. Louis Medical College, 1868, 1865 to 1869; —Wilkins, M. D., Rush Medical College, 1864, 1867 to 1868; Dr. D. L. Bushnell, 1867 to 1868; G. Callen, M. D., 1868 to present; Dr. G. W. Crecelius, 1871 to 1874; Dr. Geo. N. Gher, 1871 to 1875; Dr. Bane, 1873 to 1874; Dr. C. L. Miller, undergraduate, Medical College, Ohio, 1875, 1875 to present.

## WHEAT.

Wheat-growing dates from the settlement of the township. It became known at an early date that the soil was suited to the production of wheat, that in quality would compare favorably with that produced in any part of the world. To prove that this prediction has been fully verified, we need only refer to the fact that wheat grown in this township was awarded the prize at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in the year 1876, when it came in competition with wheat from all countries.

In the year 1877 there were 1,800 acres wheat grown in the township, the total yield footing up nearly 36,000 bushels. The acreage for 1878 is in excess of any former year. It is not too much to say that the full capacity of the soil has not yet been developed. Forty bushels have been grown to the acre, and it is confidently believed that in a few years fifty will be reached.

The leading varieties propagated at present are, in the order of their importance, as follows: Fultz, Bull Wheat, Tappahannock, and Red Shuck.

## NURSERIES.

There is not, perhaps, in the whole country, another point where the nursery business is carried to a higher degree of perfection than in this township. Here are propagated all of the various fruits grown in this latitude. Also, all kinds and varieties of yard and lawn shrubbery and forest trees.

The Makanda Nurseries, in section 33, together with their branches and auxiliaries, have a capacity of one million trees per annum. The Excelsior Nurseries, in section 17, are very extensive, and cover an area of about ten acres.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

This vicinity abounds in many very interesting remains. The most notable among them pertain to that race known as the Mound Builders, whose empire extended from Lake Ontario to the Gulf. Implements of the chase unknown and unused by the succeeding savages, are abundant. Among these are the beautiful whirling arrows, and points for shooting in circles. Places of worship are still extant. These are complete circles of upright stones, and always found on the extreme summits of the hills. They were doubtless devoted to sun-worship, the very earliest form of human devotion. Statuary and pottery have been exhumed from the mounds and burial-places of great beauty of form and workmanship. The largest collection of these in the United States is in the hands of that devoted scholar, Col. Perrine, of our sister town of Anna. Among innumerable relics of great interest, this gentleman has a statuette in gypsum or crystalized limestone, found by himself in a mound, representing a man in a sitting posture. The features are heavy, but mild and benignant. A fine statuette in copper or bronze, found in a once-worked mine of red pigment, is in the possession of A. Robison, of this place, Editor *Daily Danville Times*. But most notable among all remains in this vicinity, and which defies all attempt at explanation, is a well-preserved fortification of stone, built on a projecting promontory of sandstone, with walls a hundred feet high, within a half mile of Makanda. This is of very ancient origin, judging by the rough and moss-covered masonry. It was doubtless a place of defence against the fierce hordes which finally drove out the original population. But its history must forever remain unwritten, and the praise of its heroes unsung. It is widely known as the "Old Stone Fort," and is a popular place of resort by pleasure-seekers and public gatherings.

## THE TOWN OF MAKANDA

Is situated forty-nine miles north of Cairo, on the Illinois Central Rail Road, in the midst of romantic scenery. In either direction—east or west—the bluff rises to the height of 350 feet in regular amphitheatrical form. Drurie Creek flows through the centre of the valley, and is crossed by a beautiful bridge, on west Main St.

The town of Makanda was laid out and platted in the year 1863, by Miss Minerva Zimmerman (deceased Sept. 30th, 1877). Additions have been made by Theo. W. Thompson, Evans, and Prof. W. D. F. Lummis. The merchants have been: Daniel McConnell, Bone Davis, Zimmermann & Gallop, Daniel Davie, Calvin Dishon, E. Cover, Jones, Geo. W. Owens, Geo. W. Smith, O. S. Butler, Patterson & Bailey, Reed Bros., Bailey & Hafford, Patterson & Krysher, George Krysher, G. W. Patterson, and Rendleman & Thompson.

Although the town is composed principally of wooden buildings, it has been remarkably free from destructive fires. In 1874 a small building, in the south-west corner of the town, was destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$250 to \$300. In the early part of the year 1877, a large double frame, two-story building, belonging to Mrs. A. M. Moore, in the west part of town, was also destroyed by fire. Loss, about \$1,000.

Present Status: Four dry good stores, one drug store, one millinery store, one show shop, two cooper shops, two wagon shops, one grist mill, and combined saw mill and box factory, three blacksmith shops, three hotels, two churches, and one public school.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### COL. BENJAMIN L. WILEY

Is most emphatically one of Jackson County's representative men. He was born in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Ohio, March 25th, 1821. He was the son of Abel and Rebecca (*nee* Richardson) Wiley, who were natives of Maryland, and old-fashioned Quakers. Col. Wiley still holds to the faith, he believing that to be as near right as any religion, especially as practised by the members.

All the education he ever received was obtained in the common schools of his native county, he attending them about thirteen months. Afterwards, teaching and studying at the same time, he acquired a good education, sufficient, at least, to do business and to fill any ordinary position in life.

While living at home with his father, he learned the carpenter's trade from him, and worked at it until he moved to Illinois, in 1845. He landed at Metropolis June 13th of that year, walked from there to Vienna, in Johnson County, Illinois, and commenced life in earnest for himself. He at once engaged himself to teach a country school, where he taught and started some of the best men in life that southern Illinois now affords.

In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican army, under Gen. Sterling Price, in the 5th Illinois, commanded by E. W. B. Newby, serving in New Mexico until the close. He was mustered out in October, 1848, and returned to Johnson County, and from there to Jonesboro', Union County, in 1849, and worked at carpentering for about a year, then went to clerking in a store for Winsted Davie, the oldest merchant in southern Illinois. He remained with him until 1853. In the meantime he helped to start and edited the *Jonesboro' Gazette*, one of the most successful papers in the State. In 1853 he went to St. Louis and engaged as traveling salesman for Eddy, Jamieson & Co., selling for them in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, until 1853, when he returned to Jonesboro', and engaged in the hardware business, and continued in that for several years. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Congress in his district, and received 4,000 votes in Egypt, where it was unsafe to be a Republican, Fremont only getting 825 votes. In 1857 he opened a real estate office in Anna, Illinois, in connection with D. L. Phillips and Col. L. W. Ashley; continued in that business until 1860, when he moved to the farm near Makanda, where he now lives.

September 9, 1860, he was mustered into the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Illinois Cavalry, and served in Missouri and Arkansas with Generals Steele and Curtis. Four months of the time he had command of the 1st Brigade of Cavalry.

May 29th, 1863, he was ordered to Vicksburg, and reported at Chickasaw Bayou, on the 31st, and was immediately placed in command of all the cavalry on the right wing of General Grant's army. On the termination of the Siege of Vicksburg, being disabled by rheumatism, he resigned and came home; was soon after appointed the enrolling commissioner at Cairo, and served in that capacity until May 5th, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. April, 1869, he was appointed by Gov. Palmer one of the Commissioners to locate the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum now at Anna, and served as Secretary of the Board until it was re-organized in May, 1871. In 1869 he was candidate for County Judge, and defeated with the balance of the ticket; in 1872 was candidate for State Senate, and defeated in a district that gives a Democratic majority of 1200, by 275 votes; in 1873 was a member of the Board of County Supervisors from Makanda Township; and in 1876 was a candidate for Congress in the 18th district, and was defeated by a majority of 20; the vote stood—Wm. Hartsell, Democrat, 14,691; Wiley, Republican, 14,671. Wiley carried six counties and Hartsell four.

Col Wiley was married December 5th, 1850, to Miss Emily Davie, oldest daughter of his employer. They have raised a family of nine children, all of whom are living at home, viz.: William W., John A., Ann R., Benj. L., Jr., Daniel D., Charles H., Mary E., Henry K., and James W.; their parents furnishing them with all the facilities possible for obtaining a good

education; buying all the standard books and papers of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Wiley now own 1800 acres of land, about 600 of which is in a high state of cultivation, with an orchard of 4000 trees on it, from which he gets a good regular income; in fact, he is one of the most successful farmers in the country, always raising good crops and keeping the best of stock. In politics he was an old line Whig, until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined that, and has been a zealous advocate of its principles ever since. Mr. Wiley attributes much of his success in life to the following closely of the advice of an old Quaker friend, given him when a boy. He said: "We Quakers hardly ever attend theatre, but when we do, we buy a box ticket;" in other words, always buy the best, and associate with the best people.

### THOMAS J. PRICKETT,

ONE of the representative farmers of Makanda Township, is the son of Abraham and Martha (Harris) Prickett. Was born May 4th, 1822, at Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois.

When about one year old, his mother died, and from this time until the age of fourteen, he lived with his grandfather on a farm, after which he lived in Edwardsville with his uncle, Isaac Prickett.

In 1842 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and served an apprenticeship at brick-making, and in 1847, enlisted in company E, of Second Illinois Regiment, and fought in the Mexican War. Soon after his return from the war, he went in 1850 to California, and engaged in mining one year, returning in 1851 to St. Louis.

He married Mrs. Louisa J. Cake, by whom he has three children, John A., Josephine and Blanche. In 1853 he returned to Edwardsville, and with his brother John A., engaged in merchandizing. He moved in 1862 to Jackson County, Illinois, and opened a fruit farm, where he continues to reside.

Mr. Prickett is a zealous member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has for many years been Grand Lecturer in Lodge, Chapter, and Council. He was appointed in 1865, by the Grand Lodge, Grand Overseer of the work, which position he held until 1876, when he declined further service. It is said by many good judges, that he is the best Ritualist in the State.

### JAS. BARROW.

ANOTHER of Jackson County's oldest settlers is Jas. Barrow. He was born in Wayne County, Ky., Oct. 11th, 1814. His father and mother, John and Emma Lee Barrow, were born in North Carolina. They moved to Kentucky in 1796. In 1812 his father served in the army, under Gen. Jackson, as 2d Lieut., taking part in the battle at New Orleans, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. He moved to Illinois in 1818, in an old-fashioned keel boat, landing at Kaskaskia (then about the oldest and most important town in Illinois) stopping near there about three years; he then moved to Jackson County, where he died in 1859.

James Barrow, the subject of our sketch, was the third child, and the only one now living, of John and Emma Barrow. He was married November 27th, 1834, to Catharine Crider, by whom he had twelve children, eight of whom are still living. Mrs. Barrow dying February 19th, 1865, he was again married July 16th, of the same year, to Sabray Musgrave, who is the mother of four children, and all at home. Mr. Barrow has a vivid recollection of the Indians, having often seen four or five hundred of them pass his father's house at one time. They were hardly ever troublesome, however. They getting their living by hunting and fishing, with but little trouble; there was no necessity for committing any depredations. Politically, Mr. Barrow was an old Jackson Democrat, until the breaking out of the Rebellion, then,



thinking the principles advocated and fought for by the Republican party were right, he identified himself with it, and has since remained true to its teachings. He furnished three of his sons to the army, one of whom was sacrificed to the cause of liberty and justice, two of the cardinal principles of our Government, and fought for by our revolutionary forefathers.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow are both members of the United Baptist Church, and they both seem to be living for their families and their religion. Mr. Barrow is one of the Pioneers of the State, and the oldest settler of this (Bradley) Township. Although he is almost blind, he still retains all his mental faculties in an eminent degree, and much of his physical ability. Mr. Barrow has bought about 640 acres of land, entirely by his own exertions, which he is giving to his children as fast as they come to maturity.

#### JACOB SWARTZ.

ONE of the oldest settlers in Jackson County, and one who has been identified with its interests as largely perhaps, as any man in it, is Jacob Swartz, who came to the territory of Illinois in 1817. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 30th, 1804. He was the fifth of a family of eight children, only two of whom are now living. His parents, Jacob and Catharine Swartz, were both born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and moved with their family to this County, in 1817, and settled near old Brownsville, where they lived for a number of years. Mr. Swartz, the subject of our sketch, commenced life as a merchant in company with his brother-in-law, Jas. Harrold, and continued in that business until his eyes failed him, when he sold out and moved on the farm where he now lives, in Makanda township. He was married October 10th, 1839, to Margaret Edwards, of Ohio. They had one child, James, who is still living near his father. His first wife dying in 1841, he was again married to Mary Paterson, July 24th, 1851; she is still living. They have had eight children, viz: Jacob P., George G., Ellen C., Sarah S., William H., Edward A., the other two dying in infancy.

In 1832, Mr. Swartz was in the Black Hawk war under old Governor Jenkins, as Corporal.

He has a vivid recollection of the Kaskaskia Indians, who were very numerous in Jackson County at that time, although perfectly peaceable. In 1844, he and his partner Harrold, built the only steamboat ever built in Jackson County, the Convoy of St. Louis, for Captain Garrison, who failed

to pay them for it. Mr. Swartz has always been largely identified with the interests of the County, coming here when it was nothing but a wilderness, he has lived to see it become one of the first Counties in the State, and to acquire a competence for himself and family. He remembers all the first settlers, having shared with them all the trials and hardships of a pioneer's life.

Politically, he was an old time Whig, while that party lived; since then, he has tried to vote for the best men, without regard to politics.

He and his family belong to the good, old Methodist Church. His neighbors give him credit for being an honest, charitable man, such as all communities need.

#### NEWTON J. POWERS.

To Tennessee seems to belong the honor of being the banner state, in sending her sons to people the southern part of this great state, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this history, being one of them. He was born Dec. 15th, 1837, in Marshall County, Tennessee. He is the fifth child of a family of seven children, of John and Levina Powers, who were natives of and emigrated from South Carolina in 1824. Mr. Powers lived in Tennessee until his death, which occurred about 1839. The family remained in that state until 1853, when they removed to Union County, Illinois, where they were engaged in farming until 1865. All the members of the family early embraced religion, and connected themselves with the Baptist denomination, of which they remained consistent members. Newton J. Powers received his education in the common schools of Tennessee. He improved his opportunities then as he has since, and is a gentleman of good general information. In 1865 he located in Makanda, Jackson County, Illinois, and was for a time engaged as clerk with E. Cover, in a general merchandize store. Since 1871, Mr. Powers has been engaged in the drug business, and has proven himself worthy of the confidence and respect of the people, by his strict integrity and close application to business. He has also met with that success which such habits invariably result in. Mr. Powers was married, August 9th, 1863, to Miss Ellenor A. Guilliams, of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Powers are still living, and are held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. Mr. Powers furnishes another example to the present generation of boys, as to the enviable position a man can raise himself to by his own unaided efforts.

## BRADLEY TOWNSHIP.



HIS lies in the extreme north-western party of the County, and was named in honor of Judge Wm. Bradley, a highly honored citizen of this County, whose services to the County deserved that his name be thus rescued from decay.

Bradley is bounded on the north by Randolph County, on the east by Ora and Ava, on the south, by the three townships of Ava, Kinkaid and Degognia, and on the west, by Randolph County, Degognia Creek being the line of demarcation. Kinkaid and Beaucoup Creeks, have their source within its limits, the first, flowing to the southward and the latter, in a northeasterly direction. It is further drained and watered by Degognia Creek and some of its eastern tributaries.

The St. Louis and Cairo Railroad enters it from the north and runs a southeasterly course through it, passing out in the east, a little more than a mile from the south line.

This township contained a few settlers before the organization of the State, in 1818.

It contains one town, Campbell Hill, situated on the railroad named above, four miles from its rival Ava.

This village was surveyed and laid off by Edward Newsome, County Surveyor, and certified to, on January 10th, 1874. The plat was filed for record with R. W. Hamilton, Circuit Clerk and Recorder, on the 19th of

March in the same year. St. Louis & C. R. R., has a station here, and *Bradley* is deserted, and its glory has paled in the presence of the more youthful competitor.

Campbell Hill claims a population of 300 inhabitants, and is under town organization. The town officers are as follows: Dr. W. R. Gordon, President of the Council; Mr. Mohlenbrock, Mr. Underwood, John McDonald, Mr. Downen and Peter Stoffle. George Gordon, is Clerk of the Board, and Henry Loy, is Magistrate.

#### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The school-building is new, comfortable, and furnished with the best style of school-desks and seats. It was built in 1877, at a cost to the taxpayers of about \$1200, and reflects credit upon their taste and culture, and exhibits an interest in the cause of education, worthy of commendation.

The hotel is kept by Mr. Benson, and its reputation may be inferred, from the fact that it is at his hotel the passengers northward or southward on the railroad, get their dinners.

There is but one church edifice in the town, which was erected by the Baptist society, known as "Looney Spring" Church. George Gordon is the pastor. The building is of brick, and is not yet entirely finished. This is the strongest religious organization in that part of the County. Judge Brad-



ley has been its pastor. Among the members of this church, in its early years and at the present, mention is made of David Underwood, his sons and families, the Gordons, the Phœnixes and Downens. A prosperous Sunday-school is connected with the church.

## FIRMS.

Gordon & Co., are dealers in general merchandise. Augustus Dudenbaste is postmaster and dealer in dry goods and groceries. John Hanna, has a drug store. The custom and merchant mill, which was formerly run by Thomas Woods, is now operated by William Mohlenbrock. It is a large and well-conducted establishment, and affords the farmers a home market for their grain.

Among the substantial farmers of Bradley township, or as it was called until of late years, Bradley precinct, we make mention of Cyrus Bradley, Mr. Phœnix, Mr. Tucker, Jonathan McDonald, Mr. William Downen, Peter Stoffle, Mr. Ward, the Underwoods. Among the first settlers we mention

Mrs. William Kimmel, 1817, and Mr. Barrow. Josiah Cully came to settle in the Bradley settlement in 1836.

## PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A very considerable portion of this township consists of land suitable for agricultural purposes. In the eastern part, the land is somewhat broken, but of good quality; in south and west the surface is smooth. Some exceedingly well-tilled farms, are found in this section, and the traveler through Bradley meets evidences of thrift and plenty on every hand. The people are honest and wide-awake, and are marching abreast of the times. The old log school-houses have largely disappeared, and new frame buildings, comfortably seated and well lighted, are superseding them.

This was all heavily timbered before "his echoing axe, the settler swung," and there is yet an abundance of the very best timber. Good qualities of building stone abound.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## EX-SHERIFF JAMES C. THOMPSON.

GENEALOGY in this country, has in the past not only received little attention, but has been looked upon with contempt by a great majority of our people; who believing it a relic of monarchism, have consequently thought it inconsistent with our Democratic tendencies and professions. But happily these ideas are rapidly undergoing a change, and people are beginning to recognize that an old and respected family name and history, is something to look upon with pride, and to cherish and protect, as something not entirely their own, but rather as something they hold in trust for the benefit of future generations. Among those of this county who can point with pride to his family history is ex-sheriff James C. Thompson. He was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, July 7th, 1820, the fourth child of a family of twelve children of William and Jane Thompson, five of whom are still living. Wm. Thompson and his wife were both natives of North Carolina, his family originally being Irish, and Mrs. Thompson English. The families of both emigrated to Kentucky when they were children, where they soon became acquainted, and were married. In 1815, they removed to St. Charles County, Missouri, locating on a tract of land, near where the city of St. Charles now is. Here Mr. Thompson's health became impaired, and he removed to Livingston County, Kentucky, where he resided for a period of fifty years. He died Sept. 8th, 1871, at the residence of his son, Dr. Pinkney Thompson, of Henderson County, Kentucky. His wife survived him but a short time, and died Jan. 30th, 1872 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Dr. Lee of Princeton, Kentucky. Mr. Thompson, at his death, was an octogenarian, a fact that speaks more strongly than words of an abstemious, and virtuous life. And during that long and eventful life such was the goodness of his character, the justice of his intentions, that on no occasion did he ever have to appeal to the courts for any settlement of differences that might have chanced to arise between him and his neighbors. Both himself and wife were for many years active and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the second generation of patriots, who heroically met, and successfully defeated the second attempt to subvert our institutions, and enslave a nation of freemen. He was present at the battle of Tippecanoe, and also when Tecumseh was killed. He was a whig and a great admirer of Henry Clay. During the rebellion he was a staunch supporter of the Union course, and manumitted all of his slaves prior to the war. His son Theodore was twice Sheriff of Livingston County, Kentucky, and twice a member of the Legislature. James C., another son and subject of this history, enjoyed the advantages of a good common school education. At the age of twenty-one he came to Illinois, and located near Marion, Williamson County. In 1841 he en-

gaged in teaching school, which he continued for three years. After which, he farmed and taught alternately, winter and summer, until 1846. On the 20th of January, he married Mrs. Cynthia Bradley, relict of John Bradley. Her father, Thomas Framel, was of English extraction and a native of North Carolina. Her mother was a Virginian. They came to the territory of Illinois shortly before it was admitted as a state, and settled in what is now Williamson County. Their daughter, Mrs. Thompson, was born in Franklin County, Illinois, April 1st, 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had a family of twelve children, the following of whom are living: Harriet E., wife of George Woodward, of Kinkaid Township; Mary E., wife of J. W. Jones, of the same place; James P. Thompson, residing near home place; R. E., residing with his parents; Sarah C., wife of Dr. P. H. McMillan, of Shiloah, Randolph County, Illinois; Emily J., Edgar A., and Wm. J., residing at home with their parents. In 1847 Mr. Thompson purchased land in Degognia, on the river near Hat Island, below where Mr. Price now resides. He remained there ten years engaged in farming and selling cord wood. In 1857 he moved to Kinkaid Township, where he remained two years, and for a time was engaged in the saw-mill business. He afterwards purchased a farm in the neighborhood, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he removed to Carbondale Township, on a farm two and one half miles from Carbondale, which he had purchased. In the fall of 1864, he was elected Sheriff of Jackson County, as a nominee of the Democratic party. At the expiration of his term of office, owing to the then existing law, he could not be a candidate for re-election. But such was his popularity that after a retirement of two years, he was again brought forward and re-elected. He proved a highly efficient and capable officer, and a most satisfactory one to the people of Jackson County. In 1871 he purchased and removed to the farm where he now resides in Bradley Township. His farm consists of two hundred and twenty acres, all in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Thompson, taking a leading position as a successful agriculturalist. He was a Whig in politics until the passage of the famous Lecompton Constitution of Kansas, when he became a Democrat, and a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglass. Mr. Thompson, having always been a strong opponent of slavery, was a firm supporter of the Union cause during the rebellion. He has through a life of honest and persistent effort, succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency, and which he enjoys, surrounded by his children and grand-children. He is a man of considerable literary ability, and a most estimable gentleman in all of his relations in life. Generous and hospitable, his home is one in which his friends and acquaintances delight to gather and do honor to their host. "May his shadow never be less," is the hearty wish of the writer of this biography. A view of his extensive home place appears in this work.



## ELI WEBB, Esq.

VIRGINIA, Kentucky, and the Carolinas bear the palm for sending the greatest number of hardy and thrifty men and women to the southern portion of this State. The New England States have sent comparatively few; but they are (none the less) worthily represented. Among the prominent citizens of Jackson County who are of New England nativity, is Mr. Eli Webb. He was born December 7th, 1827, in Knox County, Maine, and was the eldest child of Solomon and Mary W. (Ryansen) Webb. His forefathers were English, and settled near Portland, Maine, at an early day. Mrs. Webb's ancestors were Irish.

In 1839, Solomon Webb, with his family, moved to St. Louis, where he remained until 1847, when he moved to Randolph County, Illinois, locating near Chester, where he died, in 1864. His widow still survives, and lives near the old home-place. Young Eli had very good advantages in getting an education, attending the common schools of St. Louis. These advantages he profited by, and enjoys the satisfaction of having a fair English education. He enlisted in the fall of 1846 as a volunteer to fight the Mexicans, and was mustered in at Fort Leavenworth. The regiment disbanded in October. Mr. Webb then went in a Government train to Santa Fe, and joined Company A, Santa Fe Battalion, under command of Sterling Price; proceeded to Chihuahua, and garrisoned the place for about six months; was mustered out at Independence, Missouri, in 1848. He returned to Chester, and after a short stay went to Mississippi, where he remained nearly four years, and accumulated some money. In 1853 he returned, and in 1854 married Miss Martha Ann, daughter of Michael Montruel. She was born in Randolph County. Her mother was a native of Maine, and her father of French extraction. After their marriage they moved to Perry County, where Mr. Webb engaged in farming. In 1864 he removed to his farm in Jackson County, where he now lives. They have had a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, all living at home. They have all received a good education. His two eldest sons are now engaged in teaching. Mr. Webb was a Democrat until 1860, when he identified himself with the Republican party, of which he has ever since been an influential member. During the war he was a patriotic and outspoken Union man. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years; but has rather avoided entering into politics, preferring to be known (which he is) as a first-class agriculturalist. He is one of the men who has by his own exertions risen from nothing to a position of prominence and wealth, and has the reputation among his friends and neighbors of being an honorable, high-minded gentleman.

## DR. GEORGE A. ROGERS, (DECD).

DURING his lifetime, one of the prominent physicians of Randolph and Jackson Counties, was born in that State; long since noted for its learning and piety. We refer to the old Bay State, (Massachusetts). Born on the natal day of the republic, July 4th, 1824. He was the son of Dr. John Rogers, who practiced in Massachusetts for many years, and in 1832 moved to Waterloo, Monroe County. He was quite a noted physician, being a graduate of three colleges, among which were McDowell's College, St. Louis. Dr. George A. Rogers had good opportunities for early culture, and by assiduous industry, became a man of considerable literary attainments. During his earlier years he taught a high school, as well as pursuing his studies under the care of his father, and in due time graduated from McDowell's Medical College, St. Louis, engaged in the practice at Waterloo, and subsequently married a daughter of Rev. Atlas Moore, a Baptist clergyman. They had four children, only one of whom is now living, a son, Omer I. Rogers.

Mrs. Rogers died May 11th, 1858, and on the 21st of December, 1862, Dr. R., married Mrs. Sarah Jane Tomes, the widow of the esteemed Florence Tomes, of Pittsburg, Pa. In 1869, Mrs. Tomes settled at a place known as Crystal City, Jefferson County, Missouri, with her father and mother.

By her first husband, Mrs. Rogers has one son, Alonzo W. Tomes. Dr. Rogers and wife had born to them, four children, two deceased, and one boy and one girl are yet living. Almost immediately after their marriage, Dr. R. and wife moved on the farm where she still resides. They subsequently lived for a time at Rockwood and Ellis Grove, where he enjoyed quite an extensive practice, afterwards retired to the home place at Campbell Hill, where his death occurred November 6th, 1874, of heart disease. The Dr. and wife were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

In politics, he was a Republican, and a warm friend of the union cause during the late civil war. Dr. Rogers was in many respects a remarkable

man. A gentleman of fine literary culture, and excellent professional qualifications.

## JESSE MORGAN.

THE subject of our sketch was the third child of Enoch and Mary Morgan, both natives of Virginia, Fairfax County: they moved to Kenton County, Kentucky, and were married and continued to live there until their death, both of whom lived to the advanced age of ninety years or upwards. Mr. Morgan and wife had born to them, ten children, several of whom are still living at a ripe old age. The subject of our sketch, Jesse, was married in Kenton County, Kentucky, to Cassandra Sanders, January 15th, 1823. Two children were born of this union, Enoch and Joshua, both are dead, the latter dying in the Mexican army, under General Zach Taylor, near Buena Vista. Mr. Morgan's first wife dying in June, 1827, he was again married in November 1831, to Maria Adams; she has presented him with twelve children; eight are still living at and near the old homestead.

Mr. Morgan came from Kentucky by boat to Chester, from there to Bradley township, where he now lives; to use his own words, he was "about flat," when he commenced life on his own account, now he has one of the best wheat farms in Jackson County.

In politics, he is one of the old type of Jackson Democrats, and glories in it: although a staunch party man, he has never sought office, preferring rather to make his mark as a good and successful farmer.

We find him at the age of seventy-six (he being born January 26th, 1802) a hale, hearty gentleman, one of those generous, hospitable men, once so plentiful in Kentucky and Virginia.

During our late rebellion he spared one of his sons for the defense of the country. He was attached to General Buel's command, and served with honor to himself and credit to his family.

## MAJOR THOMAS J. CROSS

Was born in Jackson County, August 10th, 1840. He is the youngest of a family of ten children (six of whom are still living), of Arthur and Millie Holluan Cross. Arthur Cross is a native of Virginia, and of English descent. He went to Tennessee when fourteen years of age and resided with an uncle. His father died while he was quite young. His mother survived her husband and lived to the venerable age of one hundred and twelve years, and died in Virginia. He met and was married, in Tennessee, to Mrs. Hollman. About the year 1815 he emigrated to the territory of Illinois, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Thomas J. Cross, in what is now Bradley Township. In 1813 he enlisted under Gen. Jackson in the Creek Indian War, and was engaged in the battle of Talladega. Nov. 8th, 1813, he was under command of Col. Samuel Lauderdale. He was also in the campaign of 1814, and was mustered out with the rest of his regiment, August, 1814. Mr. Cross was always engaged in farming, in which he met such success as could be expected in those days, when everything had to be literally dug out of the ground. In a day before science and mechanics had come to the farmer's aid in assisting him to make the generous soil yield a yet more bountiful harvest. And in elevating the character of the business and those following it, until the time has come, when the successful and educated farmer takes high rank among his brethren in the other learned professions. In religious faith he was a Baptist, in politics a Democrat. Thomas J. Cross had but few advantages during his youth; but he had what was perhaps better, a strong desire to learn. And as is always the case with men so constituted, he profited more by the limited advantages he had, than many young men who spend a respectable life-time in schools and colleges. He attended the High School at Chester, Illinois, during one summer, and the one at Nashville, Illinois, during one winter. In the summer of 1861 he commenced teaching, and taught three terms in the public schools of Kinkaid Township. He enlisted August, 1862, in company C, 18th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered in at Camp Yates the following September. The regiment shortly after went to Jackson, Tennessee, where they were mounted, and spent the winter skirmishing. Here Mr. Cross was taken ill; upon his recovery he was placed on detached duty, where he continued until after the fall of Vicksburg, when the regiment was ordered to Arkansas. In September, Gen. Steele in command of the Union Army, moved from Helena, defeated Marmaduke, and drove Price out of Little Rock. During this time Mr. Cross was on detached service at Memphis. In 1863 he joined his regi-



ment at a village near Little Rock, and was promoted to Sergeant Major, and shortly after commissioned 1st Lieutenant of company G, at this time doing garrison duty at Little Rock. July, 1865, he was commissioned Major, and subsequently acted as Assistant Adjutant General under Gen. Steele. They left Pine Bluff December 16th, for Springfield, Illinois, where they were mustered out January 6th, 1866. Major Cross then returned to his home in Jackson County, and resumed teaching, which he continued in until 1873, when he engaged in farming. May 11, 1872, he married Miss Minnie, daughter of David Carson, of Randolph County, Illinois. They have had two children, Arthur Goulsby and Ethan Allen. Mrs. Cross is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Cross early became an adherent and supporter of the Republican party, and cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He is now identified as one of its most influential members in his locality, and is a member of the County Central Committee. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Shiloh Hill, of which he was master for three years. Mr. Cross is still a young man, but his life has been one of untiring energy and industry. He has been an eminently successful man, whether it be as an agriculturist, a disseminator of knowledge, or as a valiant and patriotic soldier, and one who will leave his impress in the community of which he is a distinguished and respected member.

#### JAMES DOWNEN

Was born in Posey County, Ind., October 20th, 1812. He is the son of Timothy and Jane Downen, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. Timothy Downen was a soldier of 1812, and fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison, where he was severely wounded. James Downen, the subject of our sketch, was the fourth of ten children, nearly all of whom are dead. He was married in 1833 to Lucrea Cully. She died the same year. In 1835 he was married to Jane Cully, a sister of his former wife. Six children were born to them by this union, viz.: Rachel, Rebecca, Louisa, Cornelius, George T., and Jane, all of whom are still living near the old homestead.

Mrs. Jane Downen died in 1849, leaving her husband again alone. He remained single about a year, when he again married. This time he was united to Mrs. Lavina H. Dunlap. They had born to them six children, five of whom are still living—Emma, Mary, Ann, John, and William.

Mr. Downen came to Illinois from Indiana in 1835, and settled in Jackson County; bought a farm, and commenced to work it at once, encountering all the trials and hardships of a pioneer in a new country, with that energy and zeal for which he has ever been noted, and which afterwards made him one of Jackson County's best farmers. In politics Mr. Downen is a staunch Republican; and believing, as he does, the principles of that party to be right, he never splits his ticket.

His son, George T. Downen, was born in Jackson County, Illinois, Dec. 5th, 1842. He was married Dec. 19, 1867, to Virginia C. White, she bearing him one child, Albert J. She died Nov. 1, 1871. He was again married, Aug. 29, 1872, to Miss Emily L. Steele. Of three children born to them, they have but one left, J. Madison, a bright little fellow.

Mr. Downen commenced life with nothing but health and energy. Soon after getting married he settled on the farm, in Bradley township. Politically he votes with the Democratic party.

#### WILLIAM MOHLENBROCK

Is a native of Bremen, Germany, and was born June 13, 1834. He is the third of four children of Ludwig and Dortha Mohlenbrock. Herman Mohlenbrock, the grandfather of William, was a native of Amsterdam, Holland, but spent most of his life at sea, as a captain, in the East Indies. Ludwig Mohlenbrock was a soldier in the Spanish war. William had rather a good opportunity for gaining an education. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice to learn the dry goods business. When eighteen he volunteered as a soldier, and served three years in regular service, and was then sent to Bremen Haven, garrisoned at Fort William, where he remained six months, when he emigrated to America, landing at New York city, and the following winter went to St. Louis. From there he moved to Red Bud, Randolph County, and became salesman in a store, where he remained until 1861, when the rebellion broke out, and at President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men he raised a company, and was elected Captain, which position he declined, and went, according to his own language, "as a

high private in the rear rank," to the city of Cairo, where he drilled the company.

Afterwards he re-enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, and was promoted to second sergeant.

He participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. At Fort Donaldson he received two flesh wounds, and a short time after was taken prisoner at Athens; but by sharp manœuvring he and a comrade effected an escape, reaching the Union line in about ten days. During this time he was commissioned to the rank of Second Lieutenant, which position he retained until he was discharged in 1864 at Springfield.

He was married October 28, 1864, to Miss Miuna Kromer, of Randolph County, Illinois, by which union they have had seven children, one of whom is dead, and four boys and two girls yet living.

Mr. Mohlenbrock spent one winter at Red Bud in the brewery business. In April, 1865, he came to Jackson County, locating in the northern part of Bradley township, where he opened a general store.

In March, 1874, he laid out a town, and gave it the name of Campbell Hill. He built a mill here in 1875, and is now engaged in the milling and grain business.

He is a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Mohlenbrock has always been a member of the Republican party. He is considered among the first and most energetic business men of Jackson County.

#### DANIEL G. WILL.

AMONG the old residents of Jackson County may be mentioned the name of Daniel G. Will, who was born March 27, 1822, in Somerset County, Pennsylvania. He is the fifth child of Peter and Mary Will, who were both natives of Schuylkill County, Pa., and were both of German parentage. In the spring of 1836 Peter Will moved with his family to Sangamon County, Illinois, and in the autumn of the same year settled on a tract of land which he purchased, in what is now known as Somerset township, in Jackson County. His farm was located about three miles north of Murphysboro. He resided there until his death, August, 1860. In politics he was a Whig. Mr. Will and wife were both members of the Lutheran Church. During his residence in Pennsylvania he represented his district in the Legislature, and took a prominent part in assisting to pass the bill which created the free school system in his native State. His widow survived his death until July 20, 1877.

Daniel G., when a boy, was principally educated in the district schools of Somerset County, Pa. He was between 14 and 15 years of age when his parents moved to Illinois. On the 21st April, 1844, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Kimmel, of Elkhart, Jackson County. They have had born to them seven children, two of whom are deceased. Their son, William A., is married and settled on a farm near Ava, in Levan township. The balance of their children reside at home. Soon after his marriage Mr. Will purchased a farm in De Soto township, and resided there until the spring of 1848, when he bought and moved on the farm, where he now resides, in (7-5) Bradley township.

In early life Mr. Will and wife were members of the Lutheran Church, and there being no denomination of that kind in their neighborhood they joined in 1870 the Presbyterian Church at Shiloh Hill. In politics he was first a Whig; but on the formation of the Republican party he became identified with its principles. Mr. Will is a man whose reputation is unsullied by any dishonorable act. He ranks among the leading and well-to-do farmers of his township.

#### JESSE H. WARD, Esq.,

Of Bradley Township, is a native of Alabama; born Jan. 15th, 1824, and was the fifth of nine children of George and Elizabeth Ward, who were both natives of the above State. Mr. Ward was descended from German and English ancestry, his wife of English and Irish extraction. In the year 1830, Mr. Ward started with his family on an overland trip, by wagon, for Illinois, and located in that portion of Franklin County since comprised in a part of Williamson County, where he engaged in farming, and lived there until his death, which occurred five years afterwards. In 1837 Mrs. Ward moved with her family to Jackson County, and settled in Levan Township, at a place near old Brownsville. She subsequently married Adam Youngman. She is still living (now making her home with her son Jesse) and enjoying reasonable health, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.









THE FARM RESIDENCE OF J. C. THOMPSON SEC. 24 & 25 T. 7 R. 5 JACKSON COUNTY ILLINOIS



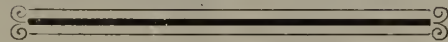
THE FARM RESIDENCE OF ROBT A. BEASLEY SEC. 25 T. 8. R. 2 (SOMERSET Twp) JACKSON Co. IL.



Jesse Ward, when a boy, had limited opportunities for gaining an education, but at the writing of this, we find him to be a man considerably versed in the current events of the day. When about the age of eighteen years, he set out to do for himself, being always industrious and economical. On the 21st day of January, 1842, he married Miss Nancy Murden, daughter of David Murden, one of the old settlers of Jackson County. She was born in Kentucky, and came to Illinois with her parents when quite young. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ward, two of whom are deceased. Of those living may be mentioned, Francis Marion, married, and resides in Bradley Township; David Ward is also married, and settled a short distance from the old homestead; Emeline, the wife of George M. Davis, also residents of this Township; Jane is the wife of Henry Payne, and living in Texas; Cyrene is the wife of Jefferson Wheatley, their home being at Cutler, Perry County, Illinois; Jesse E. and Nancy Elizabeth, the two latter living at home with their parents. After his marriage, Mr. Ward still continued farming, and in the fall of 1855 he purchased and moved on the farm where he now resides, situated two and a half miles south of Campbell Hill. His is among the best improved farms of the Township. He and his excellent wife have both been members of the Baptist Church for about ten years.

Mr. Ward is a man who stands high with his neighbors, as a man of fair dealing and scrupulously honest in the every-day transactions of his life; and among other things which will attest the confidence reposed in him, we may mention the fact that he has, by re-election, been continued in the responsible office of Justice of the Peace, and is now Police Magistrate of the Town of Campbell Hill. In politics he has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and always makes it a point to support the nominees of his party, thereby securing, if possible, its success. His first vote for President was cast for James K. Polk, and he has never missed voting at a presidential election since. He can certainly be regarded as among the influential men of his party in his County. His eldest son, Francis M., served for a time as a soldier during the late war.

The success of Mr. Ward in the business affairs of life has been gradually, step by step, upwards, and his record as a man of sound judgment in business matters, has always been excellent. He commenced life with hardly any money, and his accumulations have been the result of persistent and indefatigable exertions, united with honesty and integrity. Besides carrying on a large farm, he is engaged in buying grain and selling agricultural implements. In taking a review of his life, he can justly be called a self-made man.



## SOMERSET TOWNSHIP.

**S**OMERSET TOWNSHIP, in Jackson County, Illinois, was so named from Somerset County, Pennsylvania, the reason being that nearly all the older settlers of this township were originally from this County, and consequently the older people are of the class commonly called "Pennsylvania Dutch." With the usual thrift of such people they have cleared out many fine farms, and now this Township holds the palm in agricultural products, more especially the cereals. The surface of the country is generally comparatively level, although there is enough diversity to give it a healthful drainage. Originally this Township was covered with vast forests of valuable timber, consisting of poplar, oak, walnut, and maple in great abundance as lumber producing, and the hickory, ash, gum, etc., of less importance, as lumber producers. At an early day mills were brought into this Township, and have since been at work sawing up the lumber trees, until at the present writing there are very few trees of any considerable size growing in the Township. The greater part of the Township is now under cultivation, and produces more wheat and corn in proportion to the area, than any other Township in the County.

Somerset Township, like almost all the eastern part of the County, is underlaid with coal at no great depth from the surface. The quality of the coal is unsurpassed, and the vein is from 7 to 9 feet in thickness. A few years back moneyed men came into this Township and purchased or leased great areas of coal lands. In some cases they purchased top and bottom, in others purchased the coal, and in still other cases they only leased the coal, agreeing to pay a certain per cent. on the amount of coal, and agreeing to take out

a certain amount per week. The Gartside Coal Company have opened four shafts all equipped with the proper engines and hoisting apparatus. The Lewis Coal Company have leased the land of Mr. Samuel Bouscher, and opened thereon a shaft and furnished it with proper machinery. They have also leased and purchased many acres of land from other parties. Coke ovens have been opened up on the farm of Mr. Bouscher, and large amounts of money are put in circulation through this influence.

As before stated, the early settlers of Somerset were mostly from Pennsylvania. In January of 1814, Jefferson Holliday reached the bank of Big Muddy River, three miles east of the site of Murphysboro'. He hewed out a clearing, and his sons followed, making now one of the finest farms. His son Stephen is now an old man living in Murphysboro', respected and trusted by all. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday were natives of Virginia. With Mr. Holliday were James Hall, William Gill, William Doty, Benjamin Henderson, George and Edward Schwartz, and David Holliday. In 1817 came the parents of the Will family, which is one of great numbers, respect, and influence in Somerset Township, and their combined farm products probably exceed those of any other family in the County. They have their farms stocked with all the modern improvements in farm machinery. Later came the Kimmels and the Griffiths, who have worked with great success, and their descendants are yet influential inhabitants of Somerset. Whipkey is also a name of some importance, and indicates thrift. The Bouschers are a numerous and wealthy people, and own farm land in great importance.



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## GEORGE B. COREY

WAS the son of Levi and Sarah Corey. Levi Corey was a native of Massachusetts, and his ancestors were also natives of that State. The subject of this sketch, was born in Worcester County, Massachusetts, August 10th, 1831. His father was a merchant, and he was brought up in the village of Ashburnham. He had very good advantages for receiving an education. At the age of sixteen, he went into a drug store to learn the drug business; he remained two years, and at the age of eighteen, he commenced work in a chair manufactory. After two years' work at that business, he returned to the drug business, which he followed for three years. After the expiration of that time, he started west; being in the spring of 1857, he traveled about during the spring and summer, and in the fall, he located in De Soto. He was in the employ of J. M. Hansou & Son, about two years. He was Deputy County Clerk, under Thomas Hall one year. February 28th, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Friedliue. They have a family of three children, Addie F., Kate B. and Sarah L.

August 1st, 1862, he enlisted in the late war. He was a member of Company K. 73d Illinois. He was hospital steward the whole time, with the exception of six months. He was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, July 9th, 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. Corey owns a fine farm of 280 acres, in the north-east part of Somerset township. He also, owns a one-third interest in the Murphysboro' City Mills. He is superintendent at the Mills.

Politically he was a Democrat; before our great national struggle in 1862, he abandoned the party, and since has become an active worker in the Republican ranks. He has energy, industry and pluck; looks upon the bright side, and is determined to make life a success.

## SAMUEL BOUSCHER

WAS the son of Henry and Elizabeth Bouscher. His paternal and maternal ancestry were of German origin. He was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, February 28th, 1814; lived at home during his minority, working on the farm, attending the district school a few winter terms. He was married October 15th, 1837, to Miss Catharine Enos, a worthy and agreeable companion, a native of the same County, and also German descent. They have a family of eight children, five girls and three boys, viz: Mary Ann, now the wife of D. Kimmel, Arsana, Rebecca, now the wife of George G. Will, Albina, now the wife of Joseph Imhoff, Emma Florence, Dalthula Alfreta, now living at home. William H. married Miss Mary Henson and now lives in Murphysboro'. Jonathau E. married Miss Harriet Caststeel, now farming in Levan township. Albert Madison, now living at home.

In 1838, Mr. Bouscher emigrated from Pennsylvania, and settled in Jackson County, near old Brownsville; after residing at that place two years, he moved on the north-east quarter of section 29, in what is now Somerset township, where he has since resided. He entered his land in 1838. After entering his land, he was left without any means to improve it, and with one horse he went to work to make a home; built a cabin, and by his own hands he cleared the most of the quarter. He had a neighbor that had one horse only, and by turns they would work the team. His first taxes paid to the County Collector, amounted to ten cents. He paid it and took a receipt for the same. He now owns a fine farm, besides several other tracts of land in the County. Mr. Bouscher may be termed a lucky man in making his selection in settling where he did: although he made a good choice in land for farm purposes, there was, underlying the whole tract of land, a solid coal bed of seven foot in thickness, which has since been developed. A shaft was sunk on his place by Mr. Lewis, in the year 1873. Mr. Lewis pays Mr. Bouscher a royalty of twelve and a-half cents per ton for the coal alone that lay hidden in the depths of the earth. The miner's rule for measuring coal,

is that in a square mile equal to one section of coal one foot thick: there are one million tons of coal. Mr. Bouscher owns a quarter section; therefore, to estimate the number of tons of coal under the quarter section, we take one-quarter of a million, which is two hundred and fifty thousand; multiplying this number by seven, the thickness of the coal bed, the product will be the number of tons under the land, which is one million seven hundred and fifty thousand tons, at twelve and a-half cents per ton royalty, amounts to two hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Suppose by waste, there is but one-half of the coal taken out, he will have the snug little sum of one hundred and four thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars for the coal that underlies his land; a nice little fortune to find by chance. All this coal is of easy access by rail to the very doors of the furnaces of the East St. Louis manufactories.

Politically, he is a Republican. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is exact in his financial transactions, and not prodigal with his means. With his social qualities and his natural and acquired abilities, he is destined to make life a success.

## W. H. DAVIS

WAS the son of Amos and Ruth Davis. Amos Davis's father was a native of Wales, and a sea captain. Mr. Davis's maternal ancestry were of Scotch Irish origin. The subject of this sketch was born in Floyd County, Indiana. He was the fourth child of a family of seven children. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of sixteen his father bound him as an apprentice to learn the blacksmith trade under Jacob Sheets, of his native County. After serving three years, he acted as foreman of the shop one year. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, and took charge of a shop in that city. After about four months the shop was destroyed by fire. He was then out of employment and he thought he would try his fortunes farther west. He took a boat from Louisville, for St. Joseph, Missouri, near Cairo. The ice became so troublesome the boat was obliged to lay up. He then started overland for St. Louis on foot. Arriving at Jonesboro' he ironed four wagons—in order to recuperate his "exchequer"—he then started on his journey, determined to gain St. Louis. On arriving at Brownsville, he met with Pheues C. Hall, a farmer of this County. As his funds were low, he engaged to work for Mr. Hall at his trade on his farm—this being in the year 1839—after a year's work, he gained by his industry, frugality and integrity the confidence of his employer, and what was better, the love and affection of his daughter, Miss Elvira. They were united in marriage, and had a family of three children born to them, viz: Amos H., John L., and Elvira Elizabeth. The latter only lived to the age of thirteen. John L., is married, and lives on part of the old homestead. Amos H., lives at home. Mr. Davis's partner in life, died Nov. 11th, 1848. He was again united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Crow, April, 1873. After Mr. Davis's first marriage he continued to work at his trade. He also bought land, and improved a farm, and he now owns two fine farms, one of 640 and the other of 320 acres, in Somerset Township. He also owns several other tracts of land in this and Randolph Counties. During the years 1855 and 1856, he kept a general store in De Soto, this County. His annual sales amounted to \$16,000—he also packed pork one year for Pool, of Shawneetown—he sold his store to J. M. Campbell, of Carbondale. Mr. Davis has been one of the most enterprising farmers in the County. He owned the first pair of mules that was ever worked in the County, and was the first to introduce the reaper, and wheat drill into Jackson County. Opposite his name in every enterprise, social, moral or financial, may be written the unfailing word—success. Mr. Davis stands six feet three inches in figure. He is tall and naturally erect, but yields under the severe pressure of the labor of years. He is adapted to





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*Yours Truly,  
R. A. Beasley*

Among the representative self-made men of Somerset township, none stand forth more conspicuously than does Robert A. Beasley. Although not one of the first settlers in the township, yet by great industry, coupled with sound practical economy and excellent judgment, he has rightfully assumed a place with the largest farmers and most substantial business men of the County. As exhibiting an example worthy the emulation of all, particularly the young, we herewith present a brief sketch of Mr. Beasley's life and character, feeling as though the history of Somerset township would be incomplete without a notice of that gentleman.

Robt. A. Beasley was born in Davies's Prairie, Franklin County, that portion which has since been formed into Williamson County, Illinois, October 1st, 1832, being the eldest child of the late venerable Joseph Beasley, and Jane Teel his wife. Mr. Beasley was one of the early pioneers of Southern Illinois, born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee. He continued to reside under the paternal roof until he grew to the years of manhood, when he married, and the next day set out with his young bride for Illinois, which was destined to be his future home and his place of burial. The trip was accomplished after the usual discomforts, and toils of such a long journey through the then wilderness, where the ax of the woodman had not yet marred the sombre shades of the forest. The mode of conveyance was a one-horse Conestoga wagon, about the only vehicle there in use in those early days in the then western wilds. He was a life-long Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church. After living for a time in Franklin county, he moved to and settled on a farm in De Soto township, Jackson County, where his death occurred in the year 1873. His widow yet survives, residing at the old homestead. It is here fitting that we should make some mention of the father of Joseph, and the grandfather of Robert A. Beasley. Ephraim Beasley and wife were both born in the state of South Carolina. He took an active part in the war of the Revolution, and did what he could to assist in founding the then cradle of liberty. A country, which has since grown in magnitude to be the first nation in the civilized world, in all that combines and constitutes the elements of true greatness, she stands pre-eminent; furnishing an asylum for the oppressed of every clime. He carried the honored scars of that sacred conflict to his grave. His death occurred when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. How his noble old heart must have palpitated with honest pride, when near death's door, he turned and looked back through the dim vista of years gone by, and beheld the progress, the development, and the power of the great nation, he so willingly shed his blood to help inaugurate, that his children, and his grand-children, and great-grand-children, of all succeeding generations might enjoy. (Space will not permit) yet our pen never tires in eulogizing those noble patriots, who so valiantly fought

in the ever memorable conflict of 1776. His beloved and esteemed wife lived to be one hundred and four years of age. He descended from a hardy branch of the Anglo-Saxon race, and his wife was of Teutonic origin.

The education of Robert A., when a boy, is more due to his assiduous application at night by the light of the wood-fire in the cheerful old-fashioned fire-place, than to any opportunities at school, as that was very limited; and in those boyish days, so diligent was he in his efforts to learn, that he garnered in the store-house of his mind such an amount of knowledge as has been of service to him in all the practical details of life. On the 28th September, 1855, "he took unto himself a help-mate," Miss Catherine O., the daughter of Mr. R. R. Reese, a well-known farmer of Jackson County. Eight children were born to them (three of whom are now deceased). In 1859, Mr. Beasley engaged in merchandising at De Soto, for five years. He then located on the farm, where Andrew Remian lives in Levan township, sold that place in 1870, and then moved to his home farm where he now resides, on Sec. 25, Somerset township; a fine view of which appears elsewhere in this work. Besides carrying on his farm, he owns and operates a flouring mill at De Soto; he has always been active and energetic in business, and what he turns his attention to, he generally makes succeed. For the last two years he has been President of the Jackson County Agricultural Society, and re-elected as one of the directors for the next two years. In 1860 Mr. Beasley was elected justice of the peace, and held the office four years. Previous to being justice of the peace, he served two years as deputy-sheriff under the administration of Joseph H. Reeves, and when Jackson County went under township organization, he was elected collector for Somerset township. In the fall of 1875 he was elected as one of the board of county commissioners, and the last year made chairman of the board. Under his administration, they have built and repaired the court-house, a thing long needed, and one that will redound greatly to the energy and foresight of the commissioners, as well as to the citizens of the County. They have now a temple of justice, which does honor to the wealth and prominence of "Old Jackson," as one of the leading counties of Southern Illinois. He is a staunch Democrat in politics and an active worker for the success of the Democratic party, and owing to his popularity as a man of sound judgment, we be speak for him, in the not distant future, still higher positions in the gifts of his party; besides his other duties, he has found time to devote to the advancement and culture of his family. He is also a member of the Baptist Church, and of the order of Odd-Fellows, and has also been trained under the ennobling tenets of the mystic order of Masons; being at this time a Sir Knight.







active life, is endowed with great physical power, and is capable of enduring severe, and prolonged exertion of body and mind. His whole system is characterized by strength and toughness; is capable of great endurance and capacity for work. It may be seen how a poor boy possessed with firmness of purpose, and good resolves, may rise from obscurity to be a man of wealth, influence and distinction.

#### N. T. EAKIN

Was born in what is now Somerset Township of this County, March 2d, 1825. When about thirteen years of age his father died, and the running of the farm devolved on him and his twin brother; consequently his education was very limited, although in after life he applied himself, and by his energy and determination he acquired sufficient education to transact most any ordinary business. William Eakin, the father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early pioneers of Jackson County. He emigrated from Virginia in the year 1817, and settled near old Brownsville. He had a family of a wife and one child; he also brought a slave from Virginia to this County. He inherited slaves, and when he started west he sold them all but this one, and he begged the privilege of remaining with his old master. He was taken sick, and died about six months after his arrival in this County. William Eakin, lived near old Brownsville about one year, when he bought out a settler in what is now Somerset Township, where he moved—the place was partly improved—he raised a family of five children, and died in the year 1838, where Mr. Eakin now resides. His partner in life followed him in the year 1856. The subject of our sketch was united in marriage May 4th, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Latta, a daughter of Dr. Latta, of Murphysboro'. They have a family of three girls, viz.: Ida Anette, Minnie Bell and Maud Evalin; they are living at home with their parents. Mr. Eakin has a fine farm of 400 acres, where he resides, and enough of this world's goods to ease his declining years. Politically, he has been a Republican since the death of the old Whig party. He acts from principle, and is guided in his choice of men and party by reason as well as association. He will drive a close bargain, is honest in his declarations, has a large, generous soul, and is deserving of the good-will bestowed upon him by those who are most familiar with his daily life.

#### CHRISTIAN SNYDER (DECEASED).

DEWALT SNYDER, the father of the subject of this biography, came when quite young, with his parents, from Germany. The family settled in Pennsylvania, where Mr. Snyder grew up and was married, and where his son Christian was born on the 31st of January, 1821. Few boys in those days had the opportunity of attending good schools, and Christian Snyder was not an exception. But realizing the importance of acquiring useful knowledge, he availed himself of every chance that he had, and succeeded in gaining a good elementary education. On the 11th of May, 1843, when twenty-two years of age, he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Saylor, daughter of Jacob W. and Lucy Ann Saylor, who were residents of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living, and were born in the following order: Louisa, wife of James Ernhoff; Elias J.; Agnes, wife of Samuel A. Gray; Minerva, wife of Augustus Ernhoff; Aaron, Mary, and William, the three latter still residing with their mother. In the spring of 1850 Mr. and Mrs. Snyder with their family left Somerset County, going by wagon to Pittsburgh, and thence down the Ohio and up the Mississippi Rivers to Chester, and from there by wagon to Jackson County, and located about three miles from where they now reside. Louisa, Elias, and Agnes were born in Pennsylvania; the remainder of the family in this county.

Mr. Snyder immediately commenced farming operations, which he continued during his life. Early in life he became a member of the Lutheran Church. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He enlisted in February, 1864, in Company K, Marine Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at Vicksburg on the 21st of January, 1865. During his term of service he was for a considerable time sick. He died, after a very brief illness, at his residence, April 3d, 1877, of pneumonia.

He started in life with little, but an honest and settled determination to succeed, which he did. In his death the community lost an honored and valuable member. To his wife and family his loss is simply irreparable. Mrs. Snyder has now to fill both a father and mother's place in rearing and educating her children. May they all live to gladden her heart and smooth the road in her now lonely journey through life.

#### HENRY IMHOFF

Was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1836. He was the son of Andrew and Eliza Imhoff. Andrew Imhoff was a native of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1853 he emigrated to this County, and settled in Levan township. He now lives in Somerset township. The subject of our sketch was brought up on a farm. At the age of seventeen his father placed him in a blacksmith's shop to learn a trade. He served at his trade three years, then worked journeyman for the same man one year. Then he turned his face westward, and settled in Jackson County. He arrived in this County a poor man, not having money enough to buy himself a set of tools; but by his own industry he now owns and conducts a fine farm, in connection with which he runs a blacksmith and wagon shop, where the best of wagons are manufactured. He also owns a steam threshing-machine. During the winter months he runs a saw-mill with his threshing power. His facilities for receiving an educational training when young were very limited, three months being all the schooling he received. As he advanced in years he began to realize the great and many disadvantages under which he was laboring from the want of an education, and realizing the urgent necessity of having such, he applied himself diligently to study, and by so doing, aided greatly by experience, he succeeded in gaining in after years what was denied him in youth—a fair education.

He was united in marriage, November 9, 1858, to Miss Mary M. Young, a native also of Somerset County, Pennsylvania. They have a family of four children, viz.: William Henry, Elenoria, Martin Luther, and Charles Andrew.

Politically, Mr. Imhoff is a Democrat, very liberal in his views in voting for county officers. He lays party aside, and casts his vote for the man or men he thinks best fitted for the position. Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In conclusion, Mr. Imhoff may be relied upon as a sterling business man, quiet in his demeanor, and charitable where there exists any just claim. Truthful, honorable, and reliable, he is a fair type of the successful business men of the West.

#### R. R. REES

Was the son of Hampton and Catharine Rees. In the year 1815, Hampton Rees with his family emigrated from Christian County, Kentucky, and settled in the Territory of Illinois, in what is now Jackson County, about one mile from the present location of Carbondale. He resided at this place about three years, when he moved into what is now Perry County, and settled on a small creek which bears his name, near De Quoin, where he raised his cabin on Rees Creek. The settlers were so sparse that they came a distance of twenty miles to assist in the work. The country was then a "wilderness." During these early days there was much suffering by the few adventurers on account of the difficulty experienced in getting supplies. Their nearest market of any importance was St. Louis, and the only means of communication was by a steamboat, a very crude vessel in those days, small, and stern-wheel, not comparable with the princely palaces of a later date. The State is now intersected by railroads and telegraph-lines in every direction, and civilization has taken a wonderful stride toward the more perfect development of our resources in the near future. The subject of our sketch was born in Christian County, Kentucky, April 17th, 1814. His father died in 1823, leaving him an orphan. He was then taken back to Kentucky by his grandfather. He lived with his grandfather and uncle until the age of fifteen, when he started in the world for himself, and he immediately started for his old neighborhood in Illinois. On arriving here the second time, he hired to a farmer to do farm-labor, for four dollars per month; and as he began the world by honest and laborious toil, he has fought it out on that line until now in his declining years he stands master of the situation. Beginning a poor boy, he is now numbered among the wealthy farmers of Jackson County. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Cyrena Thompson. She was a native of this State. They had born to them a family of twelve children. She died in 1858. His second wife, once Sarah Tinsley, is yet living, and has born her husband six children. Politically, he is a Democrat; religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist church. And thus we close the record of one of the industrious pioneers of Jackson County. What he has is the result of hard labor, the cumulative proceeds on the earnings of a poor boy.



# SAND RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

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**T**HE name indicates its own origin. It was first applied to a ridge, and afterwards to the Township. Sand Ridge contains no village or town. It is bounded on the North by Levan Township, on the East by Murphysboro', on the South by Big Hill, and on the West by Big Lake. Big Muddy River enters it near the north-east corner, and pursues a westward course till nearly half way across, when it bends sharply to the south, and pursues its winding way in that direction till it crosses the boundary of the Township. Near the centre is the confluence of Kinkaid Creek with Muddy.

The first wheat raised in Jackson County was grown at Sand Ridge. This Township contains some very rich bottom lands, admirably adapted to the culture of maize, but subject to overflow occasionally. It has in abundance the best kind of timber. Sand Ridge, in the Township, was anciently a burial-place of the Aboriginal tribes, and skeletons and Indian relics are frequently exhumed.

## OLD SETTLERS.

The first settler was Captain Boon; or Boone, as the name is variously spelled. He came as early as 1809. George Saddler, his employee, cleared land on Sand Ridge and built a house for him as early as the date above given. Mr. Boon had a wife and three children, and a negro man, Peter. Mr. Saddler, wife and son, lived near them; also Mr. Saddler's son, Stephen, a married man. Near the crossing on Kinkaid, where were then encamped about sixty lodges of Kaskaskia Indians, lived Eben Glenn, wife and four children. Tony Wadleigh lived with them. About the time of the breaking out of the war of 1812, Stephen Jones settled in this Township.

The first school ever taught in Jackson County was at this place, viz., on Sand Ridge, by John Aaron. He taught at the house of William Boon, by

whom he was employed. It was at this school that Benningsen Boon, well known to the older citizens of the County, learned his letters.

A fact relating to the Glenn family needs here to be stated. In addition to the four children mentioned, Mr. Glenn had two grown sons, by a former marriage, named Erving and Isaac. Erving was married before his arrival, and Isaac married a daughter of John Byars. Erving moved away in 1817. Isaac settled at the Bluff. Two of his children are yet living. Thomas and William Taylor also deserve mention among the old settlers. They came in 1813-'14. The first marriage was that of Isaac Glenn to Miss Byars. James Worthen and family settled in this Township in 1809.

In 1815 Conrad Will came to work the salt mines, where Brownsville was afterwards located by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Act of Territorial Legislature. He donated twenty acres of land to the County for its County-seat, which was called Brownsville. Mr. Will brought his family with him from Kaskaskia. Before the manufacture of salt was begun in this County, it was brought from the Ohio River on pack-horses.

Jesse Griggs, one of the members of the first County Commissioners' Court, moved to Brownsville in 1816. Among other early settlers, we mention Timothy Nash, the Second Clerk of the County; William Wilson, the First Clerk; Joel Maning and A. M. Jenkins, two Teachers in Brownsville; Chamberlain, and Hon. Sidney Breeze, who made his first pleading in Brownsville, in '23 or '24, and failed; and Michael Harmon, a carpenter. For many years the voting was done *viva voce* at Brownsville, and two or three days were usually allotted for an election, to enable all to get to the polls. Conrad Will is buried at Brownsville, and Susanna, his wife, sleeps at Sand Ridge. The name Sand Ridge was given to it in 1872.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### EDWARD WORTHEN.

The Worthen family is among the earliest settlers of Jackson County. Edward Worthen was born in Sand Ridge Township, September 15, 1848. He is the sixth of seven children of William and Mary Worthen. His deceased brother, Captain David Worthen's biography may be seen elsewhere in this work.

William Worthen was a native of South Carolina. He was born on the banks of the Santee River, in December, 1799, and emigrated with his parents in 1809 to the territory of Illinois, a decade before our great State was born. They settled on a tract of land now comprised in Murphysboro' Township. When he grew to manhood he married Miss Mary Will, daughter of the late Hon. Conrad Will, M.D., and here it is proper that we should make some mention of Mr. Will. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born June 4, 1778, near Philadelphia. He was married to Miss Susana Kimmel in 1804; subsequently moved to Somerset County, Pa., and from there emigrated to Illinois, coming via Ohio and Mississippi rivers by flat boat, landing at Kaskaskia. After remaining at this point about one year, he came to Jackson County, Ill., locating at Brownsville, where he practiced medicine, and engaged in manufacturing salt.

Mr. Will was a man of considerable ability, and gained for himself an honorable record. He came to Brownsville in 1815. After Jackson County was organized, he was for some time one of the County Commissioners, and

has also held several other important County offices. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which met at Kaskaskia, and framed the first Constitution of the State of Illinois, and further honored by being elected by the Whig party to the first Legislature in 1818, and by re-elections he continued to represent the County until 1832, when, owing to his eminent legislative qualifications, he was elected to the Senate, and continued a member of that honorable body until his death at Brownsville, June 11, 1834.

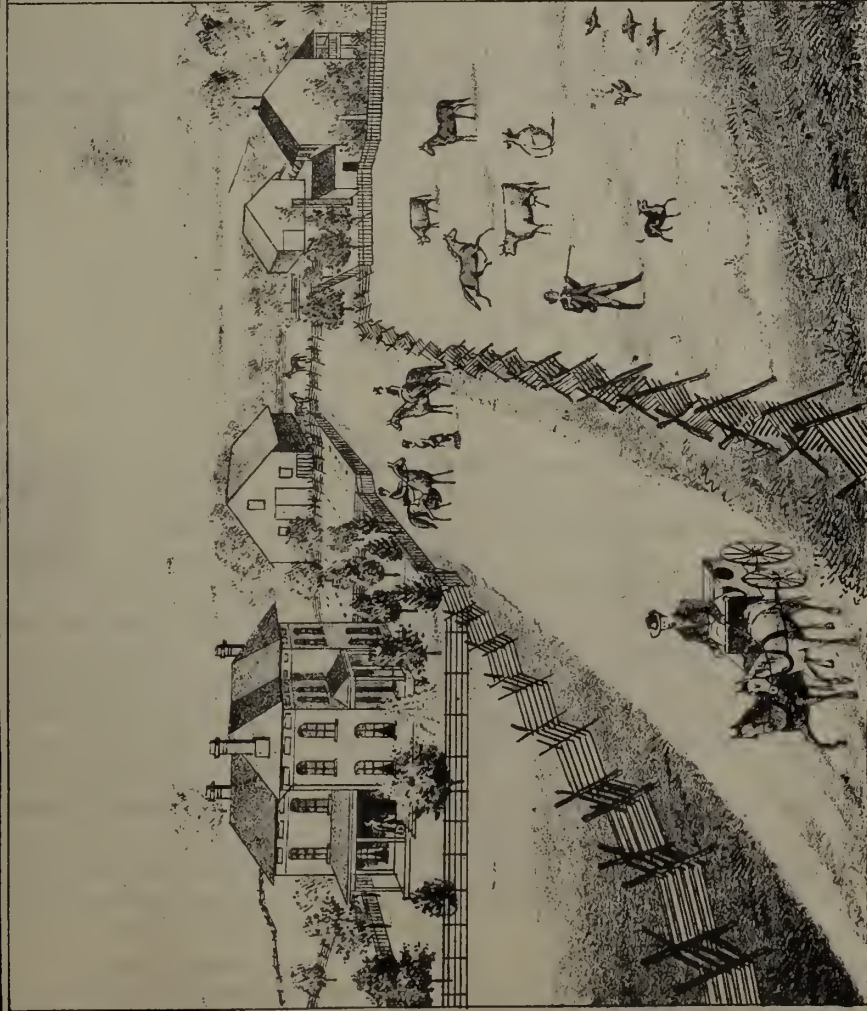
His widow survived him until 1857.

William Worthen, father of Edward Worthen, was a man of more than average ability. In political principles he was a Democrat, having served as Sheriff of the County for several terms, giving eminent satisfaction. When out of office he employed his time in farming. He died at his residence, November 5, 1854. His widow is yet living in the enjoyment of good health.

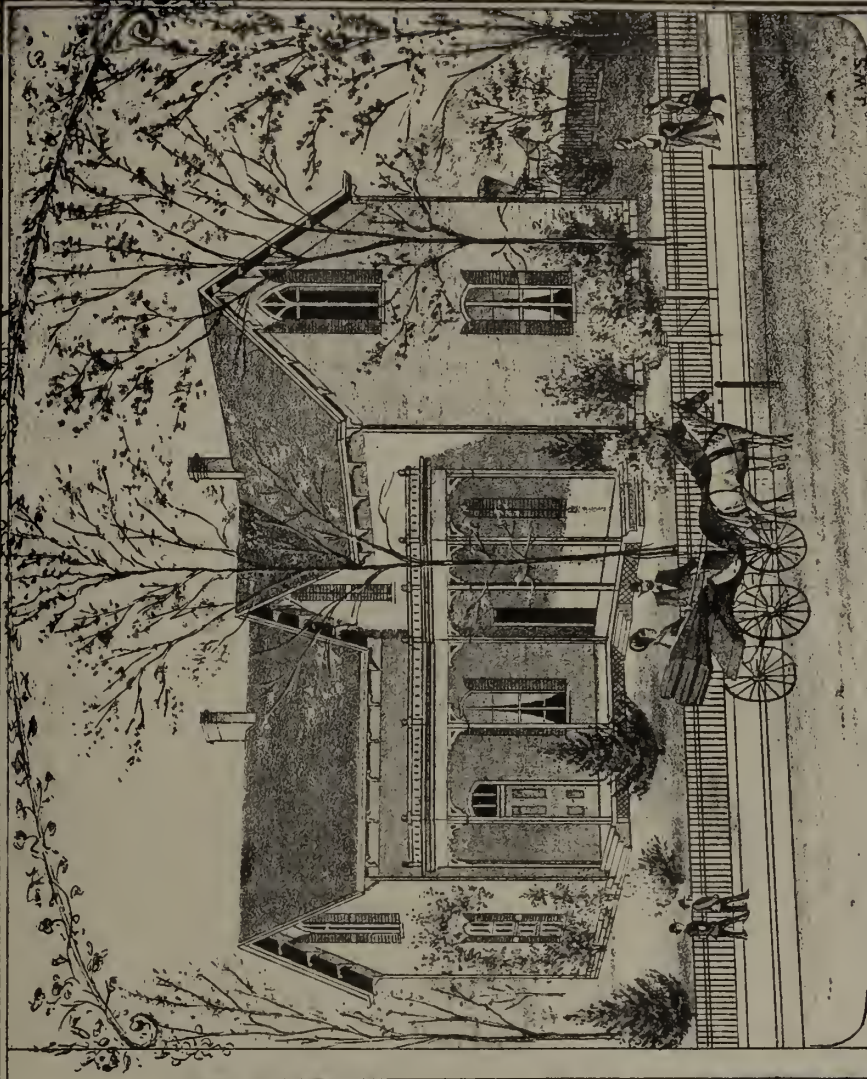
Edward Worthen, of whom we write, received his early culture in the schools of Carbondale, obtaining a good English education. Mr. Worthen represented his Township in the Board of County Supervisors for two terms, and has for a time been Township Treasurer. In early life he became identified with the principles of the Republican party, and acted with that party until the spring of '77, when he changed his views to the Greenback party, and was the same year chosen as their candidate for County Clerk.

He was married October 2, 1877, to Miss Maggie Ozburn. They are both

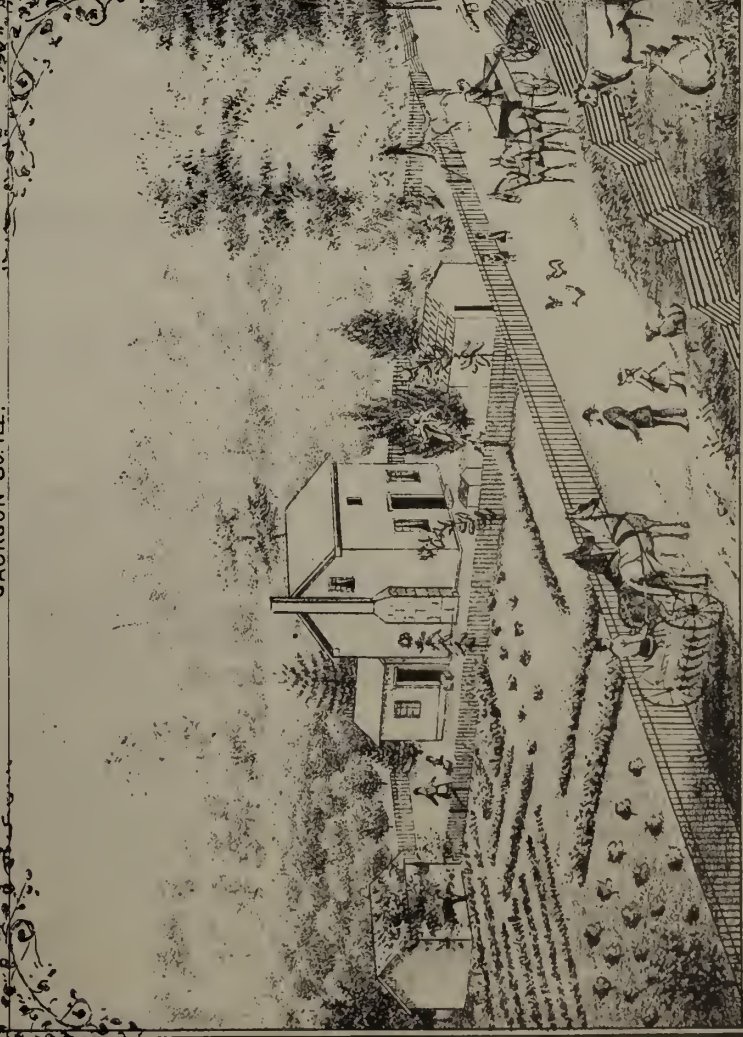




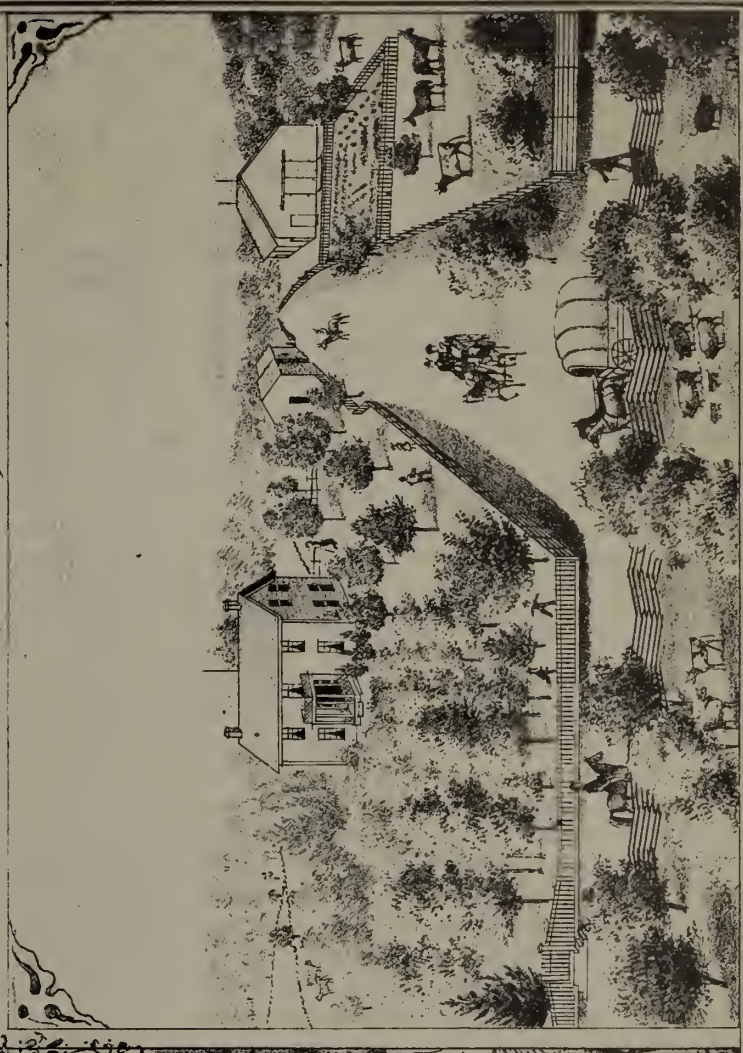
THE PRESENT RESIDENCE AND OLD HOMESTEAD OF N.T. EAKIN. SEC. 17 T8 R. 2 (SOMERSET TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.



THE RESIDENCE OF J.B. KIMBALL (EX-SHERIFF) MURPHYSBORO, JACKSON CO. ILL.



(RESIDENCE ON THE 450 ACRE FARM OF THOS. WORTHEN SEC. 2 T9 R. 3 (SAND RIDGE TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF FREEMAN KING SEC. 10 T8 R. 3 (LEVANT TP.) JACKSON CO. ILL.







members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Worthen also belongs to the Masonic Lodge and the order of Odd Fellows.

Taking a retrospective view of the life of our subject, we find for a man who has led so short a life, one of honor for himself and a benefit to the community.

#### CAPT. DANIEL W. WORTHEN, (DEC'D.)

AMONG the early and prominent settlers of Sand Ridge Township, was the subject of this memoir, who was born in Jackson County, March 4th, 1824; was the second son of William and Mary Worthen, early pioneers of the County. Daniel W. spent his earlier years assisting his father in carrying on the farm, and remained there until the breaking out of the late civil war. In 1862 he enlisted, and was elected 2d Lieutenant, and for meritorious services on the field he was promoted and commissioned Captain of Company H, of 27th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, and served bravely on many an ensanguined field until his term of service expired. He participated in all the memorable engagements in which the 27th Regiment took part, and luckily received only a slight wound from a grape-shot. His term of service ended, he returned home, and engaged in farming and carrying on a saw-mill, and subsequently became one of the largest land owners in the County. On the 27th day of April, 1865, Captain Worthen was married to Miss Lorena Whitson, the daughter of Bery B. Whitson; by that union they had born to them four children, two of whom are deceased, and two daughters yet living, May and Caroline. When quite a young man he joined the Lutheran Church, and in early life was a Democrat, but after the breaking out of the war he became a Republican, and remained one of its strong supports until his death, which occurred on the 23d day of March, 1872, and his body now rests in the family cemetery.

"Rest, soldier, from the cannon's roar  
And the battle's bloody strife!  
The bugle's blast shall wake thee no more,  
Nor death cut short thy early life.  
Rest, soldier, thy country honors her noble dead!  
Fresh and green in our memories be  
The heroes who for our country fought and bled,  
The land of the brave and the home of the free."

Soon after the death of her husband, Mrs. Worthen moved to her present residence near Sand Ridge Station, where she is doing all that a mother's

love can to rear her children. In the life and career of Captain Worthen, his children have a noble example to patteru after, as his excellent qualities of head and heart were well known.

#### THOMAS WORTHEN

Is the fifth of a family of six children of Richard and Nancy Worthen, and was born in Jackson County, June 22d, 1836. Richard Worthen was born in Tennessee. In 1810, when a child two years old, he was brought to the territory of Illinois. His wife was born in South Carolina, her family, soon after, moving to Tennessee, and removing from there, when she was about ten years old, to what is now Jackson County. Here she met Mr. Worthen; here they were married, lived and died, and here they are buried in the Worthen burial-ground, on the old homestead. They were both members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Worthen was for a number of years Justice of the Peace. Thomas had few opportunities when young, and to use his own language, "went to school about three months in three years." But by steady application and perseverance, he acquired sufficient knowledge for all practical purposes. When twenty-three years old he commenced life on his own account, with little money, but with what is much better, strong and willing hands, and a settled determination to succeed. On the 27th of February, 1850, he married Miss Catharine Reiman, daughter of Andrew Reiman, one of the leading farmers of the County. They have had ten children, six of whom are living. Mr. Worthen is a member of the Swedenborgian denomination, and his wife of the Lutheran.

In 1861 he became a member of the Republican party and a strong advocate of its principles and policy, voting the second time for Mr. Lincoln, and afterwards for Gen. Grant. During the rebellion he was fearless and outspoken in his Union sentiments, advocating vigorous and effective measures for its suppression, and wiping out forever the only stain on our escutcheon as a great and free nation. Mr. Worthen has never been a candidate for political distinction, preferring the more peaceful and profitable occupation of a farmer, and in which employment he has met with well-merited success. His farm consists of four hundred and fifty acres, about two hundred of which is in a good state of cultivation, and is considered one of the best in the township. He is now enjoying the fruits of former years of toil and self-denial, in being able in his declining years to lead a life of leisure and comfort, and ranks as one of our self-made men.

## RIDGE TOWNSHIP.



ONE of the first settlements of Jackson County was that known to this day as Dutch Ridge. Upon the adoption of township organization it was given a portion of the name of the settlement, and called "Ridge" township.

The first settlers of Dutch Ridge are said to have immigrated as early as 1805; and between the period named and 1812 there arrived the following persons, many of whose descendants now live where their forefathers located sixty and seventy years ago: Samuel Pyatt, Daniel Wood, Robert Fryatt, Leonard Lipe, Zachariah Lyrely, Albert House, all soldiers of the revolutionary war; also, Benjamin Couners, Isaac Wilson, John Zimmerman, and Jacob Milligan.

Some of these came in but a short time prior to the beginning of the war of 1812. S. Etherton located in Ridge precinct in 1827.

Some few years later than 1812 came the Haglers—John, Paul, Phillip, and Peter; the Lipes, relatives of the Mr. Lipe before referred to, with families; also, David Arnold and Robert Casey.

The physical features of Dutch Ridge and the surrounding country are well calculated to attract attention, and hence no doubt the settlement at that place. The country is well drained and watered by Cedar Creek and its tributaries, and much of the soil is of good quality. This stream flows first

in a northerly, and then curving to the left flows in a westerly direction. It was covered throughout with the very finest of timber, some of which yet remains.

The surface is rolling, and is striking and varied in appearance. In this township is found the Natural Bridge, a view of which is given on another page of this work. Here also is found the "Saltpetre Cave," where in early days powder was manufactured for the unerring flint-lock rifles of the pioneers.

In the western part of Ridge occur a series of "Basins," as they are denominated. These are found upon the top of the high ridges, and are truly remarkable. No conjecture is hazarded here as to the manner of their origin. They are worth a visit, being from 75 to 100 feet in diameter, and from 30 to 50 feet in depth.

Caves abound also in this part of the County, one of which, situated on the farm of G. W. Black, in section 19, has been explored for one and a half mile without coming to the end of it. This subterranean cavern consists of a succession of rooms, varying in height from 4 to 40 feet. The walls disclose a fine formation of sandstone. Into the chief cavern open a series of lateral caves.

It is in this township that the town *Pomona*, so appropriately named for



the goddess of fruits of the old mythology, is situated. It is a celebrated fruit-producing region. Many of the inhabitants are wealthy, and the people rank as among the law-abiding and peaceful.

The population of the township is about 1,600, and is nearly all rural, there being but two villages within its limits, and these being small.

There are seven school districts composing the township, and these are provided with good school-houses, which are kept in good repair.

The first school-house was erected in Dutch Ridge settlement many years ago, and the first school-master was a Mr. Corgan, a man of Irish extraction, who had received his education in his native isle.

The first church of the township was also within the limits of this ancient settlement, and was of the Baptist denomination. Rev. Simon Hiller was the first preacher. The churches under his leadership seem to have entertained some doctrines, not entirely in conformity with the canons of that church, and were called "Hillerites." Whatever may have been said of their doctrines, nothing can be urged against their lives and characters. They are an upright, godly people, zealous in good works. The number of churches is two.

A few veteran soldiers of the Mexican war survive: John W. Robinson, John Milligan, John Morrow, and William J. Hagler, Sr.

The following persons served in the Black-Hawk war: James Harreld, who was a First Lieutenant; Jacob Schwartz, Matthias and Paul Hagler, Daniel Ellis, Daniel House, and Moses Lyrely.

The township trustees are B. H. Inman, D. C. L. Halderman, and J. H. Culley. Dr. A. M. Lee, a physician who enjoys an extensive practice, is the Treasurer.

## TOWNS.

*Eltham* is little more than a hamlet, containing but about twenty souls. It is situated on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, some two miles north of Pomona. The plat was surveyed in 1875 by J. C. Blackensdorfer, and the record bears date of June 23, 1875.

Barclay & Brother have a stave and heading factory here, and Mr. Barclay is postmaster. There is a store-room, but it has long been unoccupied.

*Pomona*.—This promising little village, scarcely two years of age at this writing, 1877, is likewise situated on the Narrow Gauge Railroad. The plat was surveyed by John A. Weimer, County Surveyor, and certified to by him on the 9th of February, 1875; the plat was recorded on the 20th of the same month. Business houses: Dr. A. M. Lee has a drug-store here; A. J. Etherton is a dealer in general merchandize, as is also A. G. Long; Stafford & Co. operate a saw-mill; G. W. Gregory is station agent; Miss Alice Lipe here teaches her "little school" to the satisfaction of all. The Town Trustees are: Leonard Hagler, William H. Pifer, J. R. Gregory, Dr. Lee, A. J. Hagler, and John Messmore.

This village is far enough removed from the large towns of the county to give good promise of healthy, continuous growth. A good country surrounds it, and the inhabitants are sufficiently numerous to support a good town.

Ridge township lies in the southern part of the County. It is bounded on the north by Murphysboro' township, on the east by Makanda, on the south by the county of Union, and on the west by Big Hill. It contains many citizens of influence, as the Ethertons, Capt. Grammar, the Haglers, Conners, and Harrelds.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### T. T. ROBINSON,

SON of Judge U. E. Robiusion and Penelope Bradshaw, who were among the oldest settlers of Jackson County, was born February 28th, 1835, near where he now lives in Ridge Township. He was the fourth child of a family of eight, nearly all of whom are still living in Jackson County. He lived at home with his parents until he was married, October 2d, 1859, to Mary Ann Gregory, when he moved on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Robinson has been a farmer all his life, and a successful one, having acquired a good home and one of the best wheat and fruit farms in the County.

Politically he is an old-time Democrat, and has served his neighbors in the following offices, viz.: as Justice of the Peace and Associate Judge of the County Court, for three years, and afterwards as a member of the Board of Supervisors.

He enlisted in the army in 1862 as 2d Lieutenant, Company B, 109th Regiment, and was engaged in the battle of Vicksburg. He served until May, 1863, when he resigned and came home, having been promoted to the rank of captain in the meantime. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are both earnest members of the Baptist Church; they, having no children of their own, have adopted two little girls, Clementine and Daisy J., who have a good, pleasant home.

Mr. Robinson is a good sample of the self-made man, with all the energy of that class, and all the intelligence and education necessary to fill any office in the County; one of those genial gentlemen we all like to meet, and after meeting them, we feel that they have done us good.

### TILLMAN HAGLER.

AMONG the oldest settlers of Jackson County who had to endure all the trials and privations incident to a new country was Tillman Hagler, who was born in North Carolina, November 4th, 1815. He was the second child of Peter and Sarah Hagler, who were also natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to Illinois in 1818, and settled in what is now Jackson County at the

old Hagler homestead. Tillman, the subject of our sketch, was married to Miss Elizabeth Hagler, July 4th, 1837. They raised a family of eight children. Four of them are yet living near the old homestead.

Mr. Hagler, like most of the old settlers, commenced the world with nothing but a willing mind and a robust constitution, but by constant industry and application he managed to make a good living and leave his family a good farm. He died September 20th, 1869. His widow, Elizabeth, who is living on the homestead, was born in Jackson County, Illinois, March 22d, 1820, near where she still lives. She is still a hale, hearty woman, with a clear recollection of the trials and tribulations of an old settler's life, and with nerve and ability enough to overcome them even yet if necessary. Mr. and Mrs. Hagler were of that material that develops all new countries. Without such our State would still be a wilderness.

### BRANNER EASTERLY,

ONE of the representative men of Ridge Township, was born near Greenville, Tenn., December 7th, 1831. His parents, Casper and Elizabeth Easterly were of that old Virginia stock that is so celebrated for its intelligence and hospitality.

Mr. Easterly came to Illinois with his parents in 1850. They came to this State by river to Preston in Union County, and from there directly to Jackson County, and settled on the old Easterly homestead, where he lived with his parents until he was married, May 14th, 1857, to Martha J. Stivers, of Grayville, White County, Illinois. They have had born to them five children, viz.: W. L., who died March 16th, 1872, and Lucretia, Edward E. May, and Charley. The four living are with their parents at home. Mr. Easterly joined the 81st Regiment of Illinois Infantry, at the commencement of the Rebellion, went immediately into active service and was engaged in the following battles of note: Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and the Siege of Vicksburg, until July 4th, 1863, when he was detailed on detached service at the arsenal. Afterwards he rejoined his regiment,



and was in the battle of Spanish Fort and several minor engagements, all of which are still fresh in his memory.

Mr. Easterly glories in being a genuine old-fashioned Republican. By the way there are very few left of the old 81st Regiment who are not in sympathy with that party who first dared to throw the gauntlet into the camp of the slave aristocracy.

He is also an active Granger, in fact you can hardly name an enterprise public or private calculated to benefit his country, his neighbor or his family in which he does not take a deep interest; and although not a politician he has held several local offices with credit to himself and to the full satisfaction of his constituents.

## AVA TOWNSHIP.

**T**HE name of this youthful Township was selected from Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. It was organized in 1876. The early settlers of this portion of the County have been noticed in the accounts given of the settlements in the several Townships out of which this was formed, and hence need no notice here.

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, and some finely cultivated farms are found here. The southern and western portions are broken, and in the hills is found fine varieties of limestone and sand-stone. The eastern and northern parts are quite level. The greater portion of the surface of the Township is susceptible of cultivation.

The entire surface was heavily timbered in an early day, and the primeval forests in some places yet remain. The people of Ava Township are thrifty, enterprising and moral. The school districts of the Township are commodious and comfortable. A good quality of coal is mined on the farm of Mr. Henry Cheatam, who supplies the town of Ava with that article. The Deans, Cheatams, Callahans, Wrights, and Stephens are prominent citizens. Ava is bounded on the west by Bradley and Degognia Townships, on the north by Bradley and Ora, on the east by Ora and Levan, on the south by Kinkaid and Levan.

It contains within its limits the thriving village of Ava, which possesses a population of about 350.

For a great many years there had been at this point a hamlet called "Headquarters," but it was not until the building of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, on which Ava is situated, at a point 16 miles north-west of Murphysboro, that attention began to be directed to it. Its distance from any

considerable town is so great as to give it a wide circle of trade. It has since the completion of the railroad "sprung into newness of life," and there can scarcely be a question, but that it is destined to be, in the near future, one of the few really important towns in the County. Its citizens seem to be aware of its advantages, and to possess great confidence in its growth and coming prosperity. It will eventually be for the north-western part of the County what Murphysboro is for the central district, and what Carbondale is for the eastern, the centre of trade.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS FIRMS.

The public school building is neat and comfortable, and the number of children in attendance makes it possible to grade them into two divisions, thus facilitating the important work of education. There are two hotels in the place, where the traveler may, in the language of old Jack Falstaff, rest and "take mine ease at mine inn." Mr. Bowers is the proprietor of one, Mr. Burke of another. Dishon & Co., have a good flouring mill, while Dean Bro.'s have a custom mill. There is also a saw-mill at this point. Waggoner Bro.'s sell drugs and notions, and Jesse Johnson, drugs only; Gordon & Bigelow deal in dry goods and general merchandize, as also do Husband & Russel; the firms of A. E. Davis and Clendenen & Co., deal in dry goods and notions.

Mr. Samuel Desberger, the great merchant of Murphysboro, recognizing the fact of the growing importance of Ava, has lately established a branch store here. There is a good cooper shop and three blacksmith shops.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JACOB BOWERS,

HOTEL and Liveryman, of Ava, was born in Kinkaid township, Jackson County, October 16th, 1844. He is the youngest child of Samuel and Cynthia Bowers. The elder Bowers was among the pioneers of the County. By birth a Pennsylvanian. In 1852 he went to California, overland, by a team, with his three sons. Remained in the gold-fields of that State three years, then started for his home. He was overtaken by the Indians, and killed near Fort Kearny. His three sons escaped, and after a perilous journey, arrived safely at home. Jacob, owing to the death of his father, was, at an early age, thrown out into the world to battle for himself, and his education was such, as he could pick up when not at work. On the 25th of June, 1866, he married Sarah F., daughter of Andrew and Martha Jones. As the result of that union, one son was born, who is yet living. Mrs. Bowers died June 12, 1868, at their home in Kinkaid township. Mr. Bowers was married to his present wife, December 16th, 1870, Luvice J. McBride, daughter of James P. McBride. Four children have been born to them, one of whom is deceased.

Mr. Bowers was engaged in farming until 1865, when he came to Ava, and opened the well-known "Bowers House." His hotel is the best in the town, where all travelers are well treated. The table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season. He has also a first-class livery stable, and in connection with his hotel, he carries on a saloon, where he always has on hand, choice liquors and cigars. His saloon is located on Main street, between his livery stable and Husbands & Russel's store, recently fitted up in good style.

### PROF. JOHN M. REEDER,

THE present efficient School Superintendent of Jackson County, is a native of Hamilton County, Ills.; was born October 18, 1850. He is the fourth of a family of seven children born to Wm. C. and Sarah Reeder, who were also natives of Illinois. The subject of our sketch secured the rudiments of his early education in the common schools. He subsequently attended the Normal University at Carbondale. He came to Jackson County with his



father in 1864, and in 1870 he engaged in teaching. He is now classed as among the leading educators of this part of the County. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a man whom all respect for the purity of his morals. In politics he has always been a strong advocate of the principles of the Democratic party; however, he does not let his party prejudices interfere with his voting for men of the opposite party when he deems them worthy. In the fall of 1877 he was elected as the candidate of the Demo-

cratic party to the office of County Superintendent of Schools for Jackson County.

Prof. Reeder brings to the discharge of the onerous duties of his office, the requisite qualifications of experience and ability to make a good officer, and we bespeak for him a success in the office to which he has been called by the franchise of his fellow-citizens.

## ORA TOWNSHIP.

BY GEORGE W. HOLLIDAY.

**T**HE first settlement in this part of Jackson was made about the year 1817, when S. Lewis, E. Harrold, and George Butcher came. In 1820 some five or six families made it their future home. Among these were three brothers named, respectively, Daniel, Henry, and Michael Dillinger, who were of German origin, and natives of North Carolina. Henry was a good millwright, and erected the first mill in the Township. It was driven by water power, and stood on Beaucoup Creek, in the north-east corner of the Township. His mill was well patronized by the settlers, who found it a great convenience. Henry Dillinger was noted for his charitable disposition and unusual kindness of heart. No man, however poor, went from his mill without meal for his family. Few men of this day may boast of the possession of such large charity as that which formed a prominent trait in the character of this man. Few, too, may boast an ingenuity equal to his, when we take into consideration the limited facilities of his early day for obtaining a knowledge of the mechanical arts. Marks of his originality are even yet observable, after the lapse of half a century, in an old frame house which stands near the site of his old mill. The writer of this has taken the trouble to visit this relic of his skill, and has been struck with some of its peculiarities as compared with the styles of the present day. The plastering consists of ordinary clay, which has grown harder by time, until it is nearly as hard as rock. The studding are four inches square, and the spaces between about two and a half feet. The clay plastering was placed between these, and extends out even with the inner edge of the upright studding, thus being four inches thick, and held in place by small sticks about an inch square, and six inches apart, extending from one upright to another. This good man, whose memory is fragrant, died in 1830 or '31, and was buried in his garden adjoining his house. The garden has long since been destroyed, and the grave of the good man has been plowed over, till all traces of it are obliterated, and the spot where his ashes repose, is only known to a few aged inhabitants. To plow over the grave of a respectable citizen of more modern birth and existence, would be considered a crime, but the deeds and acts of this most worthy man, have not potency enough, in this sordid age, to protect his grave from molestation and rude desecration. That such is true, is disgraceful. The mill changed hands, but soon fell into disuse, and then decay, which, strange to say, is even yet not complete, as evidences of its existence are still plainly visible.

Robert Carden, Nelson McDowell, William Carpenter and Abraham Crow, settled in Big Rattlesnake. About the same year, 1820, and, nearly at the same time, came Gracy Williamson and two or three others to settle at the same place. Mr. Williamson shortly afterward died, leaving a wife and six small children. Mrs. Williamson lived to a ripe old age, having seen all her children married and comfortably situated in life. She died of Cardiac dropsy,

in 1874. She deserves praise for having, by her great industry, economy and honesty, raised her family to become what they are, examples of the highest respectability. Some of her sons have held high and important offices in Jackson County, and all belong to the better class of farmers in Township or County.

The first school in Ora was taught by Peter Carroll, in 1829. The first sermon was preached by Rev. William Davis, a Baptist minister, in 1824. The settlers lived in a very rude and simple style. They manufactured their own wearing apparel. Each man tanned his own leather, and made his own shoes; dressed his own deerskin, and made his own "breeches." They raised cotton and flax, which the women would card and spin into thread, then weave into cloth. I think I never saw a woman wearing a calico dress till I was twenty years old. The men wore home-made linsey hunting shirts, and buckskin trousers, and moccasins. In dry weather the trousers were comfortable, but not so in wet.

Ora Township lies in the northern part of Jackson County, west of Vergennes and north of Levan. It consists chiefly of high rolling land, nearly all of which is tillable. It is well adapted to the production of wheat, yielding, on an average, twenty bushels to the acre. Fruit very rarely fails in this section of the County, and is produced in abundance, while the quality is excellent. It was once heavily timbered, and there are still some fine forests under fence. There are extensive and valuable rock quarries, which furnish fine material for building purposes. There are extensive coal-beds, which can be worked at comparatively little expense.

Abraham Fry was the first to discover coal, in 1840, on Section 24. One of the finest mines is found in the northern part of the Township. The vein is from five to six feet thick, and extends up under the hill on an inclined plane, which enables the water to readily drain off. The roof consists of the finest quality of rock, which is very important, as it diminishes the danger of mining. This is one of the best and most convenient mines in Jackson County, when the cost of working it is taken into consideration.

The work of felling the trees has gone on bravely since 1830, and immigration has gone on constantly. Ora is now thickly settled, and is almost a solid mass of farms, which are well tilled, and invite comparison with those of any other portion of the County. All cereals are grown in abundance, but the great crops are wheat and corn. The inhabitants are industrious, and generally comfortably situated. A large portion of them are of German extraction, and are a frugal and prosperous class of people. Attention is given to the improvement of stock, and good teams may be seen on almost every farm. The people, while contented, are yet not satisfied with their present degree of advancement, but are pushing on in the line of improvement.



# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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## URIAH BLUE

WAS born in Miami County, Ohio, October 31st, 1823. He was the 10th child of Solomon and Elithaoumy Blue. Solomon Blue was a native of "old Virginia." He died when Uriah was about fifteen years old. The latter started in life for himself by moving to Randolph County, Illinois, where he went to work for the farmers, making a bare living for himself until he was married Nov. 25th, 1854, to Mrs. Melinda Brownfield. They had born to them five children, all of whom are still living.

Mrs. Blue died June 17th, 1866. He was again married to Elizabeth Miller, Sept. 16th, 1867. They had one child by this marriage, which is living at home. Mr. Blue's second wife, died June 22d, 1872. He was married to his present wife April 12th, 1874. They have two children, both of whom are living at home with their parents. Politically, Mr. Blue is a firm old Jackson Democrat, although a strong partizan, he has never sought office, preferring to make a pleasant, happy home for his wife and children, and to know how well he has succeeded, you have only to visit him there, when you will find one of the best, if not the best farm in Ora Township. Mr. and Mrs. Blue, are both members of the United Baptist Church, and are attempting to raise their family in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Mr. Blue may be considered as one of the successful men of Jackson County, as he commenced with nothing but health and energy. Now he owns 760 acres of good land, and everything necessary to make him comfortable.

## WILLIAM RUSSELL

WAS born in Cartwright County, North Carolina, December 9th, 1809. His father was a farmer by occupation, and brought up William on the farm. His educational advantages were very limited. At the age of twenty-five he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Russell. After two years, he emigrated with his young wife to Jackson County, Illinois, and settled about six miles south of Murphysboro' and improved a farm. After two years, his partner in life, died. He was again married, to Miss Delia Hegley, December, 1842. She was a native of Jackson County. Her father, John Hegley, was one of the very early settlers. To this union they have had a family of nine children born to them, five boys and four girls, viz.: Edmund, now married and farming, in Ora Township; David, married and farming, near the old homestead; William Carroll, Marion, and Samuel. William and Samuel, are living at home; Marion is a merchant in Ava. The girls, Dathena, Mary, Jane and Hannah; Mary is now the wife of John Derrington; the other three girls are living at home. After living about twenty years south of Murphysboro', he went to what is now Ora Township, where he still resides. He entered a tract of timber land, and with axe in hand, he commenced to improve a new farm, and by his own industry, he now owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, most all in a fine state of cultivation. When Mr. Russell settled in Ora Township there were but about five families in the township. His nearest neighbor was James Bradley, a mile and a half distant, and not a school-house in the township. He has now four neighbors in sight of his residence, and a school-house on his land. Mr. Russell has lived in Jackson County since 1836. He has seen this County grow from a wilderness, covered with a dense forest, dotted here and there with a squatter's cabin, to a fine agricultural district, with growing fields of grain and pleasant homes dotted thickly throughout the County. He has also lived to see churches of all denominations built up in the County, and schools at proper intervals. He is endeavoring to give his children a better education than he received. Politically he is a Democrat. We set Mr. Russell down as a good man, not flashy, but honest and earnest, and loyal to manhood.

## A. J. GRIZZEL

WAS the son of Solomon and Nancy Grizzel. His father was a native of Virginia. He settled in Kentucky when a young man, and followed the life of a farmer. The subject of our sketch was born in Kenton County, Kentucky, July 30th, 1815. During his minority he was brought up on a farm, and educated to farm life. He attended the subscription schools, such as the country afforded, although his father was a very weakly man, and the farm work mostly devolved on him, consequently, his early education was very much neglected. He was the third child of a family of eight children. At the age of twenty-two, he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Stephens, Aug. 3d, 1837. She was also a native of Kenton County, Kentucky. To this union they have had born to them, a family of twelve children, nine living in the spring of 1861. He emigrated from Kentucky to Jackson County, and settled where he now lives, in Ora township. Mr. Grizzel settled on 160 acres of land that was entered by his father-in-law, said land covered with heavy timber and brush, and no improvements, with the exception of a squatter's cabin and a half acre improved or enclosed. He now has about one hundred acres of good, tillable land.

Politically, he is a Democrat. His father was a Democrat before him, and named his son after the celebrated Andrew Jackson, and he has ever walked in the Democratic ranks.

Religiously, he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has endeavored to bring his family up under the tenets of that church, but not restricting them to any particular creed. Such is a brief sketch of one of the prominent farmers of Ora township. Truthful, honest and industrious, he is a fair sample of the western farmer, who have done much towards transforming this country from a wilderness of brush to fine farms bearing rich fields of grain.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLIDAY

Is the oldest resident that was born within the limits of Jackson County. His birth dates May 8th, 1816. David Holliday, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, but after his marriage he moved to Tennessee, where he resided some few years; he then emigrated to the then territory of Illinois, and settled on the Big Muddy River, in the year 1814. He brought to this country his wife, five children and all his worldly effects on three pack horses. The country was then in the condition in which it came from the Creator. Not a mill or factory, or any public improvements. It was covered with a dense forest in which game of various kinds abounded, and was hunted not for amusement, but in many parts as means of support. The pelts of wild animals constituted a vast commerce, and was the currency of the country. But David Holliday was just the kind of a man which is needed in all new countries. He was a thinker as well as a worker, and all his thoughts, and acts were in the direction of improvement and progression. He was a man of many trades. He could turn his hand to most anything. His place was a rendezvous for the early settlers for many miles around. As he had a mill, the second mill in the country, it was what was termed a cog mill, considered quite an improvement in those days to what was termed a tug mill. He also had a cotton-gin attached to the horse mill. He did quite a business with his gin as it was the only one in the country, and all the pioneer settlers raised cotton for their own immediate use. He also ran a blacksmith shop, and a tan-yard, two establishments which were almost absolutely necessary in those days, and last though not least, he opened a distillery where he made the pure corn whiskey, a beverage then considered by the early pioneers indispensable, to keep them free of the then very prevalent disease, chills and fever. He also improved a farm. He died in the year 1849, and was buried on the place he improved. It is now known as Holliday's Cemetery. The subject of this sketch gave his time to clearing away



the forests, and making a home in the then new country. The Indians then possessed nearly all this western country, and some of them frequently came into his father's cabin, and tarried with them over night; they were quite peaceable, and their presence was not offensive. The greatest trouble experienced with the Indians in those times, was to keep them out of the roasting ear patches, and from petty stealing generally. Mr. Holliday's education was sadly neglected. The school-house that he attended, was built out of round poles and covered with brush to keep the sun out, and when it rained, school had to be dismissed until it "cleared up." Like unto a wise man he knew that it was not good to be alone, and consequently he made choice of one of the daughters of Eve, in the person of Miss Joanna Whipkey, a native of Somerset County, Penn., in 1842. Nine children are the fruits of

this marriage, seven living. He gave his oldest son up to the defense of his country during the late Civil War. He fell in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, the first engagement fought under General Grant of this war. Mr. Holliday has improved a farm in Ora Township, where he has resided for the past twenty-four years. Politically, he is a Republican. Such is a brief sketch of one of the early pioneers of Jackson County. He has grown with the growth of the country. Sixty years has wrought a wonderful change in the civilization of the west. Then a wilderness with Indians, trees and grasses indigenous to the soil overspreading the entire state. Now we have railroads, cities, villages and fruitful fields, with the promise of a future that is destined to startle the world with its wonderful progress.

## ELK TOWNSHIP.

**E**LK Township, as will be seen by a reference to the map, lies in the northeast corner of the County. It is bounded on the north by Williamson, and on the east by Franklin Counties, on the south by De Soto and on the west by Vergennes. It embraces within its limits one of the few prairies of County—Elk prairie. This was called Elk prairie from the fact that a great many years ago large numbers of elk frequented the prairie, attracted thither by the salt-licks. On the adoption of township organization in 1872, the descriptive part of the prairie's name was given to the township.

### FIRST SETTLERS.

There were probably some settlers in the portion of country now comprised in this township as early as 1815, but just who were here first cannot now be determined. Most of the early settlers seemed first to have sojourned for a time in the earlier-settled parts of the County which lie along the Muddy, and from there to have emigrated to the more beautiful lands in or near Elk prairie. In the north part of the prairie, at an early but uncertain period, settled the following persons: Louis Campbell, Joseph Williams, James Davis and his son William. Singleton Kimmel, who published for a time a paper at Shawneetown before becoming a citizen of this County, Jacob Aukney and Samuel Cheathan were the first settlers in the southern part. The previous history of most of these is unknown.

James and William Davis were from North Carolina; Kimmel and Aukney were from Pennsylvania.

Edward Schwartz moved to the prairie in the spring of 1827, while in the following fall came Peter Gill. John Robinson became a member of the prairie settlement in the year 1830. It is very much to be regretted that so little information survives of the early days of the settlement. Over it rests the twilight of the years, and in it are but faintly discerned a few out of the many facts that would be of great interest to the present generation.

The first birth was that of John Davis, son of William, who first opened his eyes upon the light in 1819. The first death in the settlement also occurred in this family. This was the death of William's son Jacob, who was but 18 months old. The date of his death is not known.

The first marriage is that of Joseph Crews to Sarah Robinson, on November 12, 1832. On December 6, of the same year, Banister Crews was wedded to Frances Robinson.

The first school of the township was taught in 1836 by John Byars. An old cheese building was moved to a spot a short distance west of Elkville, and served as the school-house.

The school began with only one side of the roof on. Mr. Byars taught for one week and then dismissed school, promising to return and teach a year when the house should be completely roofed.

Log cabins served as school-houses as late as the year 1848, when an advance was made by the erection of a frame house for school and church purposes. This was built in a grove near the old Schwartz place.

In 1870 and 1871 a new and spacious school building was erected in the southern part of Elkville, and, in the absence of any church house at that place, has been used as a meeting-house as well. This place has been favored with good teachers, and consequently has been blessed with good schools that have done a good work for the cause of education. The Elkville school is now under the charge of Mr. Andrew Caldwell, who gave such good satisfaction during the first year of his superintendence that the directors employed him for the second.

The first sermon was preached by Braxton Parrish in 1829 on the occasion of the sad death of Samuel Cheatham, who was burned to death. Mr. Parrish died in 1875 at Benton, Franklin County.

### MILLS.

Probably as early as 1841 Abel Roach built a horse mill in the western part of Elk prairie. Prior to this the people took their grain to the Dillinger Mill on Beaucoup Creek, or to the Snider Mill, in Six Mile, in Franklin County. At that day the boys did most of the milling for the settlers. They went with their grain on horseback and were frequently obliged to remain over night waiting for their turn.

Mr. Snider was a man of mirth and jollity, and entertained the boys by various amusing games. He would wager the buttons of his clothing against those of the boys; when he lost the game he would take out his knife and cut off a button, and when the other side lost they would do the same. Sometimes in playing "Fox and Geese," when he saw the boys were in a fair way to beat, he would rub out and begin anew.

It is both entertaining and amusing to hear those who are advanced in age relate their experience at the old horse mills in the days of their boyhood.

In 1867, Phillip Kimmel and William Schwartz built a steam flouring mill at Elkville, to which, in the course of a year or two, they attached a saw-mill. Both are now operated by Whitney Gilbreath of this place.

Elkville was surveyed and platted by Clayborn Burrow, County Surveyor, who certified to the fact on the 31st of March, 1857. The little village contains about 100 inhabitants. It is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the midst of a fertile country, six miles north of De Soto. It is no doubt destined in the future to be a place of considerable importance.

Elk township is under good cultivation, and many good farmers have made their homes in this part of the County. Among these we mention the Schwartzs and Kimmels. The people are industrious, prosperous and contented. A religious society of the Christian faith has lately been organized at Elkville through the instrumentality of Rev. Wm. Trickett, an evangelist of extended reputation. The several districts of the township are provided with comfortable buildings for the children who gather in them to be instructed in those things which are to fit them for usefulness in after life.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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### WILLIAMS FAMILY.

NATHANIEL and Celia Williams were born in Columbia County, Georgia. They raised a family of eight children, four of whom are living in Elkville township, Jackson County, Illinois, viz: Nathaniel, Reuben Reed, Jerry Burkhalter and J. T. Williams. Special attention is called to them as follows:

Nathaniel was born in Columbia County, Georgia, in 1815. He worked on a farm until he was married. At 28 years of age, he married Clarrissa, they raising a family of two children, Amanda and Nathaniel, who are living near home. Nathaniel lived with his first owner, Mr. Short, until he was about 35 years old, when he was sold to a man named Steed, and afterwards to Stanford; always working on a farm, until the last ten years of his servitude, when he went to work at the carpenter's trade, until Sherman and his boys in blue marched through Georgia, when he took French leave of slavery and its influences.

Reuben was born in 1817, in Wilkes County, Georgia, and was married in 1875, to Mrs. King, in Jackson County, Illinois.

He was owned first, by Mr. Short and afterwards by Mr. Burkhalter always working as a farm hand and miller. He was industrious and reliable.

Jerry Burkhalter, was born in 1821, in Wilkes County, Georgia, and was married January 20th, 1850, to Ellen Dukes. They have had born to them eleven children. Eight are still living at and near home; they are named as follows: Charlotte, Jerry R., Nathaniel S., Martha, Mary M., Reuben and Florence, the others dying when young.

Mr. Burkhalter was first owned by Mr. Short. He was afterwards transferred several times, until finally, he went to live with Mr. Dukes, when he married settled down and lived until the rebellion. At the age of 27, he learned Blacksmithing, and continued to work at the trade as long as he lived in the South, and was considered a good workman. He says he was at one time in the hands of a speculator about fourteen months, and could not be disposed of, on account of the peculiar form in which he made his horseshoes, they being of a pattern not commonly seen in that country, and not very useful,

John T. Williams, was born in 1823 or '24, in Wilkes County, Georgia, and was married in June, 1856, to Rachel. They have a family of eight children living, as follows: Marietta, Peter, Emma, Alice, Wilbor Warren. John H. and Amanda, all living at home with their parents.

He was first owned by Mr. Short, and worked on his farm until he was 18 or 20 years of age, when he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, to learn that trade, and his owner finding him a good, competent workman, kept him constantly at his trade until 1865, when he became a free man; however, he still remained there, and worked until he had made money enough to move his family to Mississippi, in January, 1867, where he lived nearly a year, then moved to Illinois.

The four families mentioned above, and so closely united by family ties, after trying to live South for two years after the close of the war, and becoming satisfied that the feeling there, was such, against their race, that they could not live there and educate their children in peace, determined to come north and commence life over again. Consequently, in 1867, they bid farewell to their old homes, and the influences of that accursed institution of slavery, that had kept 10,000,000 of people ground down to the earth for nearly a century, and that had made our boasted free institutions an object of scorn and contempt to the whole civilized world.

They all now own nice farms in Jackson County, in a good state of cultivation, where they hope they are settled for life.

What a striking example to all of their race as well as our own, of what energy and industry will do for us all. Here is the poor, despised slave of a few years ago, without a dollar in the world: not even owning the clothes on his back, now happy, honored and respected; with enough of this world's goods to make him easy during life.

In politics, they are all good, consistent Republicans; indeed, they could be nothing else after their experience in life. Like all others in their station, they had no educational advantages, although they managed to acquire enough to read, write and do business. They are all giving their children a good education, so as to enable them to fill any position they may be called on to occupy.

### JAMES JACKSON.

ONE of the citizens of Jackson County who deserves notice at our hands is James Jackson, of Elkville Township. He was born near Florence, in Northern Alabama, in the year 1826, on Christmas-day, and was married in 1861 to Lucinda Ghio. They have five children, all living at home. Mr. Jackson was a slave of Geo. Jackson until the breaking out of the war, and he staid with his old master, until the emancipation proclamation made him a free man; until that time arrived that he had watched and prayed for through thirty-five long, weary years of bondage: he was at last a free man. Mr. Jackson was a good and faithful servant, feeling that his services, as well as his flesh and blood, belonged to his master under the law. His master though a southern man, was kind and indulgent, and for a wonder, loyal. On being freed, he joined the army as teamster, served some time in that capacity, was discharged on account of sickness, and sent to Cairo, remaining there four years. He then moved to Jackson County, where he went to work making a home for his family, and has succeeded in buying and paying for a nice little farm in Elk Township. He tells me he is building on it a new house and barn, that will be a credit to him. Although he has no education himself, he is giving his children all the advantages within his reach, so as to enable them to meet the trials of life, and take an honorable position in society. God speed him.



# BIG HILL TOWNSHIP.

BY JOHN R. EASTERLY.



HIS is situated in the south-western part of the County. It was laid off by William Rector in 1806, at the time of the formation of all Townships in Jackson County, and was sectionized by Elias Barcroft, deputy under Rector, and John Messinger, in 1810. It is bounded on the north by Sand Ridge, on the south by Grand Tower, the Mississippi River, Island Number 18, and the County of Union, on the west by Grand Tower, and on the east by Ridge Township. "Big Hill" gave its name to the Township, and has attracted wide-spread attention from geologists on account of its formation. Its great size merits more than a passing notice at our hands. Its length is about 7, and its average width is about 2 miles. The north and west ends lie respectively in Sand Ridge and Fountain Bluff Townships. The north end of this remarkable formation consists of a solid wall of rock, varying from 150 to 250 feet in height, and is one and a half miles in length. The G. T. and C. R. R. runs for a portion of its way along its foot, and the view never fails to call forth exclamations of surprise and admiration from the passenger who gazes upon its grandeur for the first time. The south face of Big Hill also is a wall of rock, rather less abrupt than the north, and is from 150 to 200 feet in height, and is robed in a beautiful garb of evergreens. This hill is an outlying spur of the "Grand chain," which, under various names, wends from west to east, and links together the Rocky and Appalachian systems of mountains.

It is entirely unsettled, except in two places, viz.: on a rolling ridge, and the bottom land of a small creek. The hill affords a fine quality of sandstone, and also an excellent grade of limestone. It is covered with timber of good quality. It is the opinion of geologists that the great river once poured its mighty volume of waters along a channel east of the Big Hill. Many are the evidences of the correctness of this theory. The situation of the lakes north of the hill, their relation to each other and to the river, the growth of the timber, the kind of soils in the swamps, are cited in support of this supposition. Further evidence is afforded: when a well is dug to a certain distance river sand is struck. In one well a piece of timber was found at a depth of 40 feet.

On the east side of the hill is found as fine a quality of farming land as exists in the entire valley of the Mississippi. About 1500 acres are in cultivation, which yield in corn from 50 to 75 bushels per acre, or, if in wheat, from 15 to 30. Oats and potatoes produce abundantly, and all other cereals and products of our latitude.

Big Hill Township is justly celebrated as a very fine grazing country. The grazing section is about 3 miles long by 2 wide. This is a swampy region, and produces luxuriantly the best of wild grass for stock. Animals only need to be fed for a short time during the year. The swamp-lands lie southward from the lakes, and northward from the farms which lie along the north face of the Big Hill. Of the wild grass, much hay is made.

East of Big Muddy River, on high and rolling land, rather thin and poor in quality, is found a soil admirably adapted for fruits, which are much cultivated, though some wheat and corn are produced.

The kinds of timber are oak, white, red, black, and chinkapin, and overcup, hickory, walnut, box-elder, sugar maple, sycamore, etc.

Among the first permanent settlers were Jacob Lonzadder and family, who settled in 1805 or 1806, on what is now known as the "Berry Whitson place." He built the first mill, which was driven by water power, furnished by two fine springs. This mill was on the S. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 6. Mr. Lonzadder was of Portuguese extraction, and was an energetic man, a good citizen and farmer.

Joseph French came shortly after and settled just below Bald Rock, on the east side of Big Muddy River. He was a native of Kentucky, and owned the first slave in the Township.

In 1807 or 1808 came Thomas and John Morrow, with their father, and located on what is now known as the Henson place, in Section 18. John

sold his share to William McRoberts in 1817, and Thomas in 1823 or '24 disposed of 20 acres of his to Marble Henson.

Allen Henson came in 1808, and settled on the place now belonging to the heirs of William B. Jenkins. Mr. Henson emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, and from thence to Illinois. He was about 60 years of age at the time of his arrival. His family was large. The oldest daughter became the wife of William Gaston, the next was married to Robert R. Gordon, while his son, Marble, took to wife Patsey Davis. Mr. Henson brought with him from Tennessee a negro man slave.

In 1810, in the north-east corner of the Township, in sec. 6, on what is known as the Worthen place, settled a man named Flemmings.

The next settler, Jacob Thompson, came the same year. He was a single man, but thinking it "not good to be alone," he proposed to a daughter of Jacob Lonzadder and was made happy by her acceptance. He then opened a farm, now owned by the heirs of Aaron Easterly.

Then came Reuben Redfield in 1820, who also married a daughter of Mr. Lonzadder,—who seems to have been a benefactor of his race in furnishing so many girls as wives for the settlers,—and located on the Berry Whitson place.

It should have been stated that Aaron Davis and family came in 1816 or '17, from Kentucky, and located on the Thomas Jenkins place. He was a skillful hunter, and also was a farmer; raised a family who settled around him. He bought his place of Capt. Boon, and lived on it till his death in 1826.

The place passed into the possession of Thomas Jenkins in 1844, who resided on it till his death in '73 at the great age of 91 years. Mr. Jenkins became a citizen of Jackson County in 1824. In 1826 he moved to the site of Grand Tower, and kept an extensive wood-yard for 12 or 13 years. Mr. Jenkins was a native of South Carolina, where he was born in 1781. When he attained his majority he emigrated to Georgia, where he married. He served under General Jackson during the war of 1812, and fought gallantly at the battle of New Orleans.

The distinguished Capt. William Boon, who was one of the earliest settlers of the County, and whose son, Benningsen Boon, was for many years so prominent in the County, and who yet survives, settled at Big Hill in 1826, whither he moved from Sand Ridge. He was a man of note, of worth, and very popular. He represented Jackson in the halls of legislation ably and well, and was their protector and shield in the hour of danger.

He rented his farm in this township to Milton Ladd, and removed to the Duncan place, on what is now known as the "Duncan Hill Slough," where he remained but one year, when he again moved, this time to the Mississippi River, where he kept a wood-yard until his death in 1833, aged 56 years.

His son, Benningsen, was born in this County in 1807, and when between 21 and 22 years of age was united in wedlock to Elizabeth Will, a daughter of Dr. Conrad Will, who was so distinguished in the early history of the County. Mr. B. Boon is a man of fine natural talent; and though educational facilities in his youth were vastly inferior to those of this day, he managed to make himself a well-informed and very useful man. He has been a member of the County Commissioners' Court; in 1833, Agent of the County for the sale of the Saline lands; was for many years a successful practitioner of medicine. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1836, and held the office for sixteen years. He served against Black-Hawk in the war of 1832. He was under Capt. A. M. Jenkins in a cavalry company. Nicholas D. Henson was a comrade in the same company. In 1855 he was appointed Postmaster for Big Hill by President Pierce. He was a School Officer for many years. In all offices he has conducted himself in such a manner as to merit a reputation for capability and honesty of which any one may be proud. In another part of this work will be found a more complete biography of this upright, useful man.





THE EASTERLY HOMESTEAD  
NOW THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. JOSEPH B.B. AND EDWARD E. EASTERLY, SEC. 6 T. 10 R. 3 JACKSON CO. ILLINOIS.





THE FARM RESIDENCE OF W. L. HARRIS SEC. 31. T. 10 R. 3 JACKSON CO. ILL.



LENGTH OF BRIDGE ON TOP, 100 FT.  
LENGTH BETWEEN ABUTMENTS, 76 FT.  
WIDTH OF BRIDGE, 9 FT.

NATURAL BRIDGE, JACKSON CO. ILL.

HEIGHT OF BRIDGE, 30 FT.  
HEIGHT OF ABUTMENTS, 72 FT.  
AVERAGE THICKNESS, 9 FT.



William W., B. F., and Jessie C. Henson served in the Black Hawk war. Giles Henson settled on what was denominated the "O'Hara Land" in about 1820, and his eldest daughter wedded Joseph Goodbread.

William McRoberts, previously mentioned, was near 60 years of age when, in 1817, he bought out John Morrow. His family was a large one, viz.: Charles, Polly, Charlotte, Samuel, Lucretia, and James. Some of the children lived to raise families, and the entire family were respectable.

The place now owned by the Worthen heirs was first entered by St. Clair Manson on or about 1814. In 1818 he sold out to Matthew Duncan, brother to the Duncan who represented Jackson County in the State Senate at Vandalia, and was afterwards Governor of Illinois.

Mr. Duncan came from Kaskaskia to this county, where he had held the office of State Printer. He first settled in Fountain Bluff township. He had a mill, which he managed till the arrival of his brother, Joseph Duncan, in 1818-19. Matthew Duncan built the first distillery in Big Hill. He had negroes that he had brought from Kentucky to the then Territory of Illinois. He mortgaged his farm to the First State Bank of Illinois. The mortgage was foreclosed and the place sold, Thomas Whitson becoming the purchaser.

The portion of Big Hill lying east of Big Muddy River began to be settled

up when James Harreld and others built a saw and grist-mill near 1838. Mr. Harreld run the mill till his death in 1844, memorable as the year of the "Great Flood."

David Cripps, in 1835 or '36, settled in the eastern part of the township on Pine Hill. He sold at his house dry-goods for the convenience of the people. He was our first merchant.

Big Hill township is divided into two school districts, and has a population of about 400 inhabitants. The first school was taught by Lee D. Wood in 1826.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. Richard Lee, a Methodist divine, in 1814 or '15. Lee lived for some time in this township. The first school-house was on the McRoberts' place, and served also as a church-house.

The first white child born was George Lonzadder, son of Jacob.

The first marriage was that of William Gaston to Nellie Henson in 1812-13.

The first death was that of James Davis, who was killed by the falling of a tree blown down by the wind. He was the son of Aaron Davis.

The water is impregnated with lime from the limestone formation.

The northern portion of Big Hill township, owing to the great amount of moisture, is less healthful than other parts, and malarial disease abounds.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### BENNINGSSEN BOON.

THIS man so honorably connected with the history of this County was born in Jackson County, in 1807, and consequently is seventy years old. He has however always been a man of correct habits and pure and temperate life, and he consequently appears younger than he is. He is the son of Capt. William Boon, one of the earliest and most popular and influential of our early citizens.

He grew to manhood amid the stirring scenes of frontier life. When between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age he was united in wedlock to Elizabeth Will, daughter of Dr. Conrad Will.

Although deprived in great measure of the advantages of an education in early life, by self-culture and a course of judicious reading he prepared himself to serve well, in various and honorable positions the people of his native County. He is a man of ability, and has been always a useful and prominent man in his neighborhood and County. After his marriage to Elizabeth Will, he settled on a farm given to him by his father and raised a family. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war, and was in the company of cavalry commanded by Capt. A. M. Jenkins.

Mr. Boon was a member of the County Commissioners' Court from 1833-'6. In 1845 he was appointed by act of Legislature, agent for the sale of

lands, for the benefit of the County, known as Muddy Saline Reservation. He has been a successful practitioner of medicine, and those that know his skill in the healing art, sometimes require his services yet.

In 1836 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held that position, so great was the satisfaction of the people at his efficiency and probity, continuously for sixteen years.

He has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, and for many years was a school officer. In 1855 he was appointed Post-master of Big Hill post-office.

There is perhaps no man in the County whose recollections of the past of this County are so valuable and vivid as his. His conversational powers are fine, and his fund of anecdote and keen observation make him an unusually interesting and pleasant companion. He is courteous and dignified in demeanor, and impresses all with whom he associates as a man of great personal purity and genuine goodness of heart. He is justly regarded as one of the most honored of our citizens, whether we consider his intelligence, his uprightness or his services to the County.

The lessons taught by such a character are indeed valuable. His unselfishness, his zeal for the right and his strict integrity are worthy of emulation and all respect. May he be spared many years to the people for whom he has "done good and not evil" all the days of his life.



# VERGENNES TOWNSHIP.

BY F. M. TUTHILL.

**I**T will not be considered beneath the dignity of history to give the origin of the name "Vergennes." Daniel B. Tuthill was, if not the first, one of the first settlers, and cherished for his wife an almost knightly affection. When a post office was finally established, he had it named Vergennes, in honor of his wife, whose native place was Vergennes, in the Green Mountain State. Upon the adoption of a township organization by the people of Jackson County, in the year 18 , the name of the post office was given to the newly organized township.

The first settlers of this portion of the County,—which was not inhabited for many years after smoke had curled up from cabins along the Muddy, the Mississippi, and other parts of our County,—were from the eastern section of the United States; from the States of Vermont and New York. William Doty made a claim in Vergennes in 1831. Immigrants arrived in 1833, and consisted of the Tuthill's and Rosses'. Their settlement was known far and wide as the "Yankee Settlement." The majority of the inhabitants of Jackson, at that time, were from the South, and the queer customs and peculiar speech of the down-easters excited their astonishment, and even their derision. Many refused to neighbor with them, and some, it is said, moved to other parts of the country to rid themselves of the presence of this strange people, against whom their education had implanted strong prejudices. There was one cause more than any other which excited astonishment. The Yankees did not drink whiskey, and this was ground, in their estimation, for suspicion. It exhibited a lack of taste which was considered deplorable, and which was considered as evidence that the early education of these folks had been sadly neglected. In those days the idea of total abstinence was entirely new to the people of the West. Another cause of the unpopularity of the Yankees was, that they seemed to possess high notions of living. They, as soon as possible after their arrival, built frame houses and barns, an innovation that excited great comment. These feelings, it is but fair to say, were only harbored until better acquaintance showed that the new comers possessed many worthy traits of character, were upright and honorable, thrifty and obliging. The first settlers were but few, but were followed by many more, whose hearts were stirred by the accounts received at their homes from those who had settled in the western world; accounts of the fertile wilderness, with its magnificent forests and beautiful prairies, of the many kinds of game that abounded. All came in wagons, drawn by good teams. They set energetically to work felling trees and opening farms, and one of the fairest portions of the County to-day, is the township of Vergennes. There are two small prairies in the township: "Cox's Prairie," which lies near the centre, and "Tuthill's Prairie," which is north of this. There is a belt of land running through it, from east to west, which is heavily timbered, and not very thickly settled at this time. The south-western portion is divided from the rest by Beaucoup Creek, which is the only stream of importance within its borders, unless we except Glenn's Creek, a tributary of Beaucoup. There is some rich bottom land in the western part. The north part is broken, though not so much as to render it incapable of cultivation; in fact nearly all of the Township consists of arable land.

The forests contain several varieties of the oak: The post oak, white oak, black oak, &c.; the hickory, walnut (black), sweet gum, and elm. The cherry, plum, sassafras, dog-wood, black haw, and persimmon also abound. The whole township is underlaid with a good quality of coal, which was first discovered while digging a well. There are quarries of sandstone in the western part, which furnish an excellent quality of building stone.

True to the New England ideas, a school was soon established for the education of the youth, in a log-house reared for the purpose. The first school was a subscription-school, and was taught by Daniel B. Tuthill, Sr., who was

the first settler in the township. The second was taught in the same place by Miss Wells. The pupils made good progress, and in a few years thereafter many of them engaged themselves in the noble occupation of teaching, and it is said that Vergennes furnished more teachers than any other in the County. Mr. Purdy, now a resident of Du Quoin, Perry Co., but whose sons are residents of this township, with the Rosses', came in 1834.

The first religious association in this township was Methodist. Rev. Mr. Barnes preached the first sermon in the township, at Mr. Purdy's house. Rev. Mr. Phelps was the first Presiding Elder after the settlements. The most of the trading of this colony was done in St. Louis, to which point they usually made two trips a year. Sometimes, when pressed for time, they went only to Chester, in Randolph County. Most of the original settlers have gone. Daniel Tuthill, son of John Tuthill, who was a brother of Daniel Tuthill, Sr., mentioned above, is a resident of Tuthill's Prairie.

When the township was first settled, deer were plentiful and wolves were more than plentiful. The citizens were forced in order to save their pigs, to pen them at night at the end of the house. Mares who were permitted to foal in the woods, not unfrequently cast their offspring which were devoured by wolves. Turkeys were thick, and many persons could imitate the call to perfection, and hence were highly successful in hunting them.

We have said, that nearly all of the soil of Vergennes is susceptible of cultivation. You have but to "tickle it with a hoe, and it will laugh with a harvest." But as yet, not nearly all is enclosed nor cultivated. Five times her population may draw sustenance from her breast. There is no need for young men to journey towards the setting sun in quest of homes. Let them look around them in our own county, which is a fair land, and they may find good homesteads which can be purchased at cheap rates, and which need only resolute purpose and strong muscle to convert them into fields of yellow grain.

The township of Vergennes is bounded on the north by Perry County, on the east by Elk Township, on the south by Somerset and on the west by Ora. The chief industry of her people is agricultural. John Tuthill, Sr., and son D. B. Tuthill, Jr., had at one time a manufactory of measures, half bushel, peck, four quart, two quart and quart. They marketed their products at St. Louis. They owned also a saw-mill, and sawed the lumber for their factory with it. Connected with this, was a grist-mill, which did custom work two days in a week.

Thomas and Moses Ross, operated for many years a chair manufactory. Joseph Holt owned a window sash manufactory, and supplied the market of all this section of Illinois with sash. He was the first to manufacture sash in Jackson County.

The first township officers were voted for, at what is known as the "Old White school-house on Cox's Prairie." The following officers were elected Township Commissioners: Jackson Grubb, Alfred Cox, and Chris. Hack. Phillip R. Davis was at one time a Commissioner from this township. John McNerney was chosen Assessor, and G. S. Holt, Collector. Richard Lidaky was chosen town Clerk, and Hardy Crews, Justice of the Peace, while Stephen Grubb was elected Constable.

There are six school districts within the limits of Vergennes, each having a comfortable school-house, and some of the buildings are more than respectable. When so many teachers have taught since the system of public free-schools went into operation, it may be invidious to mention any by name. Two, however, have served the people so well that we, without desiring to reflect upon the others, give their names. They are Mr. A. C. Spencer and J. B. Wisely.

Allyn Grove Church,—so named in honor of Robt. Allyn, D.D., LL.D.,

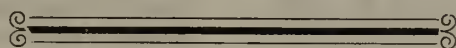


President of the Southern Illinois Normal University,—a Methodist Society—is located in the central portion. Rev. Mr. Farmer, organized the society and got the work of erecting a building under way, before he was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Dowling, who was pastor in charge at the time the church was built. The structure is of brick, very substantial, and well furnished. It is thirty-two by fifty feet in size, and one story in height. There is a Presbyterian Society in the north part of the township, of which Rev. Mr. Templeton is pastor. Preaching services are held once a month in the school-house, for as yet they have no church building. The United Brethren have an organization in Cox's prairie, and have occasional services. Rev. Mr. Brock preaches for them.

The citizens as above stated are mostly engaged in farming. Messrs. Hack and Morgan have a saw and grist-mill. They grind only corn. Mr. Holt is a good farmer, and farms on an extended scale, as also does Mr.

Tuthill. Chris. Hack, William Hill and John Snyder, who has not been many years in the township, are also thrifty and enterprising men, and good farmers, as are also Messrs. Cline and Zaler. The citizens of this township will compare favorably, in integrity, morality, education and religion, with those of any other section of the County. Vice and gross immorality, are almost unknown. They believe in schools; they have churches in their midst, to which they resort to hear of that other country to which all men are hastening.

A bright future is before her. Her population is increasing, and shall more increase. Not many years will elapse before the song of the sower will be heard, as he scatters the golden grain over furrowed acres that, unreclaimed, now are covered with the same forest, under whose shade the poor Indian laid him down to rest.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### JOHN B. ROSSON, M.D.

WAS the son of Osburn and Rebecca Rosson. Osburn Rosson was a native of North Carolina. His wife was a cousin of Gen. Forrest, and was raised and educated in the same neighborhood, Marshall County, Tennessee. The subject of our sketch was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, Nov. 30th, 1847. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the common schools till the age of seventeen, when he entered the Troy Academy, of Tennessee. After about four months, the professor was taken to Rock Island by the Federal forces and made prisoner. That broke up the academy for the time. He then came north and entered the Centralia Academy, where he remained for about eight months. He then returned to the Troy Academy, and resumed his studies. After about a year, he returned north to Jackson County and taught school and studied medicine for about five years. He then entered the Medical College of Ohio, and graduated March 1st, 1872. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Jackson County, where he has practised since. He is a member of the Southern Illinois Medical Association, and was a delegate to the State Medical Association in the year 1877. While attending the Troy Academy, of Tennessee, he studied, under Professor Charles Wright, phonography, or short-hand writing, and succeeded in qualifying himself for a *verbatim* reporter, having reported speeches, word for word, as they were spoken, in Jackson County, and also clinical lectures, in the Cincinnati and Good Samaritan Hospitals, at Cincinnati. March 26th, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Louie Perry, a resident of this County. They have one child. Politically he is a Democrat. Dr. Rosson is yet young, but is destined to make his mark in his chosen profession, if we do not greatly mistake our guess. He has energy, ability and all the elements of success.

### JACKSON GRUBB

WAS the son of William and Mary Grubb. William Grubb was a native of Tennessee. His father moved to Kentucky when he was a boy. When grown he married and emigrated to what is now Jackson County, in the year 1816. He raised a family of five children. He was in the war of 1812. He died in the year 1854. The subject of our sketch was born in Jackson County, October 29th, 1823. Being now among the few natives that were born within the limits of the county prior to 1825, he now lives within half a mile of the place where he was born. He resided at home during his minority, working on the farm and attending school. March 3d, 1845, he was joined in marriage to Miss Delila House, a native of North Carolina. To this union they have had a family of nine children born to them, seven living, viz. John W., Elizabeth B., William H., Hawkins P., George R., Harlan S. and Willard Marcus. John W. and William H. are married and live in Perry County. Elizabeth B. is now the wife of George Yearian, and also lives in Perry County. The remaining four children are living at home. Mr. Grubb lost his oldest son, Stephen S. in the late war. He died in a Southern prison, at Florence, South Carolina. He was captured at the battle of Gun-town, Tennessee. Politically he is a Democrat; he has never aspired for any political favors, believing he could make his mark by improving a model farm. He is firm but not stubborn, social yet reserved; liberal in his views and benevolent, truthful and fair-dealing in his business and social life. Such is an outline record of one of the most faithful and successful farmers in Vergennes Township.



## DE SOTO TOWNSHIP.

**D**E SOTO is one of the Eastern tier of townships, being bounded on the north by Elk, on the east by Williamson County, on the south by Carbondale, and on the west by Somerset. It is for the most part level, well watered, and timbered. The Muddy River enters from the east, and pursues its course, with many meanderings, towards the west. The Little Muddy brings its tribute of waters from the north, and joins the larger current of Big Muddy at a point a little east of the exact centre of the township. Crab Orchard Creek enters from the south, after receiving near its junction with the Big Muddy the waters of the Little Crab Orchard.

The entire township is underlaid with rich veins of coal. Only one shaft exists worthy of mention, although borings have been made and the presence of veins demonstrated by different parties. The Illinois Central Railroad passes through from north to south. Over the Muddy the company have erected a fine iron bridge. The County has constructed over the river, at a point just below the railroad bridge above named, a very superior bridge, the approaches of which are wood, but the central span is iron. De Soto township was originally heavily timbered. It still contains great forests of woods common to this section, and produces annually large quantities of the best kinds of lumber. It is well provided with grist-mills and saw-mills.

De Soto township is almost exclusively agricultural. Many excellent farmers till the fertile soil in this section. Where so many are deserving of mention, it would seem invidious to give the names of only a few, and space forbids notice of all.

The people of De Soto township are well provided with school-houses and houses of worship, and are law-abiding, industrious, and thrifty.

John Gill, Sr., who came to Jackson County in the winter of 1813-14, lives here respected by all. Peter Keifer is a resident of De Soto.

Here lives Jas. H. Bradley, one of the old citizens of the County. Henry Kimmel, distantly related to old Peter Kimmel, settled south of the town of De Soto on Muddy in 1840. He afterwards moved to Elk township. Josiah Cully came to Illinois in 1836; settled first in Bradley precinct, then known as the Bradley neighborhood. He was from Posey County, Indiana. He was father of Joseph H. Cully of this township, ex-Sheriff, and of R. J. Cully, now wife of Judge Bradley, of De Soto.

Peter Keifer came into the township in 1855. He had been a resident of the County since 1833.

Robert Beasley, President of the Board of County Commissioners, and who has made an efficient and faithful servant, has his home here.

### TOWN OF DE SOTO.

This pleasant town lies near the centre of the township of the same name, and is situated mainly on the west side of the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. It was laid out and surveyed by Claiborn Barrow, lately deceased, County Surveyor, under direction of the owner of the land, David A. Neal, of Salem, Mass., and certified to by him, October 18th, 1854. The plat was certified to by Mr. Barrow on the 27th day of November, 1854, and recorded at the County seat on January 16th, 1855. The site is a beautiful one for a town. To the south, at a distance of nearly two miles, is seen the dense line of timber that marks the course of the yellow sluggish stream, Big Muddy. The town is built on land considerably higher than is found to the north and south for some distance. It is surrounded by good land, the major part of which is under excellent cultivation. The population is not far from 1,000.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS FIRMS.

The town contains three church buildings and four religious organizations.

One of the churches was built jointly by the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Baptist. It is of brick, and was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The Lutheran and Christian denominations have erected good houses of worship.

The school-house is a very substantial two-story structure. The school is graded into two departments, the higher of which is taught by W. E. Young, Principal, and the lower by Miss Sarah Saul, Assistant.

There is a very excellent three-story frame hotel edifice, in charge of "mine host," J. V. Brown. De Soto has two mills. The first in importance is the large flouring-mill of R. A. Beasley & Co., situated in the north part of the town to the east of the railroad. This is one of the largest and best mills in the county, and its brands of flour command good prices in market.

J. West & Co. have a custom-mill and saw-mill, who do a good business. Drugs and general merchandise are sold by the two firms of Davis Brothers and Redd & Swofford. H. Jacobs, J. F. & A. T. Bridges, and S. F. Walker are dealers in dry-goods.

An excellent blacksmith establishment is kept by Mostaller & Morgan. There are two cooper shops, and an extensive stave and heading factory, conducted by Jacobs & Dickey.

## BIG LAKE TOWNSHIP.

**I**N the County map this is erroneously laid down as Fountain Bluff Township. Fountain Bluff is in the southern part of this division, and here the G. T. & C. Railroad has a station. Among the early settlers were S. and W. Mansker. Captain William Brown lived at one time in this township, near what is called "Duncan Mill Slough."

Matthew Duncan came from Kaskaskia, where he had held the position of territorial printer, and settled in 1815. He was brother of Joseph Duncan, who came to the township in 1818. Dr. Duncan, died and was buried there. The family was large and intelligent. There was a mill here, which Joseph Duncan improved and operated for some years, doing a good business. He built a house which was superior to those of the section, and which was known as long as it stood, as the "White House."

### GAME.

Big Lake is the hunter's paradise. As regularly as the seasons pass, in bright procession, come from far off York State, and Pennsylvania, from Ohio and Indiana, from Missouri and Kentucky, and from the northern part of our own beautiful State, ardent and skillful hunters, to enjoy the unsurpassed shooting, furnished in this part of the County. If an elegant hotel were erected at Fountain Bluff, there is scarcely a doubt, but that the unequalled scenery and fine shooting of the region, would, after a short time, cause a tide of humanity, bent on sight-seeing and pleasure, to set towards the place.

The famed lakes of Maine furnish no better duck shooting, than do the lakes and swamps of Big Lake Township. All who come, go back enchanted, to spread the news of the abundance and variety of game to be found within



our limits. A few remarks on Game, Bird-, Animals and Fish, seem appropriate here, together with some observations on the huntsman's sport.

The seasons for duck shooting are fall and spring, when the surface of our lagoons are literally covered with wild fowl, that have stopped from their flight to enjoy a season of rest. All summer long, they called each other from the reedy sedges and marshes of the far north, which they quit on the approach of the frost line, to wing their way in aerial caravans, southward, to more pleasant climes, bringing to the thoughtful inhabitant of more southern regions, the tidings that winter is on his southward march toward the tropical circle. They arrive here from the middle to the last of September, varying as does the season. In the spring, they stop from their northward flight, near the first of March. The following are the species most notable; occasionally there is killed here, the famed Canvass-back Duck (*Anas Valisneria*) but it is a *rara avis* in our County.

*Ruffle-headed Duck* (*Anas Albeola*).—This is more commonly known under the appellation of Butter-box or Butter Ball: it is well flavored; is not found in great numbers.

*Pintail Duck* (*Anas Acuta*).—This is often called the Sprigtail, and is very common. It is the last to arrive and first to go. It is a cautious bird, and feeds in the mud flats and marshes of the bottom. It is elegantly formed, with a long body, the neck being longer and more slender than most others. This duck taxes to their utmost, the skill and vigilance of the sportsman.

*Summer Duck or Wood Duck* (*Anas Sponsa*).—This is the most beautiful of its tribe, and its exceeding richness and variety of coloring, cause it to be very greatly admired. It is the only species that breeds in our County. It is called *Wood Duck*, from the fact that it breeds in hollow trees. They generally fly in pairs, seldom in flocks of more than three or four. This is the only arboreal species found on the western continent. In India are some of like habits.

*Mallard* (*Anas Baschas*).—This is the common Wild Duck, and hence needs no description. From it has descended the domesticated duck, so serviceable to man, and on that account is a very interesting species. It is found in vast numbers at the proper season. Its flesh is justly held in high estimation, and many are the stratagems invented by hunters to deceive the wary bird and gain the coveted shot.

*Green Winged Teal* (*Anas Crecca*).—This is a fresh water duck, flying in flocks of 50 and more. It may be found in our city markets and is in good favor.

*Blue Winged Teal* (*Anas Discore*).—This is one of the earliest to return from its northern habitat. Being delicate it is very susceptible of cold and flees southward as soon as the first frosts appear. The flesh is excellent.

*Spoon Bill*.—This duck flies with the Mallard, from which it can be distinguished only on near approach by its greater size and the peculiarity of its bill.

*Fish Duck*.—This has a narrow bill.

*Brant*.—One kind known here has a head very like a turkey buzzard.

*Canada Goose* (*Anas Canadensis*).—This is the common wild goose of the United States, and is known throughout the entire Continent. They have been seen by hardy adventurers beyond the arctic circle steadily flying towards that pole, which, on account of the mystery that surrounds it, has lured so many bold mariners to an icy grave. They reach here in the fall from the awful solitudes of the north and return as soon as spring thaws the ice.

*White Swan*.—This elegant bird is met with not unfrequently and merits attention on account of its great size and beautiful plumage. It is the last visitant from the north. If the winter is mild they go no further towards the line than this latitude, but if it is severe it seeks a warmer temperature.

*Jack Snipe, or Wilson's Snipe*.—Snipe shooting is in the fall, as there are no marshes suited to them.

*Yellow-shanked Snipe*.—Few are found here.

*Woodcock* (*Scolopax Minor*).—Nocturnal, few in numbers.

*Rails* (*Rallus Carolinas*).—This little bird affords superior sport.

*Plovers*.—Found in spring in large flocks.

*Grouse, Ruffed Grouse, Pheasant*.—This is a rare bird.

*Quail*.—This noble bird is found in vast quantities.

The wild turkey also is met with, though more rarely than one would wish.

Hunters find ducks in spring in the glades where mast is plenty, but in the fall they come to the lakes. The Grand Tower and Carbondale Railroad will bring the sportsman to within three miles of his destination, the Big Lake. Boats are used to some extent.

The staple product of this township is corn. The soil is not surpassed in depth and richness by any portion of the County. A portion of Big Lake Township is subject to overflow, but with this drawback excepted, it is one of the most productive regions in the great valley.

Geologists tell us that the river once flowed through the center of this township, and eastward of the Big Hill many things seem to give this hypothesis a plausible coloring.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

### WILLIAM W. H. MANSKER, Esq.

Is a native of Jackson County, Illinois, born at Big Eddy, March 2d, 1837. He is the second child of William and Nancy Mansker, who were also natives of Illinois. Young William had only very limited opportunities for gaining an education, but with a strong will, he steadily and persistently applied himself, and succeeded in gaining the rudiments of a good English education.

The same will and determination he evidenced in gaining an education has enabled him to secure a competency, though starting in life almost penniless. He now enjoys the fruits of his industry and thrift on his farm, one of the finest in the township. On the 7th of September, 1856, he married Miss Sarah M. Henson, daughter of B. F. Henson, one of the early pioneers of the County. They have had a family of five children, only two of whom are

now living. During the rebellion Mr. Mansker was a strong advocate and supporter of the Union cause, insisting that an active and vigorous prosecution of the war was the only way to forever dispose of the vexed question of slavery, and ensure peace and safety to the entire country. Believing thus, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for and supported each subsequent President. He has always been identified with the Republican party, earnestly upholding its principles, in the firm belief that its policy is best adapted to the interests and prosperity of the whole country. He has been post-master of Fountain Bluff for almost ten years, filling the position acceptably to all concerned. He was also the first supervisor elected in his township after the adoption of township organization. Mr. Mansker is a man whose life has been one of industry and integrity, in consequence of which he enjoys the unbounded confidence and respect of his friends and neighbors.



## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### A. H. ROBERTS.

*Murphysboro', Illinois.*

DEALER in hardware, tinware, stoves, woodenware, queensware, glassware, groceries and provisions, also a large stock of plain and fine furniture at prices that defy competition. Mr. Roberts takes especial pride in his undertaking department, which is complete in every particular, he having provided himself with a magnificent Hearse, together with a very fine stock of burial cases and coffins. Charges reasonable. This is one of the houses that we can cheerfully recommend for its honest dealing.

### WAGNER BROTHERS,

DRUGGISTS, of Ava, dealers in drugs, patent medicines, oils, paints, dyes, family groceries and provisions; also, the largest stock of notions in Jackson County. You can't call for anything usually kept in a first-class drug or grocery store that you will not find there. If you have any produce to sell go and see them. The Wagner Brothers have identified themselves with the interests of the county, and should be patronized.

### E. LOOSLEY & Co.

*Logan's Corner, Murphysboro', Illinois.*

GROCERS and Bakery. The proprietors of this store have just opened one of the finest stock of staple, and fancy groceries, provisions, tobaccos, teas, queensware, glassware, stoneware, flour, meal, green and dried fruits, notions, &c., in southern Illinois, which they propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest. They also pay the highest cash price for produce of all kinds. The proprietors pay special attention to the bakery department, and have constantly on hand, fresh cakes, pies and bread of their own baking. This firm having done business in Murphysboro' for ten years, and knowing the wants of their customers, flatter themselves that they will be able to give them satisfaction in all cases.

\* Take your baskets and purses—go and see them—have a square meal and be happy.

### HUSBAND & RUSSELL.

THE pioneer merchants of Ava, have for sale everything usually found in a first class country store, in the shape of dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, gloves, hosiery, fancy goods of every description; also, groceries and provisions, etc., etc.

Husband & Russell came to Ava among the first who are now in business there; in fact they can be said to be the fathers of the town in a business point of view. They have studied closely the wants of their customers, and have always been ready to meet them. As an evidence of this fact, they have just completed and are occupying one of the finest store-rooms in Southern Illinois, where all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life may be found.

### NEW LIVERY STABLE,

NEW man, new horses and new buggies in Murphysboro', Illinois. P. W. Griffith, has opened a livery and feed stable at the old stand of Peltzer, for the accommodation of the traveling public. Where he will keep at all times, the best of turnouts at reasonable prices; travelling men, go and see him.

### W. S. ATKINS,

WEST SIDE of the Square, Carbondale, Illinois, dealer in stoves, tinware, hardware, plows, machinery, etc., etc.; roofing, guttering, and job work in tin made a specialty. Our patrons will find at this house one of the most complete stocks of stoves and fixtures in the country. Mr. Atkins is a man who thoroughly understands his business; and with his knowledge of the wants of his customers fully expects and merits a full share of their patronage.

### KENNEDY & ROSS.

*Murphysboro', Illinois.*

DEALERS in furniture, stoves, tinware, queensware, glassware, woodenware, groceries and provisions, also a full stock of oils, paints, glass, lime, cement, hair, &c., in fact, nearly everything needed by the builder or in the family. They make a specialty of farm machinery, having the agency, and deal in the best manufactured; such as the Champion Reaper and Mower, the Mitchell wagon, plows, drills, harrows, hay-rakes, &c., &c. The ladies will also find there, most of the best sewing machines at manufacturers' prices. Our patrons will find this firm strictly honest, and reliable. Their goods are just as they are represented, and the proprietors gentlemen.

### GORDON & BIGELOW,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, Ava, Illinois, dealers in dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, provisions, produce, etc., etc.; in fact everything found in a first-class store; and everything is sold at "bed-rock" prices. This house buys goods for cash, and the proprietors are determined not to be undersold.

Their customers, who are scattered all over the north part of Jackson County, say that they can be depended upon for fair and honest dealing.

This house makes a specialty of the wool trade, buying large quantities of it for cash and in exchange for goods. They also keep and sell the "Sparta Woolen Mills" (McClurken's) goods, such as jeans, flannels, yarns, blankets, linseys, etc., at factory prices.



# ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN

IN THE

## LATE REBELLION.

### SEVENTH INFANTRY.

*Company A.*—John A. C. Floyd, Anderson Hughs, David Meyers, J. W. Queen, Wm. Young,\* Samuel Brown, Joshua T. Davis, Geo. W. Cox, Armstead Floyd,\* Wm. O. Parrish,\* Frederick Schmidgall, Frederick Schoch.

### EIGHTH INFANTRY.

*Company G.*—Wm. A. Saylor, Second Lieutenant; Chas. W. Buman, Wm. I. Deeson, Philip Gill, Wm. De Son, Francis M. Gosnell.

### NINTH INFANTRY.

*Company C.*—Donis Graham.

*Company D.*—Joseph Beck, James Gare, James Hall, Wm. Kaelberer, James Underwood.

*Company F.*—Richard C. Scott, Jones or Jas. L. Hicks, Toliver Foster,\* Wm. Forby, James M. Greathouse, James W. Herald, George McLeish,\* Wm. T. Miller, Eli T. Singleton,\* Wm. Tope, Geo. W. Warren.

*Company G.*—Isaac Clemens, Captain; John S. Tutton, First Lieutenant; John Worthen,\* John E. Glenn, Corporal; Musician, Franklin Winchester; Corporal, Jacob Benjamin; Corporal, John Collier, Joel Addison, Columbus C. Akin, Henry Brown, John W. Brown, Nathaniel G. Brown, Wm. L. Brown, Francis A. Brown,\* John S. Bradbury, Russell R. Cox, John U. Derossett, Elijah Garrett,\* J. W. Hall, Henry W. Harris, Wm. Hunter,\* Wm. Hagler, David W. Jones,\* Hamilton Lipe,\* Jackson Lipe, James A. Paregieu, Anderson Pyron, Robt. Ross,\* A. R. Tutton, Richard J. Worthen, Stephen Welsh, John McCann, Warren S. White, James M. Brown, B. F. Brown, Chas. W. Babbitt, John S. Bradbury, Caleb Graham, Oliver Goshnell, James P. Hall,\* T. J. Pleasant, James Walker,\* John W. Wilson.

*Company H.*—Isaac Smith.

*Company I.*—Emanuel Davis, Charles Davis.

*Company K.*—First Sergeant, Andrew J. Snider, Chas. W. Bowles, Wm. J. Hagler, Thomas J. Hagler, Wm. R. Lipe, Aaron Lipe, John Obearts Andrew J. Saylor.

### NINTH INFANTRY

*Company E.*—Davis McStruble.

*Company G.*—Wm. F. Bouscher, John Cheatham, Abraham B. Chew, Dessney Crain, Phineas Creath, Patrick Fitzgerald, Henry Holliday, John W. L. Needham, Joshua Woolsey, Richard Woolsey.

### ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

*Company D.*—Abraham D. Allen.

*Company E.*—Geo. Bridgman.

*Company K.*—Wm. H. Reed, Lewis Wagoner.

### TWELFTH INFANTRY.

*Company G.*—Jesse Nicholson.\*

### EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

*Company C.*—Colonel, David H. Bush; Adjutant, Samuel T. Brush; Captains Hezekiah C. Hodge, Michael A. Killion; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Redfield; 1st Sergeant, Arthur M. Lee; Second Sergeants, Frederick W. Walters, H. W. Williams, S. S. Hodges,\* Corporals, Thomas J. Cross, Daniel Bagwell, James M. Heris,\* Wm. Downs,\* Wm. Hill, John Culley, Lewis A. Killion, Jacob P. Carr; Musician, Wm. H. Stone; Carroll Anderson, J. B. Asbury, J. H. Bagwell, J. H. Brady, Isaac A. Brady, F. J. Barrow, Lewis T. Barrow,\* J. D. Barrow, Jasper Benson, Wm. Benefield, Cyrus Brady, Leander Bradley, Wm. R. Carter, Henry Cheatham, Col. A. Casey, Napoleon Collins, James M. Collins,\* S. R. Casey, Geo. Creath, Jasper Creekpaum, John Collins, Dively or Lively, John C., Wm. R. Duncan, Alfred Duclue, Addison Dobbs, Elias Edwards, Jesse H. Elmore, John Fry, Jacob Garver, Samuel T. Glenn, James C. Glasscock, Wm. Hand,\* Silas Killion, Henry J. Killion, Wm. H. Killion,\* Wm. F. Killion, John Kellor, P. J. Kellor, Wm. J. King, Thomas R. Lee, W. Y. Lee, J. M. Modglin, Samuel H. McClary, J. C. Miflin, Benj. F. Noe, Louis Phelps, Benjamin P. Prickett, Hillary Popejoy, Simon Phillbrick, Wm. Popejoy,\* M. H. Stevens, Montgomery Stevens, Starling Smith, Wiley C. Stone, Clark Smith, H. E. Steel,\* Wm. M. Smith, John B. Stamp, Wm. T. Taylor, James Uhles, James Woosley, Edward Williams, Josiah Ward, Adam Wine, Francis M. Ward, Larkin J. Walters.\*

*Company D.*—Miley Matthey, Joshua S. Stauteppor, James McD Rath.

*Company F.*—Michael Dowds, Joseph J. U. Boreland, Wm. M. Carter, Wm. Dobbs.

*Company G.*—First Lieutenant, Joseph B. Thorp.

*Company K.*—Captain, Asgill Connes; First Lieutenants, John W. Laurence, Roland R. Brush, John L. Tuthill, Jesse Temple; First Sergeant, Roland R. Brush; Sergeants, J. B. Thorp, Geo. W. Kelly, Albert W. Adams, Gilbert G. Lowe, John L. Tuthill; Corporals, Cyrus Lamer, Wm. H. Prickett,\* Jefferson Phelps, James T. Milligan, Joseph Ennisson, Henry A. Ingersoll, E. H. Bush; Musician, G. Wiley Cox; Charles Adams, Richard W. Babbitt, Thomas H. Booth,\* A. R. Bender, Patrick Blake,\* Samuel Brewster, Samuel T. Brush, Martin V. Baile, John Bookman, Charles O. Buckingham, Wm. G. Baile, Wm. H. Conner, John H. Crenshaw, James H. Campbell, Samuel Crowl, Daniel Crowley, Wm. Crowell, John Clark, James D. Cooper, Phil. De Witt Clinton,\* Ambus Crowell, Daniel Sanford, Thomas A. Dixon, Jacob Torbush, Russell Ewing, Patrick Ganey, Patrick Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher, Finis Hamilton, Wm. D. Harris, Thomas F. Hord, Amos B. Hayes, Joseph W. Imhoff, T. R. Kelly, John P. King, Freeman King, Thomas L. Martin,\* Thomas Morgan, Thomas McCartney, James McRath, Hugh Mulligan, John N. Neal, Alonzo N. Owens, Chas. L. Ridgway, Chas. W. Ross, E. A. Richards, Wm. Rouse,\* Thomas Richards, Thomas Redington, Wm. Richards, Thomas Swafford, James E. Stoneum, Henry W. Troabaugh, Jesse Temple, Granville Taylor,\* John C. H. Vass, Geo. L. Williams, Russell Winchester, Henry A. Watkins,\* Chapman Ward, Charles F. Adams, Moses Calvin,\* Wm. R. Crowell,\* Samuel J. Caswell, James H. Calvin,\* Thomas Champion, Moses Farmer, John Finley, Alonzy Glove, John T. Hindman,\* Geo. A. Hudson, Geo. C. Jarboe, Thomas Tuayy, Charles Woolf, Samuel F. Winchester, James W. Winchester, John W. Buselark, Wm. H. Stanton.

\* Refers to those in the death list, who were killed, or those who died while in service.

### TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

*Company H.*—Captain, McHenry Brooks; First Lieutenant, Frederick C. Bierer; Second Lieutenant, Herbert Wyman,\* Sergeants, James H. Luttrell, Daniel W. Clough, Daniel W. Boone, Wm. Holladay; Corporals, John Vote, John Will, Andrew B. Crew, Peter W. Bower,\* Joseph D. Whitson, Levi V. Phillips; Musicians, John Garner, Benjamin Richards; James Anderson,\* Robert W. Abernathy, Talbert Boucher, Geo. Butcher, Wm. Bagwell, John Bass, Peter Bowly,\* John L. T. Cowell, Daniel Creath, John Cheatham, Thomas Cheatham, Mather Compton, Robertus Clara,\* John A. Dunn,\* Robert or P. H. Duncan, Jesse Dougherty, W. W. Derossett, James J. Edmonds, Frank Fager,\* Alfred H. Fulford, James R. Gregory, James Gray,\* Jesse C. Henson, Wm. T. Hyeres, Benj. F. Henson,\* Thomas Hicks,\* James H. Jones, Jacob King, Thomas Kinney, Frederick B. King,\* Joseph Knight, Richard Lee, Jacob Labarge, James Lamon, David G. McClue, James A. Martin,\* John W. L. Needhams, Jackson Nice, Geo. Patterson, James W. C. Phillips, John W. Reed, Sol. Ringle, Allen Rood, Peter Sorrels,\* Wm. Sorrels, Hale Sorrels, Josiah Spangler, Louis Smith, Squire Talbert, James Tope, Shaseley E. Thomas,\* M. W. Tanner, Wm. A. Thompson,\* Francis M. Vought,\* Elias Vaucel,\* Geo. Wilson,\* Orlando F. Whipkey, Chas. A. A. Wagoner, Philip Wolfe, Andrew J. Wheeler, Wm. R. Wooton, Wm. T. Bousher, J. L. T. Cowell, A. B. Chew, John Cheatham, Disney Crain, Phineas Creath, Pat. Fitzgarland, Sol. Ringler, Joshua Tylor,\* Wm. Boone,\* Francis Builderback,\* Disney Crain, Hiram Edmonds, Elbridge Holliday,\* Henry Holliday, T. H. Nations, Daniel Painter,\* Wm. Painter,\* John Price, Benj. B. Roberts, Alex. Richards, Joseph Sorrels,\* Geo. W. Sweet,\* Valentine Tabors, Joshua Tyler, John H. Vaught,\* Jacob Wolf, Richard Woosley, Joshua Woosley.

### THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

*Company A.*—Colonels, John A. Logan, (promoted to Major General), Lindorf Osborn; Quartermaster, Michael F. Swortzcope; Sergeants, Albert Swortzcope, Michael C. Swortzcope; Joseph Bastian, Jacob Bowers, Cornelius Boles, Peter Bolly, Martin S. Childers, Abel F. Davis, Philip L. Davis, Thomas Marshall, Marcus G. Reynolds, David M. Reynolds, Charles N. Netherford, Wm. White.

*Company B.*—Frank Kline.

*Company C.*—Wm. R. Gasaway, Robert King, Richard McHaney, Elias M. Russell.

*Company D.*—Joseph B. Denning,\* Samuel Gray, Andrew Graff, Ananias Imhoff, James Imhoff, Thomas J. Mohler, Monroe Martin, John Pate, Matthew Pate,\* Lewis Welsh.

*Company E.*—First Lieutenant, Thomas M. Logan; Sergeants, John S. Prickett,\* Hezekiah Cox, Cyrus Denning, Alexander Gentry, Jeremiah Hiller,\* James Adkison,\* John W. Brookman, Anthus Dian,\* John Haltwick, Thomas J. Henly,\* Thomas J. Hughs, Edward Hughs, Ezra G. Johnson, James Hifer, Thomas J. Prurat, Isaac W. Reynolds, V. B. Sheets, Henry Thelford, David Vandergraff.

*Company G.*—Corporals, John Dollinger, James W. Smith, John B. Sewell,\* Renben Baren, James M. Jarvis, Wm. G. Leftivitch,\* James Winget, J. M. Jarvis, James Y. Wilkins, Daniel Helms.

*Company H.*—Captain, Horace L. Bowyer,\* Sergeant, Holden Brantley; Corporal, Spencer M. Goodson; Musicians, James P. Thomas, John H. Colp, John Bushby, James H. Donihoo, W. H. Draper, James M. Ervin,\* Stephen Gohram,\* Wm. Inghan, Sylvester S. Kidd, John W. Lippsey, Michael McCarty,\* Vardimin L. Minton, Joseph Skipworth, Michael Stone, Wm. Butcher, James J. Gill, John Gill, Robert Garrett, Augustine M. Jenkins, John Roberts.

*Company I.*—Edward R. Reeder.

*Company K.*—Francis J. Dero,\* Andrew Foot, John N. Patterson, Urias Burnis, Joseph N. Smith, Robt. G. Weir.

### THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

*Company G.*—John Blewer, James Gray, David McCoy, Troy Modglin, Samuel Prickett, Samuel D. Smith, Henry B. Smith, Wm. B. Smith, Antwine Site.\*

### THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

*Company C.*—Patrick Dillfey, Philip Dwyre,\* Michael Dwyre.

*Company E.*—Wm. H. Bowie.

### FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

*Company K.*—Alfred L. Needham.

### SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

*Company A.*—John H. Demont,\* Licurgous Slavious.\*

*Company C.*—Mercis Dorway, John Perrido, Samuel Ward,\* Franklin M. Welty.

*Company E.*—Enoch Burton, Wm. T. Clark, Timothy Clark, Samuel J. Caswell, Charles Daniels, Henry Long, Wm. S. Martin, Steven M. Medley, Alfred Ollen, Elisha A. Googwin, Silas G. Gully, Chas. King, John B. Morris, Thomas Seguin, Wm. H. Wilson.

*Company G.*—Jacob Brush, Jonathan Reeder, Thomas G. Short, Jacob Bruce.\*

### SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Q. M. Sergeant, John Gastrick, Elverten Claflin.

*Company E.*—Seth Reynolds, Daniel Reynolds,\* J. M. V. Smith, V. P. Wallace, James Kilpatrick.\*

*Company G.*—Arthur Bennett, John Gastrack, Harrison Lipe, Isaac Millhouse, John Pyron,\* John Silber, Francis M. Shepard, Andrew J. Sanford, John W. Thornton,\* John Willson.

### SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Captain, Ezekiel J. Ingersol; Sergeant Major, Daniel M. Davis.

*Company I.*—James Avery, Joseph Jarvis, John Kinkaid.

*Company K.*—Sergeants, Daniel M. Davis, Daniel Heiple, Geo. B. Corry; Corporals, Henry Hinchcliff, Franklin Glidewell,\* Jacob Millhouse, Oliver P. Fulton, Geo. W. Outman,\* Musicians, Chas. Purdy; Samuel G. Austin,\* Geo. Andrews,\* John Beam,\* Andrew Bourland, Ed-

\* Refers to those in the death list, who were killed, or those who died while in service.



ward T. Brown, Steven Bush, Daniel S. Bridges, J. R. Crews,\* Robinson Crews, Levi Crews,\* Augustus H. Chitty, Elias G. Cox, John H. Cox,\* James P. Deason,\* Thomas H. Davis,\* Cyrus Farner,\* Harrison Farner,\* Isaac Freedline,\* Charles Forrest, Wiley Gray, John W. Grove, Joseph Hill, Joseph Heiple, Franklin Heiple, John Heiple, De Witt C. Holt, Leander Holt, Joseph Hall,\* Samuel Hamilton, James Hays, Moses W. Jackson,\* Geo. Kolb, Michael Lennene, Lonsford Lenallen, Henry C. Morgan, Chas. Morgan,\* Benajah Morgan, Martin Moody,\* Henry Nosley, Henry O'Brien, W. R. Pool,\* James V. Pool, John W. Parrish,\* Henry J. Purdy,\* Wm. Phelps,\* Olvas Rude, John Rodman, Levi Riceling, Wm. Russell, James Riley, James P. Smith, Peyton R. Storey, Benj. Speith, Elijah Stacy, Robert Simpson, Harlan P. Tuthill, John V. Vernom,\* Adam Vernam,\* Franklin Walker, James Avery,\* Joseph Jarvis,\* John Kinkaid.

## EIGHTIETH INFANTRY.

*Company A.*—Corporals, John A. Hust, Cornelius Duncan, Harvey Belderback, Victor Glodo,\* Musician, James J. Clark,\* Charles M. Asbury, Alvin B. Asher, Elisha Bradshaw, Josiah D. Bradshaw, John Brees, Wm. Boon, James R. Borne, Samuel Clevenger, McHenry Cross,\* John M. Curless, Francis W. Cross,\* John D. Duncan,\* Asa J. Doggett,\* Samuel B. Franklin, Victor Glode, Thomas B. Gray, Samuel L. Hamilton, Emanuel Hillin,\* Wm. P. Hardy, James H. Isom, Richard M. Johnston, John Johnston,\* Hiram B. Lee, Wm. C. McCorinack, Robert McLaughlin,\* Moses McConnell, Linzy Pitman,\* Henry Pointer,\* J. H. Snell,\* James C. Snell,\* John H. Stone, Jonathan Underhill, Wm. Wilkerson.\*

## EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel, Andrew W. Rogers; Chaplain, Wm. S. Post.

*Company A.*—Com. Sergeant, John A. Hull; Musician, Wm. W. Cox; Richard W. Magnus, Chas. Sczroskey.

*Company B.*—Captains, Thomas Hightower, John W. Grammar, Edmund Newsome, Elbert Childers; Second Lieutenants, Josiah Goodwin, Wm. Sykes, Hamilton Jenkins; Wm. Sykes, First Sergeant; Sergeants, Samuel Winchester, Edmond Newsome, Wm. Hooker, John Holt,\* Wm. J. Braswell; Corporals, A. J. Hagler, Jacob Braswell, Milas Crowell, John B. McCarny, Hamilton Jenkins, Harrison Lype,\* Wade H. Winchester; Musicians, John Brewster, Green Crowell; Wagoner, Chas. M. Crowell; Israel Addison, James H. Akins, Newton Anderson, Wm. G. Arms,\* Henry K. W. Beaman, Mac. Blackwood, Wm. Blackwood, Holden Brantley,\* Ashton Brewer, Calvin Brewer, J. J. Brewster,\* Pat. Branman, Wm. Cacke,\* Elbert Childers, Milton Childers, Wm. Cooper, W. R. Crave, Samuel Crenshaw, Thomas Crenshaw, Allen Crowell, Ambrose Crowell, Benj. A. Crowell, Thomas J. Davis, Wm. A. Deniston, Robt. G. Drew, Jasper Foster, John Foster,\* Steven Galliher,\* Edmond Hagler, George Hagler,\* Henry N. Hagler, Isaac Hagler, Isra Hagler, Hathias Hagler, Wm. Hagler, Walter Hanson,\* Lafayette Hamilton,\* Wm. Hanson,\* John K. Hightower, Abraham Hiller,\* Peter J. Hiller, Adear Holder,\* Wm. Holder, William Jacobs,\* Edward Jones, James Jukes,\* James Kawada,\* Wm. Kawada,\* Wm. R. Keys,\* Robt. J. Koonce, Willis Koonce, John Lype,\* Louis B. Martin, Eleazer Penrod, George Penrod, Van Peters,\* Clement Phelps, Elijah Pike,\* Wilson Qualls, Joseph Rowen, Robert Rowen,\* Samuel Rowen, Alexander Shultz, Henry Spelcher, Walter Sorrels, Benj. F. Trip, Geo. W. Trip,\* Benj. C. Upton,\* Henry C. Walton, Chas. Williams,\* Madison Williams, Andrew J. Winchester,\* Isaac A. Winchester, Leroy E. Winchester, Rupell M. Winchester,\* Nathan F. Wiseman, Lemuel A. Chew, Eliza B. Crowell, Hiram Hanson, Alfred Hooker, Henry S. Kelcher, Geo. W. Patterson.

*Company D.*—Captains, Cornelius S. Ward, David G. Young; First Lieutenants, Logan Wheeler, Henry Hanson, Henry Miars, Jerome Bishop,\* Samuel Brunn; Second Lieutenant, Isaac Rapp; Sergeants, John A. McClue, Henry Myers; Corporals, Lewis W. Martin, Francis M. Bays, Henry H. Levan, Martin Whipkey,\* Reuben Ellis, Anthony Hoover, Citero McClue, Pembroke N. King; Musician, Wm. Johnson; Wagoner, Henry Smidtgall, John Butcher, Henry Butcher, Samuel Brown, Henry Bouescher,\* Isaiiah Bouescher,\* Jesse T. Barks, John Brown, Samuel Bowlby,\* Thomas Baker, John Bowers,\* John Coffey, I. E. Cassel, Jesse Crow, John T. Craber,\* Wm. H. Campbell, Julius Dorson,\* James David, Thomas Duncan, Giles W. C. Duncan,\* David D. Doolin, Bramer Easterly, David Friedlin,\* Wm. Galliher, Daniel Galliher,\* John Kinney,\* Kaleb B. Lindsey, James J. Lyles, Thomas McClue, Wm. McClue, Albert McClue, Arthur V. McCullough,\* Geo. Morsly, Jacob Orth,\* Jacob Reel, James A. Richards, James Smith, Lee Speers, Alfred Singleton, James Standing, Charles F. Starick, Elliott Sykes, James Thomas,\* Joseph Vancil, Joshua Worthen, Daniel Worthen, Jasper N. Whipkey, Harison D. Witt, Benj. C. Wilson, Wm. Duglas, Anton Eberhart, Albert McClue, Francis E. Wood.

*Company E.*—John Watson,\* Isaac Batson,\* Huster Batson,\* Daniel Castlebury,\* Abertus D. Morris,\* James Miller, John D. O'Daniel,\* Lewis A. Welty.

*Company F.*—Captain, Samuel L. Campbell; First Lieutenants, Jacob W. Sanders, James D. Hartigan; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Kelly; Sergeants, John D. Robinson, Elliott Payne,\* David W. Richardson,\* Corporals, Thomas J. Tarpley, Robt. W. Mumphy,\* Josiah P. Hill, Wm. H. Chew, Robt. W. Hamilton, Samuel Briely, W. H. Cox, Albert Ellis,\* James D. Shelton, Simeon Baker, Henry Brenson, Elijah Brenson, Andrew J. Borne, James E. Brake, Michael Bergin, John Brannon, Wm. C. Brake, James Carnell,\* Wm. Collicr, James Dixon, Thomas Ellis, Chas. N. Ennis,\* Alfred V. Elmore, Jesse Fraley, Fredrich Freishett, Barney Farrel, Francis M. Fields,\* Warren H. Hays, John A. Hall, Robt. T. Harner, Hamilton Jackson, Michael Maura, Chas. Martin, John Maloy,\* Joseph McGee, James Meighan, Wm. Miller, Godlip Nourse, John H. Peeke,\* Henry M. Peete, John M. Robinson,\* Daniel G. Reeder, John M. Rag,\* Henry Stuart,\* John P. Smith, Benjamin Still, Mordecai Safford, Riley Spears,\* Geo. Trask, James Tinet,\* John M. Venaka, Robt. Woods, Pleasant H. Widdows, Isaac Widdows, Wm. Walker, Michael Welsh,\* Joseph Wagoner,\* Geo. Winters, Monroe Williams, Mitchel Wood, Wiley W. Edmonds, Richard A. Franklin,\* James Tolay, Lewis H. Lee, Wm. M. Linn, John McDonald, Wm. H. Reed,\* John M. Winn.

*Company G.*—James H. Kelly,\* James R. Bridges, David Farmer, Albert G. Hutchins, Geo. W. Pleasant, Albert E. Reeves,\* Wm. H. Williams, Joseph Emerson,\* Charles O. Ketchem,\* Wm. R. McCall, Wm. Henry.

*Company H.*—Second Lieutenant, Thomas McBride, Francis M. Ford.

*Company I.*—Andrew J. Barber,\* Andrew Bousland.\*

*Company K.*—Corporal, Turman Chapman; Francis M. Boner,\* Oliver Bolin, Pohattan Bolin, J. R. Crain, Wilson Crain, John F. Cruse,\* Bennett Davenport,\* James Firbys,\* Thomas Kisth, Geo. Pinkham,\* Louis Pinkham,\* Nelson Taylor, Eunri Taylor, Richard C. Young, Geo. W. Bush, Austin Meloy, Micater Mitchell, Albert B. McElhany, Jerry H. Wilson, Wesley A. Young,\* Charles Y. Wilkerson, Solomon S. Watsinger.

## EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

*Company D.*—First Lieutenant, Alexander Beecher, Jackson Arnold, L. W. Beardsley, Chas. Fisher,\* Hezekiah Gibeant, Wm. H. Mileham, Eli Morris,\* J. Mc. F. Miller, Thomas Pyner,\* Wm. Voorhes, Frank Weaver, Joseph Zach.

## ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY.

*Company B.*—Corporals, Valentine Hicks, John S. Millikin, Peter M. Hagler; Sergeant, John W. Chippis,\* John Clough,\* Micajah Atherton, Thomas Fleming, John Forbin, James W. Gregory, James M. Galliher, Simmons Harvel,\* Emanuel J. Holmes, A. H. Keith, Edgar Lipe, Wilson Oberts, James Pestte, Nathan Rollins, Wm. N. Rollins.

*Company C.*—Robert Dunnivan, Henry Carraker, Peter Clutts, Agnos Duncan, James A. Kilbreath, Joseph C. Martin, Lanson Martin, Wm. Mann, Geo. W. Mann, Griffin N. Sanders, John A. Sanders.

*Company H.*—Corporal, Samuel W. Vancil, Crawford Barringer, Jefferson Collins, W. R. Fox, Jesse Jackson, Wm. W. Ruach, Geo. W. Wilson, James Wilson, Jonathan Wilson.

## ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH INFANTRY.

*Company H.*—Wm. Creath, Wm. Cable.

## ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH (100 DAYS) INFANTRY.

*Company F.*—First Sergeant, James C. Blair; Sergeant, Reuben M. Dixon; Corporals, James or John Jenkins, David Wood, Lindsay W. Miller, Matthew Anley, Henry A. Adams, James Berry, David H. Brush, Allen Brewster, David Battier, Miles J. Brooks, Frederick Bockelman, Leonard Cady, Willis R. Cheatman, Jasper N. Cannon, Levi Crow, Jasper W. Debble, Geo. H. Davis, John A. Davis, Wm. J. Denning, Columbus Dean, Wm. Felts, Jesse J. Fly, F. C. Terand, James Gates, Jackson Hurley, Green Harris, John L. Hatfield, E. P. Lewis, James A. Leach, J. W. Mosley, Lewis P. McBride, A. N. Mason, Silas C. Osburn, Wm. J. Peterson, J. K. P. Pierce, Matt. Y. Pratt, A. J. Pierce, James G. Riston, N. B. Summers, James L. Sanders, S. L. Scollay, Albert S. Thompson, Albert C. Worthington, Simon Worthen.

## SECOND CAVALRY.

*Company G.*—Julius A. Zendt, Wm. Borkhaus, Francis A. Brodler, John H. Clusterman, Henry Whitmore.

## SIXTH CAVALRY.

*Company I.*—Second Lieutenant, Nathan C. Stebbins; Wm. Barley, Ira O. Borew, Charles Cumberland, Wm. A. Etherton, C. B. Hatfield, Louis Joubert, Wm. H. Morgan, Nathan C. Stebbins, Phineas Arudell, Geo. Perrent, John A. Stebbins, Alfred Martel.

*Company K.*—Jackson Slater.

*Company M.*—Frank W. Babcock, Thomas Helms, Thomas A. Spence, Joseph Washington, Hugh C. Miller.

## THIRTEENTH (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY.

*Company D.*—Mitchell Atkin, Eli Adams, Samuel Dunn, J. G. Goswell, J. G. Keeling, Geo. W. Morris, Jas. or Dan'l W. Morris, Samuel Petty, James D. Ragsdale, Henry M. Ragsdale, Allen Whittington.

*Company E.*—Robert A. Boyd, James W. Downs, Fielden Jones, John Jenkins, James A. Parayon.

*Company F.*—Warren O. Lovejoy, Daniel E. Lovejoy, Wm. C. Cross.

*Company H.*—Barney Blue, Augustus W. Nohe.

*Company I.*—Captains, Edward Brown, Thomas M. Bailey; Second Lieutenant, James M. Tanner; Joseph Bullinger, B. L. Baker, Alord P. Baker,\* Wm. T. Bellany, John Cockran, Fleming Caslebery, Alfred B. Davis, Byron Dobbins, John J. Grammer,\* Peter Gross, John T. Hancock, Thomas Hopkins,\* Simon Hiller, John E. Hiller,\* John A. Hill, Joseph Hurt, Geo. B. Hancock, Beverly Henderson, Wm. C. McGill, John McGlason, Amos McNeel, Simpson, Neber,\* Wm. T. S. Osborn, Daniel Osborne,\* James S. Pressen,\* Thomas Romine, Andrew J. Roach, Andrew J. Reece, Louis Robinson, F. M. Saunders,\* Job R. M. Stout, Thomas J. Shepard, J. M. Tanner, David Tilden, Frederick Tanner,\* Jacob Taylor, Samuel J. Usselton, Wiley R. Vaughn, Henry Wilson, J. H. Warren.

*Company K.*—Marion Malone, Jacob Myres, Daniel Robinson, Wm. M. Robinson, Abraham Deen.\*

## FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

*Company E.*—Quarter Master Sergeant, Edward H. Reese; Sergeants, Adam T. Wilson, Wm. C. McKinney,\* Corporals, Samuel Deason,\* Wm. C. Dunn, Clauety Eldridge, James Elliott, Augustus K. Askey,\* John W. Hooker,\* Blacksmith, Urias Altimus Farries, Henry M. Hanson; Saddler, John Brotherhood; Benjamin Armstrong, Gilbert J. Burr, James H. Bookman, James Chichester, Daniel Chapman, Henry Clark, John Crowther, Chris. Castleton, Wm. Fife, Joseph Fenn,\* Andrew C. Ford, Wiley B. Gill,\* Oliver E. Griffin, Thomas Hiller, Ezekiel W. Hall, Wm. Henderson,\* Jacob Hinchcliff, Benjamin Jackson, Andrew Keidler,\* James R. Lemen, John Murgison, Geo. Mc Aldridge, John B. Reese, Caleb Rednien, David Sanders, Francis M. Stacy, Henry Slaton,\* James A. Shingleton, Geo. Travelstead, Solomon Travelstead, Thomas Walls,\* Andrew J. Williams, Elard H. Champion, C. C. Childs, Jonathan McKinney, Henry Trobaugh, Aaron Trobaugh.

\* Refers to those in the death list, who were killed, or those who died while in service.

\* Refers to those in the death list, who were killed, or those who died while in service.



# LIST OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE LATE REBELLION.

## SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.—Wm. Young, died at Fort Holt, Ky., October 26, 1861. Armistead Floyd, died at Andersonville, Ga., August 27, 1864. Wm. O. Parrish, died at Polaski, Tenn., March 14, 1864.

## NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.—Toliver Foster, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Geo. McLeish, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Eli T. Singleton, died of wounds, May 11, 1862.

COMPANY G.—John Worthen, died December 28, 1861. Jacob Benjamin, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. Francis A. Brown, died November 4, 1861. Eli Garrett, died July 4, 1862. Wm. Hunter, died November 26, 1861. David W. Jones, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Hamilton Lipe, died November 5, 1861. Robert Ross, died November 17, 1861. Stephen Welch, died November 11, 1861. James Walker, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. James P. Hall, died at Andersonville Prison, Aug. 29, 1864.

## TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.—Jessc Nicholson, died June 4, 1862.

## EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.—S. S. Hodges, died at home, August 6, 1863. James M. Heris, died at Jackson, Tenn., April 5, 1863. Wm. Downs, died March 12, 1863. Lewis T. Barrow, died at Jackson, Tenn., January 23, 1863. James M. Collins, died of wounds, January 26, 1863. Alfred Duchie, died at Mound City, August 5, 1863. Wm. Hand, died at Jackson, Tenn., January 29, 1863. Wm. H. Killion, died at Jackson, Tenn., March 26, 1863. Benjamin P. Prickett, died at Helena, Ark., August 12, 1863. Wm. Popejoy, died at Paducah, Ky., H. E. Steel, died at Jackson, Tenn., October 19, 1862. Wm. T. Taylor, died at Jackson, Tenn., February 25, 1863. Larkin J. Walters, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 14, 1864. Wm. H. Prickett, killed at Donelson, February 15, 1862. Thomas H. Booth, died at Bird's Point, Mo., June 25, 1861. Patrick Blake, killed at Donelson, February 15, 1862. Thomas L. Martin, died at Carbondale, March 26, 1861. Wm. Rouse, died at Cairo, June 11, 1862. Granville Taylor, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Henry A. Watkins, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Moses Calvin, died of wounds at Carbondale, Ill., March 1, 1862. Wm. R. Crowell, died of wounds at Nashville, February 22, 1862. James H. Calvin, died at Shiloh, March 30, 1862. John T. Hindman, died at Carbondale, Ill., August 11, 1861.

## TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.—Herbert Wyman, killed in action, November 25, 1863. Peter W. Bower, died of wounds, March 23, 1863. James Andrews, killed at Resaca, May 14, 1864. Peter Bowlby, died of wounds, December 3, 1863. Robertus Clara, died of wounds, February 6, 1863. John A. Dunn, died January 14, 1862. Frank Paget, died June 22, 1862. James Gray, died of wounds in 1863. Benjamin F. Henson, died a prisoner of war, July 12, 1862. Thomas Hick, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. Frederick B. King, died of wounds, February 9, 1863. James A. Martin, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Peter Sorrels, died Jan. 7, 1862. Chasley E. Thompson, died October 9, 1863. Wm. A. Thompson, December 5, 1862. Francis M. Vought, died February 6, 1862. Elias Vancil, died January 22, 1862. Geo. Wilson, killed at Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861. Joshua Taylor, died of wounds, January 15, 1864. Wm. Boone, died April 4, 1864. Francis Builderback, died January 26, 1862. Elbridge Holliday, killed at Belmont, November 7, 1861. Wm. Pointer, died February 8, 1862. Daniel Pointer, died June 28, 1862. Joseph Sorrels, killed at Missouri Ridge, November 24, 1864. Geo. W. Sweet, died of wounds, January 19, 1864. John Vaught, killed at Resaca, May 14, 1864.

## THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.—Joseph B. Denning, died at Andersonville, September 11, 1864. Grave No. 7514. Matthew Pate, died February 5, 1863. John S. Prickett, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. Jeremiah Hillier, killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. James Adkison, drowned at home, April 23, 1864. Authus Dolan, died January 17, 1864. Thomas J. Hughes, died June 12, 1863.

COMPANY G.—John B. Lewell, died March 14, 1863. Wm. G. Leftivitch, died. James Winger, died October 29, 1861.

COMPANY H.—Horace L. Bowyer, died of wounds, June 12, 1863. James H. Erwin, died February 8, 1862. Stephen Erwin, died July 10, 1862. Michael McCarty, died of wounds, September 13, 1864. John Gill, died November 24, 1862.

COMPANY I.—Francis J. Dero, died of wounds, October 31, 1864.

## THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.—Antivine Site, died at Tusculum, June 9, 1862.

## THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.—Phillip Dwyre, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

## SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.—Licurgous Slavious, died at Cairo, April 29, 1862. John H. Demont, died at Snake Creek Gap, Ga., May 15, 1863.

COMPANY C.—Samuel Ward, died at Cairo, Ill., April 12, 1862.

## SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.—Daniel Reynolds, died at home, June 5, 1862. James Kilpatrick, killed at Columbia, S. C., by explosion of powder, February 19, 1865.

COMPANY G.—John Pyron, died at Huntsville, Ala., February 21, 1864. John W. Thornton, died at Cartersville, Ga., August 27, 1864.

## SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.—Franklin Glidewell, wounded, captured at Chickamauga, died at Andersonville Prison, June 12, 1864. Geo. W. Outman, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Samuel G. Austin, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 5, 1863. Geo. Andrews, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. John Beam, corporal, died October 1, 1863, of wounds. John R. Crews, supposed killed by guerrillas. Levi Crews, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. John H. Cox, killed at Chatamauga, September 20, 1863. James P. Deason, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1862. Thomas H. Davis, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 12, 1863. Cyrus Farnier, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Harrison Farnier, died at Murfreesboro, Feb. 13, 1863. Isaac Freedline, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Joseph Hall, died at Louisville, August 5, 1863. Moses W. Jackson, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 2, 1864. Chas. Morgan, killed at Chatamauga, September 20, 1863. Martin Moody, died of wounds at Chatamauga, July 28, 1864. Wm. R. Pool, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1862. John W. Parrish, killed at Missouri Ridge, November 25, 1863. Henry J. Purdy, died at Bowling Green, Ky., January 22, 1863. Wm. Plelps, died at Bowling Green, Ky., November 7, 1862. John V. Varnon, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1862. Adam Vernon, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1862. James Avery, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1862. Joseph Jarvis, died at Andersonville Prison, June 18, 1864.

## EIGHTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.—Emanuel Hiltin, died at Paducah, Ky., May 25, 1863. John D. Duncan, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., November 17, 1862. Asa J. Doggett, died at Centralia, Ill., Sept. 3, 1862. McHenry Crass, died at Gallatin, Tenn., March 4, 1863. Francis W. Cross, killed at Chaplin Hills, Ky., October 8, 1862. John Johnston, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 4, 1863. Robt. McLaughlin, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., November 3, 1862. Linzy Pitman, died at Cave City, Ky., November 22, 1862. Henry Pointer, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 7, 1863. J. H. Snell, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., November 24, 1862. James C. Snell, died at Mumfordsville, Ky., December 4, 1862. Wm. Wilkerson, died at New Albany, Ind., October 20, 1862.

## EIGHTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.—John Holt, died at Keokuk, Iowa, January 23, 1863. Harrison Lype, died at Merietta, Ga., August 12, 1864. Charles M. Crowell, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 5, 1863, of wounds. Wm. G. Auns, died at home, August 4, 1863. Holden Brantley, died at Humbolt, Tenn., October 19, 1862. J. J. Brewster, died at Lake Providence, La., April 30, 1863. Wm. Cacke, died at Cairo, Ill., October 9, 1862. John Foster, died at Vicksburg, January 30, 1864. Steven Galliher, died at Vicksburg, December 24, 1862. Geo. Hagler, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 20, 1863. Walter Hanson, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1863. Lafayette Hampton, died at Bayou Mason, La., August 31, 1863. Wm. Henson, died at Memphis, March 11, 1863. Adear Holder, died at Providence, La., May 19, 1863. Wm. C. Holder, died at Memphis, February 15, 1863. Wm. Jacobs, died at Jefferson Bks, January 19, 1863. Abraham Hiller, died at Vicksburg, August 8, 1863. James Jukes, died at Memphis, February 25, 1863. James Kanada, died at Vicksburg, Miss., August 12, 1863. Wm. Kanada, died at Vicksburg, Miss., April 21, 1863. Wm. R. Keys, died at Vicksburg, Miss., April 21, 1863. John Lype, died at Vicksburg, Miss., June 28, 1863. Van Peters, died at Vicksburg, Miss., November 16, 1863. Elijah Pike, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 12, 1863. Robt. Rowen, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 12, 1865. Geo. W. Trip, died at Lagrange, Tenn., March 26, 1863. Benj. C. Upton, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 8, 1863. Chas. Williams, died January 9, 1865. Andrew J. Winchester, died at Memphis, October 17, 1864. Rupell M. Winchester, died at Memphis, March 3, 1863.

COMPANY D.—Martin Whipkey, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., May 16, 1863. Henry Bonescher, died at Lagrange, Tenn., March 11, 1863. Isiah Bonescher, died June 13, 1863, of wounds. Samuel Bowlby, died at Lagrange, Tenn., January 15, 1863. John Bowers, died at Memphis, January 29, 1863. John T. Craber, died at Andersonville Prison, September 20, 1864. Grave No. 9312. Julius Dodson, killed at Thompson Hill, Miss., May 1, 1863. Giles W. C. Duncan, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 15, 1863. David Friedlin, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 15, 1863. Daniel Galliher, died at Benton Barracks, Mo., January 23, 1863. John Kinney, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 6, 1863. Arthur P. McCullough, died at Montgomery, May 22, 1865. Jacob Orth, died at Vicksburg, January 30, 1864. James Thomas, died at home, September 17, 1863.

COMPANY E.—John Watson, died at Vicksburg, September 27, 1863. Isaac Batson, died at Lagrange, February 11, 1863. Henry Batson, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864. Daniel Castleberry, died at Lagrange, Tenn., January 19, 1863. Albertus D. Morris, died en route home, August 21, 1863. John D. O'Daniel, died at Vicksburg, February 11, 1864.

COMPANY F.—Elliott Payne, died in hands of enemy, of wounds received January 1, 1865. David W. Richardson, died at Vicksburg, November 8, 1863. Robt. W. Murphreys, killed at Vicksburg, June 6, 1863. Albert Ellis, died at Vicksburg, February 10, 1864. James W. Cornell, died at Lagrange, Tenn., December 31, 1862. Charles N. Ennis, died at Vicksburg, January 31, 1864. Francis M. Fields, died at Keokuk, Iowa, March 14, 1863. John Maloy, died at Vicksburg, August 29, 1863. John H. Peeke, died at Raymond, Miss., July 1, 1863, of wounds. John M. Robinson, died at Jackson, Tenn., January 30, 1863. John M. Ray, died at Vicksburg, September 9, 1863. Henry Stuart, died at Vicksburg, August 10, 1863. Riley Spears, died at Lagrange, Tenn., December 24, 1862. James Tiner, died at Memphis, Tenn., January 29, 1863. Michael Welsh, died at Lagrange, Tenn., January 22, 1863. Joseph Wagoner, died at Mound City, Ill., July 14, 1864, of wounds. Richard A. Franklin, died at Andersonville Prison, February 20, 1865. Wm. H. Reed, died at Memphis, February 17, 1863.

COMPANY G.—James H. Kelly, died at Vicksburg, February 10, 1864. Abner E. Reeves, died at Jackson, Tenn., February 23, 1863. Joseph Emerson, died at Andersonville Prison, August 28, 1864. Chester O. Ketchune, died at Andersonville Prison, October 20, 1864.

COMPANY I.—Andrew J. Barber, died at Vicksburg, April 17, 1864. Andrew Bourland, died at Vicksburg, April 21, 1864, of wounds.

COMPANY K.—Francis M. Boner, died at Grand Gulf, May 18, 1863. John F. Crouse, died at Memphis, February 26, 1863. Bennett Davenport, died at Jackson, Tenn., November 15, 1862. James Firbys, died at Lagrange, Tenn. Geo. Pinkham, died at Lagrange, January 31, 1863.

## EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.—Charles Fisher, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Eh Morris, died of wounds, January 1, 1863. Thomas Pyner, died at Andersonville Prison, September 1, 1864. No. of Grave, 10,412.

## ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.—John W. Cripps, died at Holly Springs, Miss., January 4, 1863. John Clough, died at Mound City, Ill., January 15, 1863. Simmons Harvel, died at Boliver, Tenn., November 17, 1862.

## CAVALRY.

### THIRTEENTH (CONSOLIDATED) CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.—Alord P. Baker, died at Mound City, Ill., October 28, 1864. John J. Garmmer, died at Mound City, Ill., November 9, 1864. Thomas Hopkins, died at Benton Barracks, March 24, 1864. James E. Hiller, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 6, 1864. Beverly Henderson, died near Pine Bluff, Ark., November 24, 1864. Simpson Weber, died at Mound City, Ill., October 22, 1864. Daniel Osborne, died at St. Louis, March 3, 1864. James S. Pressen, died on st'r D. A., October 16, 1864. F. M. Saunders, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., August 23, 1864. Frederick Tanner, died at Pine Bluff, September 3, 1864.

COMPANY K.—Abraham Deen, died at Mound City, Ills., October 24, 1864.

### FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.—Wm. C. McKinney, died at Corinth, October 27, 1863. Samuel Deason, died at Helena, April 17, 1863. Augustus K. Askey, died at Helena, April 2, 1864. John W. Hooker, died at Helena, January 20, 1864. Joseph Fenn, died at Helena, August 5, 1864. Wiley B. Gill, died at De Soto, Ill., March 19, 1862. Wm. Henderson, died at Helena, Ark., April 29, 1864. Andrew Kindler, supposed drowned, April 12, 1864. Henry Slater, died at Hickman, Ky., September 2, 1862.



# PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

## TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 3.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Brownfield, H. C.	Ava	Sec. 19	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1853
Baker, Ferdinand	Gillsburgh	35	"	Franklin Co. Ill.	1837
Baker, Mrs. E.	"	35	Wife of F. Baker	Toronto, Canada	1869
Easterly, C. W.	Ava	17	Farmer and Minister	Greene Co. Ten.	1850
Easterly, Lew. H.	"	17	Farmer and Teacher	Jackson Co. Ill.	1852
Fallen, W. T.	Gillsburgh	Gillsbg	Proprietor of Saw Mill	Pa.	1865
Fallen, W. H.	"	"	"	Perry Co. Ill.	1865
Hickey, John H.	Ava	Sec. 29	Farmer	Dauphin Co. Pa.	1871
Holliday, G. W.	Gillsburgh	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1816
Jones, G. W.	Ava	30	Farmer & Boot & Shoe Mkr	Hickman Co. Te	1866
King, John E.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1849
North, Thomas	Ora	21	Farmer and Teacher	Randolph Co. Ill	1870
North, Mrs. M. A.	"	"	Wife of Thos. North	Shen'go Co. N Y	1857
Parrent, George.	Ava	29	Farmer and Moulder	France	1868
Parrent, Mrs. Eml.	"	29	Wife of Geo. Parrent	Jackson Co. Ill.	1845
Rimbold, Joseph	"	28	Farmer and Tailor	France	1866
Russell, Wm. E.	"	8	Farmer and Merchant	Jackson Co. Ill.	1846
Smith, James T.	"	32	"	White Co. Tenn.	1844
Simpson, W. C.	Gillsburgh	26	" and Stock Raiser	O'Brien Co. Ten	1864
Simpson, Mrs. J. E.	"	26	Wife of W. C. Simpson	Wash'n Co. Ind.	1864
Seyferth, Andrew	Ora	24	"	Germany	1864
Williamson, J. J.	"	33	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1834
Wheeler, E. H.	Gillsburgh	Gillsbg	Physician	Ky.	1864
Ward, G. D.	"	"	"	"	"

## DE SOTO & TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 1.

Bradley, James H.	De Soto	De Soto	Farmer	Randolph Co. Il	1821
Campbell, John	"	Sec. 11	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1820
Campbell, Elizab.	"	11	Wife of John Campbell	Tenn.	1861
Doron, G.	"	10	Farmer	Ind.	1840
Doron, Mahala	"	10	D'd Wife G. Doron-d	Jackson Co. Ill.	1828
Elliott, T. D.	"	De Soto	Physician and Surgeon	Ohio	1876
Gill, W. B.	"	Sec. 19	Farmer	Wilson Co. Tenn	1814
Gill, Mrs. M. D.	"	19	Wife of W. B. Gill	Jackson Co. Ill.	1816
Hundley, Wm.	"	21	Farmer	Tenn.	1868
Hundley, Elizab.	"	21	Wife of Wm. Hundley	"	1868
Hundley, John T.	"	21	Son of W. & E. do	Fayette Co. Ill.	1868
Kootz, W. H.	"	De Soto	Wagonmaker	Pa.	1852
Rude, A. B.	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Saline Co. Ill.	1858
Rude, Drusilla	"	5	Wife of A. Rude	"	1858
Rude, Alv., Al., P.	Jes., Abe, M'y	& John	Children of D. & A. Rude	"	"
Spiller, Wm. G.	De Soto	De Soto	Farmer	W'mson Co. Ill.	1842
Spiller, H.	"	"	Wife of W. G. Spiller	"	1854
Vancil, Geo.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer	Union Co. Ill.	1857
Wise, M. M.	"	20	"	Randolph Co Ill	1855
Wise, Harriet	"	20	Wife of M. M. Wise	"	1855

## MURPHYSBORO AND TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 2.

Albright, F. O.	Murphysboro	Mu'boro	At. at Law & Representative	Simpson Co. Ky.	1871
Andrews, G. W.	"	"	" & Master in Chancery	Dayton, Ohio	1865
Bowly, Joel M.	"	"	Ex-Principal of Pub. School	Cincinnati, Ohio	1857
Bouscher, W. H.	"	"	Farmer & Retail Liq. Dealer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1846
Baysinger, D. H.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Breck'ge Co. Ky	1869
Bain, Chas.	"	"	"	Tenn.	1865
Burkey, Alex. M.	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1827
Burkey, Mrs. A. O.	"	28	Wife of A. M. Burkey	Perry Co., Ill.	1863
Burkey, D. (dec'd)	"	"	Died February 18, 1856.	Somerset Co. Pa	1820
Blackwood, I. N.	"	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1835
Blackwood, I. (d.)	"	"	Died October 19, 1869	N. C.	1834
Bradley, Wm., Sr.	"	Mu'boro	Farmer and Ex-Co. Judge	Sum'rset Co. Te.	1820
Bradley, Serena	"	"	Wife of Wm. Bradley	Smith Co. Tenn.	1830
Bradley, Joshua	"	b. 1716	Died June 9, 1839.	Pa.	1820
Etherton, A. M.	"	Mu'boro	Pro. Liv., Feed & Sale Stab.	Jackson Co. Ill.	1849
Fox, H. H.	"	"	Wh. & R. Dlr. Groc. & Liq.	"	1834
Griffith, P. W.	"	"	Farmer and Livery	"	1847
Grear, John W.	"	"	Ed. & Pub. M'boro <i>Indep't</i>	Jonesboro, Pa.	1873
Gill, J. M.	"	"	Miller & Mayor Murphys'ro	Jackson Co. Ill.	1833
Hill, Geo. W.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law.	Franklin Co. Ill.	1823
Hanks, Frankl. B.	"	"	Ex-Sheriff & New Deputy	Mauy Co. Ten.	1863
Hamilton, Rob. W.	"	"	Clerk Circuit Court.	White Co. Ill.	1857
Hall, J. W.	Duquoin	Duqu'in	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1838
Hord, Thos. F.	Murphysboro	Mu'boro	Druggist	Unionville, Mo.	1855
Holliday, Step. A.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Davidson Co. Te	1815
Holliday, D. (dc.)	"	"	"	Va.	1815
Hooker, Jas. A.	"	Sec. 19	Far Stock Raiser & Farrier	Jackson Co. Ill.	1849

## MURPHYSBORO, ETC.—[CONTINUED.]

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Hanson, A. H.	Murphysboro	Sec. 18	Far Stock Raiser & Farrier	England	1831
Hanson, H. (dec.)	"	"	Died Sept. 18, 1844.	"	1828
Hughes, J. C.	Carbondale	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sullivan Co. Te.	1855
Hooker, Alfred.	Murphysboro	29	"	Jackson Co. Ten.	1844
Ingram, Col. W. T.	"	Mu'boro	Physician & Money Loaner	Ky.	1865
Jenkins, Jefferson	"	Sec. 15	Farmer and Grain Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1838
Jenkins, Jas. (dc.)	"	"	Died March 7, 1861.	Cumb'd Co. Ky	1818
Jenkins, Mrs. N.	"	22	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1836
Jenkins, Hamilton	Mu'boro	"	Died April 13, 1877	"	1835
Kennedy, George	"	"	{ Furnit'e, H'dware, Groc.	Ireland	1851
Ross, M. A.	"	"	{ & Ag. Imps., Stoves, &c.	Vermont	1835
Kimmel, J. O. A.	"	"	Principal Pub. Schools	Jackson Co. Ill.	1849
Kimmel, Philip	"	"	Dealer in Groc's & Prov'ns	"	1851
Kimball, J. B.	"	"	Merchant	Posey Co. Ill.	1861
Kirkham, Chas.	"	"	Co. Clk.	Ill.	"
Layman, C. H.	"	"	Aty. at Law and Co. Judge	Wil'mson Co. Ill	1869
Logan, J. V.	"	"	Marine Hospital Service	Jackson Co. Ill.	1838
Logan, Thom. M.	"	"	Farmer & Brdr Fine Horses	"	1831
Lopas, George, Jr.	"	"	Lawyer and Teacher	England	1874
Mayham, J. Banks	"	"	Lawyer	N. Y.	"
Mahoney, O. L.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Jefferson Co. Te	1866
O'Connell, Patrick	"	"	Proprietor of Saloon	Ireland	1869
Obanion, Jas. A.	"	Sec. 29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumb'd Co. Ky.	1868
Pugh, A. R.	"	Mu'boro	Lawyer	Wales	"
Roberts, Jos. P.	"	"	Ed. & Pro. Jackson Co. Era	Alton, Ill.	1859
Burr, Gill. J.	"	"	"	Al'ghny Co. N Y	1859
Ray, Mrs. Emeline	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Cumb'd Co. Ky.	1868
Ray, G. W.	"	19	Died March 8, 1872.	"	1868
Brents, Mrs. Hettie	"	19	Mother of E. Ray	Wash. Co. Ky.	1868
Smith, Geo. W.	"	Mu'boro	Attorney-at-Law	Ohio	1870
Stephens, R. J.	"	"	"	Clinton Co. Ill.	1874
Skinner, Mrs. D. A.	"	"	Propr. of Logan House	Jackson Co. Ill.	1834
Saylor, W. A.	"	"	Groceries and Provisions	Penna.	1844
Sams, B. F.	"	"	Sheriff	Union Co. Ill.	1868
Schoch & Watson	"	"	Retail Liquor Dealers	Germany	1850
Thomas, David B.	"	"	Miner	Wales	1867
Trobaugh, Casp. R.	Carbondale	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Greene Co. Ten	1850
Trobaugh, Wm. M.	"	24	Father of C. R. Trobaugh	"	1850
Trobaugh, Mrs. M.	"	24	Wife of Wm. M. Trobaugh	"	1850
Van Cooster, J.	Murphysboro	21	Farmer & Grain & Stk. Rr.	Belgium	1867
Wood, Chas.	"	22	Farmer	William'n Co. T	1866
Waller, Wm.	"	27	Farmer & Grain & Stk. Rr.	Union Co. Ill.	1848
Young, R. J.	"	Mu'boro	Teacher	Ill.	1868

## TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 2.

Blacklock, R. B.	Vergennes	Sec. 16	Farmer and Physician	Scotland	1859
Cox, A. S.	Elkville	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio Co. Ky.	1840
Cox, G. W.	"	36	"	"	1857
Davis, Philip R.	Vergennes	19	Farmer and Sch. Teacher	"	1840
Davis, Alfred (dc.)	"	"	Died April, 1865	"	1840
Grubb, Jackson	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1823
Grubb, Mrs. Seliah	"	4	Wife of Jackson Grubb	Cabar's Co. N C.	1845
Grubb, Wm. (dec.)	"	"	Died March, 1854	Tenn.	1813
Holt, G. L.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vermont	1835
Holt, Rev. Jno. M.	"	16	" and Minst. M. E. C.	"	1835
Holt, Joseph (dec.)	"	"	Died April, 1876	"	1835
McNerney, Jno. A.	"	3	Farmer	Dublin, Ireland	1859
Perkins, John M.	Elkville	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Athens Co. Ohio	1858
Parrish, G. W.	Vergennes	10	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1847
Parrish, Thos. (d.)	"	"	Died June, 1868.	Lincoln Co. S. C.	1823
Porter, L. D.	"	4	Farmer & Pro. Saw Mill	Gallia Co. Ohio	1850
Porter, Geo. H.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1850
Porter, M. S.	"	4	"	Wash. Co. Ohio	1850
Porter, John B.	"	5	"	Athens Co. Ohio	1844
Porter, R. S. (dec.)	"	"	Died May 14, 1871	Wash. Co. O.	1844
Perry, A. B.	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Robinson Co. T.	1849
Perry, Mrs. L.	"	7	Wife of A. B. Perry	Ind.	1849
Porter, S. M.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gallia Co. Ohio	1850
Porter, Mrs. M. A.	"	22	Wife of S. M. Porter	Jackson Co. Ill.	1842
Rosson, John B.	"	18	Physician and Surgeon	Marshall Co. Te	1866
Rosson, Mrs. Lou.	"	18	Wife of J. B. Rosson	Jackson Co. Ill.	1856
Speers, Lee	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Murray Co. Ten.	1829
Speers, Mrs. E.	"	8	Wife of Lee Speers	Davidson Co. Te	1827
Schneider, John	Duquoin	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1872
Schneider, Mrs. C.	"	19	Wife of J. Schneider	Mo.	1872
Tuthill, D. B.	Vergennes	15	Farmer and Wagonmaker	Essex Co. N. Y.	1837
Tuthill, John	"	"	"	Vermont	1837
Wisely, J. B.	"	28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Va.	1867
Wisely, Mrs. E. L.	"	28	Teacher & Wife of J. B. W.	"	1873



## GRAND TOWER &amp; TOWNSHIP 10. RANGE 4.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Baronowsky, F.	Grand Tower	G. Tow.	Pro. "Tremont House"	Prussia, Ger.	1868
Bryden, James C.	"	"	Merchant	Scotland	1873
Brownley, B. B.	"	"	Express Agt. & City Clerk	Warren Co. O.	1869
Chandler, W. W.	"	"	City Attorney	Perry Co. Ind.	1863
Chapman, E. F. A.	"	"	Clerk at B. C. B. & Co.	England	1866
Dillinger, John	"	"	Merchant and Past Master	Jackson Co. Ill.	1835
Day, Ebenezer	"	"	Physician	Buffalo, N. Y.	1867
Davis, N. L.	"	"	City Marshall	Montg. Co. Ten.	1871
English, John E.	"	"	Carpenter and Undertaker	St. Johns, N. Fd.	1869
Farrell, James A.	"	"	Tin, Cop. & Sht. Iron Wkr.	Albany, N. Y.	1873
Finch, J. W.	Union Pt. U'n	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	N. C.	1867
Finch, N. M. E.	" [Co.]	11	Wife of J. W. Finch	N. Carolina	1867
Hamilton, S. W.	Grand Tower	G. Tow.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Champeg. Co. Ill.	1860
Harris, W. L.	"	Sec. 31	"	Overton Co. Ten.	1860
Harris, F. C. (dc.)	"	"	Wife of W. L. Harris	Jackson Co. Ten.	1833
Jenkins, Thos. W.	"	G. Tow.	Farmer and Miller	Grand Tower, Ill.	1835
Kelly, Christopher	"	"	Shipwright	Ireland	1870
Kunze, Wm.	"	"	Carpenter	Saxony, G'many	1865
Lienert, August	"	"	Pro. Cover House	Switzerland	1853
Long, Wallace	"	"	Farmer	Ky.	1868
Mason, Cato	"	"	Plasterer	Va.	1869
Swartzcope, M. T.	"	"	Civil Engineer	Chamb'sbrg, Pa.	1845
Stockton, James P.	"	"	Pub. Grand Tower Item	Paris, Ky.	1875
Sangwin, Henry	"	"	Foreman Carpenter Depot	England	1869
Thomas, Richard	"	"	Coke Manufacturer	Wales	1869
Vestine, John J.	"	"	Farmer	Cape G'n Co. Mo	1863

## TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 1.

Burkhalter, J. H.	Elkville	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Georgia	1868
Burkhalter, J. M.	"	33	Father of J. H. Burkhalter	"	1868
Burkhalter, Ellen	"	33	Mother of " "	"	1868
Davis, Leonard, Sr	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1835
Davis, Sarah	"	6	Wife of Leonard Davis	"	1837
Davis, John	"	6	Son of L. and S. Davis	"	1857
Davis, Louisa	"	6	Daughter of " "	"	1859
Davis, Isabella	"	6	"	"	1857
Davis, William	"	6	Son of " "	"	1867
Davis, Joseph	"	6	"	"	1869
Davis, Henry	"	6	"	"	1872
Jackson, James	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Alabama	1866
Mearidth, Van	"	21	"	"	1841
Renner, G. W.	"	31	" and Stock Rr.	Wayne Co. O.	1863
Redden, James H.	"	22	"	"	"
Williams, John T.	"	33	"	Georgia	1868
Williams, Rachel	"	33	Wife of J. T. Williams	"	1868

## TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 5.

Steele, Henry	Rockwood	Sec. 3	Farmer	Randolph Co. Ill.	1836
Steele, Mrs. Cath.	"	3	Dec'd Wife of H. Steele.	Ind.	1846

## TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 4.

Asbury, Maria	Ava	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1827
Asbury, A. L.	"	15	Husb. M. Asbury—d. 1876	Ky.	1832
Asbury, Walter L.	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1855
Asbury, Mrs. M. J.	"	15	Wife of Walter L. Asbury	Randolph Co. Ill.	1866
Bilderback, W. H.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1866
Bilderback, Mrs. M.	"	10	Wife of W. H. Bilderback	Jackson Co. Ill.	1851
Bilderback, M. E.	"	"	Dec. Wife of do.—d. 1874	"	1853
Bilderback, Miss C.	"	10	Daugh. of W. H. & M. E. B.	"	1872
Bowers, Samuel	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Randolph Co. Ill.	1832
Bowers, Mrs. M. M.	"	11	Wife of S. Bowers	"	1832
Burdmass, Mrs. H.	"	27	Farmer [April 10, 1876]	Wil'mson Co. Ill.	1847
Burdmass, G. (dc.)	"	"	Husb. of H. E. B's—died	Perry Co. Ill.	1851
Crain, Willis	Ava	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1827
Crisler, Adam	"	12	"	Boone Co. Ky.	1867
Crisler, Mrs. Alm	"	12	Wife of A. Crisler—d. 1872	"	1867
Cochran, G. M.	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1848
Cochran, Mrs. M. E.	"	23	Wife of G. M. Cochran	"	1850
Dobbs, Addison	"	3	Farmer	Randolph Co. Ill.	1871
Dobbs, Mrs. Elizb.	"	3	Wife of A. Dobbs	Jackson Co. Ill.	1837
Grosvenor, Parker	Rockwood	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1833
Jones, John W.	Ava	24	"	"	1846
Jones, Mrs. M. E.	"	24	Wife of J. W. Jones	"	1850
Jarrett, Isaac M.	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1837
Jarrett, Mrs. M. V.	"	4	Wife of I. M. Jarrett	"	1845
Moore, James M.	"	4	Farmer	Randolph Co. Ill.	1858
Moore, Mrs. M. E.	"	4	Wife of J. M. Moore	Jackson Co. Ill.	1856
McBride, Bart. M.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Tenn.	1837
McBride, Mrs. M. A.	"	3	Wife of B. M. McBride	Jackson Co. Ill.	1834
Talbott, W. E.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Smith Co. Tenn.	1822
Talbott, Mrs. Elizb.	"	22	Wife of W. E. Talbott	Jackson Co. Ill.	1821
Talbott, Wm. R.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1857
Wilson, Miss S. C.	"	6	Residing at home	"	1861
Wilson, Wm. P.	"	6	Farmer	Md.	1815

## TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 4.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Bowers, Jacob	Ava	Ava	Hotel, Livery & Saloon	Ill.	1844
Bates, Jos. C.	"	"	Blksmith, Wag. & C'ge Shop	Kenebec Co. Me	1874
Bilderback, Henry	"	"	Ex-Merchant [ & Gen. Rp'g	Randolph Co. Ill	1856
Baer, Wm.	Campbell Hill	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1858
Baer, Mrs. Louisa	"	10	Wife of Wm. Baer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1838
Carter, Wm.	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	South Carolina	1840
Carter, Mrs. M. A.	"	12	Wife of Wm. Carter	Jackson Co. Ill.	1828
Carter, Mrs. M. (d.)	"	"	do Died May 2, 1862	Ky.	1839
Dishon, Bethime }	Ava	Ava	{ Editors and Publishers of	Union Co. Ill.	18
Jahn, Geo. E. }	"	"	{ the Ava Register	St. Louis, Mo.	1876
Davis, S. E.	"	"	Dry Goods, Groc. & G. Mer.	Dyer Co. Tenn.	1874
Downen, G. T.	Campbell Hill	Sec. 21	Farmer	Randolph Co. Ill	1847
Duff, S. W.	"	30	Farmer	Smith Co. Tenn	1838
Duff, Elizabeth	"	30	Wife of S. W. Duff	Posey Co. Ind.	1832
Douglas, S. H.	Ava	Ava	Furniture Dealer	Randolph Co. Ill	1874
Downen, James	Campbell Hill	Ca. Hill	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Posey Co. Ind.	1837
Downen, Mrs. L. H.	"	"	Wife of James Downen	St. Chas. Co. Mo	1849
Elmore, Jesse H.	Ava	Sec. 21	Farmer [Notary Public	Hardem'n Co. Te	1834
Grizzel, W. H.	"	Ava	Ins. Agent, City Marshall &	Kenton Co. Ky.	1861
Gordon, P. L.	"	"	Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats,	Randolph Co. Ill	1873
Bigelow, R. O.	"	"	Boots & Shoes, Lime, Salt,	Alexand. Co. Ill	1874
Graham, Malcolm	Campbell Hill	Ca. Hill	Phys. & Surg. [Cement, &c.	Paducah, Ky.	1876
Hushand, J.	Ava	Ava	Caps, Hardware, Queensw	Somerset Co. Pa.	1867
Russell, F. M.	"	"	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1850
Harris, Walter B.	"	"	Teacher	Wash. Co. Ind.	1850
Hall, D. C.	Campbell Hill	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co. Te	1845
Hall, Elzira	"	31	Farmer	Limest'e Co. Ala	1840
Hall, Harley	"	31	Husband E. Hall—d. 1864	Tenn.	1845
Hanna, J. F.	"	Ca. Hill	Drugs, Groc, Fancy Art'cls	Pope Co. Ill.	1873
Hanna, Mrs. Em.	"	"	Wife of J. T. Hanna	Jackson Co. Ill	1854
Hatfield, Edw. V.	Ava	Sec. 35	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1850
Hatfield, Mrs. Ruth	"	35	Mother of E. V. Hatfield	Virginia	1850
Hatfield, Jas. (dc.)	"	3	Husband ——— Hatfield	Ky.	1850
Hatfield, John C.	"	35	Farmer [July 26, 1866]	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1850
Hatfield, Mrs. Sar.	"	35	Wife of J. C. Hatfield—died	Tenn.	"
Jones, Wm. A.	"	Ava	Shoes, Hardware, Q're, &c.	Jackson Co. Ill.	1841
Johnson, J. B.	"	"	Drugs, Fancy Notions, &c.	Monroe Co. Ill.	1855
Johnson, H.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	"	1876
Killion, Geo. W.	"	"	Photographer and Tons. A.	Wash. Co. Ind.	1858
Koen, A. S.	"	"	Pro. of Restaurant	St. Clair Co. Ind	1869
Knauer, Fred.	"	"	Pro. of Saloon	Germany	1866
Lewis, F. D.	"	"	Cistern Builder & Plasterer	Bedford Co. Ten	1874
Luehrs, Chr. J.	Campbell Hill	Ca. Hill	Miller	Germany	1873
Luehrs, Lorette	"	"	Wife of C. Luehrs	"	1875
Mohlenbrock, Wm	"	"	Merchant and Custom Mill	"	1866
Mohlenbrock, Mrs.	"	"	Wife of Wm. Mohlenbrock	"	1866
Rogers, Mrs. S. J.	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	Pa	"
Tomes, Alonzo W.	"	3	"	"	"
Redfield, Benjm.	"	21	" and Stock Raiser	N. Haven Co. Ct	1842
Rogers, Wm. C.	"	30	"	Pike Co. Mo.	1838
Rogers, Mary	"	30	Wife of W. C. Rogers	Jackson Co. Ill.	1845
Swartzcope, A. R.	"	Ca. Hill	Blacksmith and Merchant	"	1845
Swartzcope, Mrs M	"	"	Wife of A. R. Swartzcope	Scotland	1873
Tucker, Wm. R.	Ava	Ava	Plasterer, Brklyr & Carpntr	Near Col'bia, O.	1874
Underwood, G. W.	Campbell Hill	Sec. 4	Farmer	Wash. Co. Ill.	1843
Underwood, Mrs A	"	4	Wife of G. W. Underwood	Perry Co. Ill.	"
Underwood, Wm.	"	4	Farmer, Dlr in Ag Imp. &c.	Indiana	1843
Underwood, Mrs M	"	"	Wife of Wm. Underwood	"	1855
Wagner, W. G.	Ava	Ava	Drugs, Paints, Medic's, &c.	Adams Co. Pa.	1868
Wagner, P. J.	Rockwood	Rockwo	"	Franklin Co. Pa.	1863
Wagner, J. J.	Ava	Ava	"	Perry Co. Mo.	1869
Ward, J. H.	Campbell Hill	Sec. 20	Frmr, Stk Rr. Gr. & A. Imp	Alabama	1837
Ward, Mrs. Nancy	"	20	Wife of J. H. Ward [Dlr	Kentucky	1835
White, Thos. C.	Ava	Ava	Dealer in Stoves & H'dwre	Wash. Co. Ill.	1870
White, Mary E.	Schulook Hill	Sec. 7	Farming	Jackson Co. Ill.	1838
White, John (dc.)	"	"	Husb. M. E. White—d. 1873	"	"
Williams, John W.	Campbell Hill	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Ill.	1836
Williams, Mrs. A.	"	29	Wife of J. W. Williams	Jackson Co. Ill.	1848
Williams, Mrs. P.	"	"	do died Aug. 19, 1865	Tenn.	1832

## TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 5.

Duncan, Wm. M.	Rockwood	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lancaster, Pa.	1831
Duncan, Mrs. N. A.	"	12	Wife of Wm. M. Duncan	Ky.	1870
Duncan, Sarah (d.)	"	"	do died Nov. 25, 1854	Randolph Co. Ill.	1835
Duncan, Caroline	"	"	Died April 30, 1865	Ind.	1855
Duncan, Marilla	"	"	Died September 6, 1875	Tenn.	1865
Hamilton, Archib.	"	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ind.	1856
Hodges, Hezek. C.	"	11	Physician and Farmer	Jefferson Co. Te.	1847
Hodges, Mrs. Nan.	"	11	Wife of H. C. Hodges	S. C.	1847
Luttrell, James H.	"	11	Physician, Surgeon & Fmr.	Morgan Co. Ill.	1857
Luttrell, Reb. Jane	"	"	Wife J. H. L.—died 1854	Tenn.	"
Luttrell, El. Agnes	"	"	Died Sept. 28, 1876	London, Eng.	1859
Luttrell, W. Sher.	"	"	Son—Died Ran. Co. Ill. 1876	Adair Co. Mo.	"
Murden, Wm. H.	Rockwood	Sec. 15	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ky.	1829
Murden, Jos. E.	"	15	Wife of Wm. H. Murden	Ky.	1847
Morgan, R. Burns	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Arkansas	1864
Morgan, Mrs. M.	"	20	Wife of R. B. Morgan	Madison Co. Ill.	1864
Pike, Wm. B.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Summer Co. Te.	1829
Pike, Mrs. Eliza	"	11	Wife of Wm. B. Pike	Rockl'd Co. N Y	1848
Price, M.	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Perry Co. Mo.	1863
Price, Mrs. Amelia	"	33	Wife of M. Price	Jackson Co. Ill.	1847
Price, Miss Bertha	"	33	Daughter of M. and A. Price	"	1875
Sneede, W. J.	"	12	Farmer	Gallatin Co. Ill.	1876
Sneede, Mrs. N.	"	12	Wife of W. J. Sneede	Union Co. Ill.	1861



## CITY OF CARBONDALE &amp; TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 1.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Allen, Robert	Carbondale	Carb'ale	Principal S. Ill. Normal U.	New London, C.	1874
Allen, W. J.	"	"	Attorney-at-law [Library	Tenn.	1847
Able, O. H.	"	"	City Clk & Cashier of Bank	N. Y.	1867
Anderson, John }	"	Sec. 30	Farmer	E. Tenn.	1869
Anderson, Mrs. }	"	30	Wife of John Anderson	Perry Co. Ill.	1858
Brownlee, Jas. H.	"	Carb'ale	Elocutionist S. Ill. Norm. U.	Ind.	1874
Beman, H. R. W.	"	"	Dlr in Grocs. & Provisions	Georgia	1859
Burns, R. W.	"	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stonemason	Randolph Co. Ill.	1842
Baxter, M. J.	"	13	"	Pa.	1840
Brainard, A. N.	"	18	"	Canada	1869
Baird, W. H.	"	16	Farmer, Carpnt. & Brckmr	Madison Co. Ill.	1865
Baird, Oliver (dc.)	"	"	Died 1866	N. C.	1863
Baird, Lavinia	"	16	Wife of W. H. Baird	Ky.	1863
Boren, James	"	22	Retired Farmer	Robinson Co. Te	1829
Boren, Sarah W.	"	22	Wife of J. Boren—d. 1876	S. C.	1829
Crowther, J. T.	"	Carb'ale	Engineer and Machinist	England	1866
Cole, J. H.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Henry Co.	1865
Crowell, E. S.	"	30	"	Perry Co.	1858
Crowell, Mrs. H C	"	30	Wife of E. S. Crowell	"	1858
Crowell, Milos	"	30	Farmer	N. C.	1848
Crowell, Martha	"	30	Wife of M. Crowell	Tennessee	1848
Crowell, Charles	"	31	Farmer	"	1852
Crowell, Carol W.	"	"	Wife of Charles Crowell	Ill.	1856
Duff, Andrew D.	"	Carb'ale	Attorney-at-Law	Bond Co. Ill.	1873
Deason, Wm.	"	"	Livery, Sale & Feed Stables	Jackson Co. Ill.	1832
Elliott, E. H.	"	"	Groc & Agt Self Rec. Chair	Ohio	1860
Foster, Granv. F.	"	"	Prof. Physiol. Hist. & Geog	St. John's, N. B.	1874
Fligon, P. K.	"	"	Lumber Dealer	Pa.	1865
Fligon, M. T.	"	"	Wife of P. K. Fligon	Ohio	1865
Fligon, P. M.	"	"	Son of P. K. & F. M. Fligon	Perry Co. Ill.	1865
do A. M. K. S. G. & G.	"	"	Born in	Jackson Co. Ill.	1867
Goldman, M. [T M	"	"	Clothing Merchant	Prussia	1867
Gager, Chas.	"	"	Propr. of Newell House	Ger.	1874
Haynes, S. H.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Ky.	1874
Hadley, Wm.	"	"	Retired Lumber Merchant	Ky.	1864
Hull, John	"	"	Prof. Higher Math. S. I. U.	Marion Co. Ill.	1875
Hawkins, J. L.	"	"	Pastor of Presb. Church	Chamberg, Va.	1871
Hillman, A. C.	"	"	Prof. Ast'y & Arith. & Pri'pl	N. Y.	1874
Hara, John O.	"	"	Physician [Prep'ry Dp'nt	Canada	1864
Hanson, S. M.	"	Sec. 13	Farmer	England	1829
Hanson, M. A. J.	"	"	Wife of S. M. Hanson	"	1841
do M. M. An. & Al	"	"	Daughters of M A & S M H	Jackson Co. Ill.	1868
Hay, Edgar	"	29	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1868
Hall, H. L.	"	8	"	N. Y.	1855
Hall, M. E. Will's	"	8	Wife of H. S. Hall	Jackson Co. Ill.	1857
do Chas. L. & L. E.	"	8	Children of H L & M E H	"	1865
Hobbs, James	"	27	Farmer	Miss.	1848
Do, Mrs. D.	"	27	Wife of J. Hobbs	Ill.	1859
Ingersoll, E. J.	"	Carb'ale	Dlr & Rpr Watches Clks Jy	Ind.	1877
Jennelle, J. J.	"	"	Dentist, Carbade & Duquoin	N. Y.	1865
Louden, O. P.	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	W'mson Co. Ill.	1829
Logan, John A.	Chicago	Chicago	Ex. U. S. Senator	Jackson Co. Ill.	1858
Lemma, Wm. A.	Carbondale	Carb'ale	Attorney-at-Law	Ill.	1833
Murden, Edward	"	Sec. 34	Farmer	Ky.	1835
Murden, Mary Lee	"	34	Wife of Edward Murden	Franklin Co. Ill.	1832
Murden, Phoebe J.	"	34	{ Children of E. & M. S.	Georgia	1856
Murden, John A.	"	34	{ Murden	Alabama	1850
Marron, Robt. H.	"	31	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1832
Marron, Adaline L	"	31	Wife of R. H. Marron	Gallatin Co. Ill.	1850
Marron, John C.	"	31	Son of R. H. & A. S. Marron	"	1861
Marron, M & T W	"	"	Children of do	Pa.	1854
North, T. E.	"	Carb'ale	General Merchants	W'mson Co. Ill.	1867
Campbell, John G.	"	"	"	West Va.	1835
Norman, Allen D.	"	"	Attorney-at-Law	Vt.	1859
Prickett, F. A.	"	"	Druggist and Mayor of City	Jackson Co. Ill.	1836
Purdy, E. P.	"	"	Lumber Merchant	Philadelphia, Pa.	1874
Richart Ed. B.	"	"	Merchant & Telegraph Opr.	Franklin Co. Ill.	1866
Roberts, James	"	"	Physician	Ill.	1866
Ross, Geo. C.	"	"	Tchr. & Supt. City School's	Maine	1863
Smith, Samuel	"	"	[Co & Howe Sew'g M Co	W'mson Co. Ill.	1862
Sylvester, R. G.	"	"	Drugt & Agt N Y Life Ins	Ky.	1866
Scurlock, J. M.	"	"	Produce Dlr & City Treasr	Gennes' Co N Y	1864
Stone & Co.	"	"	Propr. City Custom Mills	Montg. Co. N Y	1856
Starkweather, A A	"	"	Cigars, Tob., Ice Cr., Oyst.	New York	1848
Smith, E. H.	"	"	Cor Chi Trib St L G I & Dem	W'mson Co. Ill.	1863
Snider, Elizabeth	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Iowa	1876
Thorp, Jos. B.	"	Carb'ale	"	Iowa	1876
Thirston, Geo. W.	"	Sec. 22	"	England	1840
Van Benthusen, W	"	22	Ed. and Pub. Observer	Ky.	1830
Morgan, George	"	22	"	"	"
Waddington, Wm.	"	34	Farmer	"	"
Mrs. Louisa	"	34	Wife of W. Waddington	"	"
Sarah A. Josephine	"	34	{ Children of W. and Lou.	"	"
do James & Ellen	"	"	{ Waddington	"	"
Winchester, Saml.	"	"	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	"

## TOWNSHIP 11. RANGE 3.

Clancey, Jas. P.	Grand Tower	Sec. 5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardin Co. Ky.	1873
East, T. J.	"	6	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1856
Noe, Wm.	"	7	"	Lee Co. Va.	1869

## TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 3.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Bagley, Wm.	Ava	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Arkansas	1830
Baker, Wm.	Murphysboro	24	"	Cape Girard, Mo	1858
Crossin, Silas	Gillsburgh	2	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1844
Gooden, P.	"	1	" and Stock Raiser	Atlantic Ocean	1842
Fraley, H. J.	Murphysboro	2	"	Rowan Co. N C	1837
Fraley, Mrs. D.	"	2	Wife of H. J. Fraley	Perry Co. Ill.	1835
Holliday, Wm.	Ava	10	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1841
Holliday, G. A.	Murphysboro	34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1851
King, Freeman	"	10	"	Somerset Co. Pa	1841
Levan, Samuel	"	10	"	"	1836
Levan, Mrs. E.	"	10	Wife of Samuel Levan	"	1836
Levan, O. J.	"	15	Farmer	"	1836
McCluer, John A.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Richland Co. O.	1838
McCluer, Mrs. C.	"	3	Wife of J. A. McCluer	Luzerne Co. Pa.	1838
McCluer, D. A.	"	3	Son of J. A. & C. McCluer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1858
Pierson, Wm.	Ava	7	"	Boon Co. Ky.	1866
Qualls, Wilson	Murphysboro	20	" and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1834
Qualls, Amanda	"	20	Wife of W. Qualls	"	1831
Reiman, Andrew	"	14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Somerset Co. Pa	1844
Reiman, Mrs. M.	"	14	Wife of A. Reiman	"	1844
Sorrels, John W.	"	2	Farmer	Franklin Co. Te	1827
Sorrels, Mead	"	2	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1853
Shannon, Samuel	Gillsburgh	2	" and Stock Raiser	Westm'd Co. Pa	18—
Wilson, J. V.	"	32	Fruit Grower	Mad'n Co. N Y	1862
Waldbers, Frederk	"	29	Farmer	Germany	1853
Wayman, J. W.	Murphysboro	35	{ School Directors	}	
Wayman, John W	"	26	{ District No. 3		
Youngman, John	"	35	Farmer		

## TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 4.

Adams, Noah	Fountain Bluff	Sec. 7	Farmer	Hardin Co. Ky.	1863
Bradshaw, John	"	23	"	Ind.	1850
Glodo, J. V.	"	16	"	France	1859
Wiebush, J. M.	"	20	" and Clerk.	Randolph Co. Ill	1869

## TOWNSHIP 10. RANGE 2.

Bostwick, Stephen	Murphysboro	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	W'mson Co. Te.	1866
Conner, J. G.	Ethan	4	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1830
Easterly, Branner	Murphysboro	4	"	Greene Co. Ten.	1850
Ellis, Reuben	Pomona	19	"	Union Co. Ill.	1839
Ellis, Minerva J.	"	19	Wife of R. Ellis	Ky.	1828
Fletcher, John W.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1841
Fletcher, Susan A.	"	30	Wife of J. W. Fletcher	Union Co. Ill.	1866
Freeman, J. W.	Carbondale	12	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Tenn.	1868
Freeman, E. P.	"	12	Wife of J. W. Freeman	"	1868
Glenn, Hilliard.	Ethan	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1829
Hahn, Henry	Pomona	28	Flouring Mill	Union Co. Ill.	1868
Hahn, Cynthia	"	28	Wife of H. Hahn	"	1868
Hagler, Elizabeth	"	28	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1820
Hagler, Tillman	"	"	D'd husb. E. Hagle—d. 1869	N. C.	1818
Lindsey, Simon	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1829
Lindsey, Tabitha	"	19	Wife of S. Lindsey	Warren Co. Ten	1852
Lindsey, Richd. G.	"	19	Son of S. & T. Lindsey	Jackson Co. Ill.	1853
Lindsey, Wm. E.	"	19	"	"	1855
Lindsey, O. E.	"	19	" born 1858—died 1861	"	1860
Lindsey, Jas. A.	"	19	"	"	"
Lindsey, Caleb N.	"	19	" born 1861—died 1872	"	"
Lindsey, Nancy J.	"	19	Daughr do—b 1863—d 1872	"	"
Lindsey, Elizabeth	"	19	" —b 1866—d 1872	"	"
Lindsey, Henry	"	19	Son do—b. 1872—d. 1872	"	"
Lindsey, Simon E.	"	19	Son do	"	1876
Lindsey, Caleb, Jr.	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1835
Lindsey, Nancy	"	30	Wife of C. Lindsey	Union Co. Ill.	1856
Robinson, Lloyd	Pomona	"	Merchant	Jackson Co. Ill.	1853

## TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 3.

Aht, John R.	Murphysboro	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Buck'm Co. Va.	1854
Bellamy, Mrs. H.	"	25	"	Posey Co. Ind.	1859
Blake, W. H.	Carbondale	16	Book Keeper	Montg. Co. Ten	1877
Carter, John B.	Murphysboro	24	Farmer	Gibson Co. Ind.	1877
Creath, Phineas	"	6	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1841
Creath, Wm.	"	9	"	"	1849
Casey, C. A.	"	6	"	"	1837
Dray, H. S.	Grand Tower	30	"	Ross Co. Ohio	1873
Jacobs, J. W.	Murphysboro	14	"	Jeff. Co. Tenn.	1850
Porter, L. A.	"	9	"	Galua Co. Ohio	1855
Porter, Mrs. Mary	"	9	Wife of L. A. Porter	Jackson Co. Ill.	1837
Worthen, Mrs. M.	"	9	Mother of Mrs. Porter	Somerset Co. Pa	1813
Qualls, J. O.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1823
Snider, A. J.	"	16	"	Montg. Co. Ohio	1858
Worthen, Ed.	"	12	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1848
Worthen, Thomas	"	2	"	"	1836
Worthen, Cath'rine	"	2	Wife of Thos. Worthen	Somerset Co. Pa	1844
Worthen, Mrs. L.	Grand Tower	30	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1842
Worthen, Sarah A.	Murphysboro	3	"	Ireland	1854



## TOWNSHIP 10. RANGE 1.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Agnew, Frank M.	Makanda	Sec. 34	Practicing Physician	Ohio	1864
Agnew, Hat. E. E.	"	34	Wife of F. M. Agnew	Tenn.	1864
Agnew, J. Allen			{ Children of H. E. & F. M. Agnew. }		
Agnew, Theo. Lee					
Agnew, Anna B.					
Bailey, S. L.	Makanda	Makanda	Merch't, Nur'y & Fruit Cr.	Mahonn'g Co. O.	1865
Brewster, Albert R.	"	"	Constable and Collector	Jackson Co. Ill.	1849
Brewster, John	"	"	Died 1867	Va.	1832
Brewster, Mary M.	Carbondale	Sec. 13	Wife of John Brewster	Jackson Co. Ill.	1820
Bradon, Thomas			Farmer	"	1830
Bradon, Martha			Wife of T. Bradon	Tenn.	1847
Mary, Adeline, B.	rbery, Wm., H.	enry, }	{ Children of T. and M. Bradon. }	Jackson Co. Ill.	
Melvia & Alonzo					
Biggs, C. E.	Makanda	Sec. 10	Farmer	"	1851
Branson, Hugh	Carbondale	Sec. 2	"	Ill.	1877
Branson, Adeline	"	"	Wife of Hugh Branson	Miss.	1844
Cooper, A. R.	"	Sec. 17	Farmer	Tenn.	1860
Devoe, Amos	"	Sec. 8	"	Ohio	1865
Devoe, Lydia A.	"	"	Wife of Amos Devoe	"	1865
Devoe, Louisa A.	Elwood, Ang	eline, }	{ Children of A. & L. Devoe }	Iowa	
Devoe, Rachel A.	nn, Florence	J., Me }			
Frances, Sulla					
Frazier, Samuel L.	Makanda	Sec. 22	Farmer	Ind.	1876
Grainmer, J. C.	"	Sec. 17	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1848
Grainmer, E. P.	"	17	Wife of J. C. Grainmer	"	1850
Grainmer, John N.	Blanch, Geo.,	Edwin,	Children of H. & E. P. G.		
Hartman, J. S.	Makanda	Makanda	Carpenter & Fruit Grower	Pa.	1865
Hartman, Alice M.	"	"			
Hartman, Carrie A.	"	"	{ Children of J. S. H. }		
Hartman, Agnes A.	"	"			
Hartman, Hat. B.	"	"			
Hartman, Joseph'e.	"	"			
Hallow, R. V.	"	"	Manf. of Fruit Box material	Pa.	1865
Hopkins, W. F.	"	"	Attorney at Law	Mo.	1869
Holland, J. C.	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Mechanic	Tenn.	1863
Holland, Mrs. J. C.	"	"	Wife of J. C. Holland	N. Y.	1863
Hagler, Izri	"	Makanda	Tanner and J. P.	Jackson Co. Ill.	1839
Hagler, Harriet R.	"	"	Wife of I. Hagler	Ohio	1857
Hagler, Ephraim	"	"	Child of I. and H. Hagler	Jackson Co. Ill.	1868
Hagler, Wm. J.	Carbondale	Sec. 6	Farmer and Carpenter	Ill.	1836
Hagler, Harriett G.	"	"	Wife of W. J. Hagler	"	1849
Chas., H. & M. E.	"	"	Children of W. J. Hagler	Jackson Co. Ill.	
Lirely, S. P.	Makanda	Sec. 30	Farmer & Fruit Grower	Union Co. Ill.	1824
Lirely, Lucinda	"	30	Wife of S. P. Lirely	"	1847
Susan, L., Samuel	P., Alice L.,	Wm. }		Jackson Co. Ill.	
H., Ida J., Chas	J., Cora E., E	mi. L. }			
Morgan, Samuel	Makanda	Sec. 30	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ill.	1818
McGee, J. M.	"	Makanda	Cooper	Ky.	1858
Mauphardt, Henry	"	"	Restaurant & Bakery	Germany	1872
Mauphardt, A. P.	"	"	Wife of H. Mauphardt	"	1872
Prickett, Thomas J.	"	Sec. 20	Fruit Grower	Ill.	1862
Prickett, L. J. Hall	"	"	Wife of T. J. Prickett	Ohio	1862
Prickett, John A.	"	"	{ Children of T. J. and L. H. Prickett }	Edwardsville Ill.	
Prickett, Joseph'e C.	"	"			
Prickett, Blanche	"	"			
Prickett, J. E.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Fruit Grower	St. Clair Co. Ill.	1863
Prickett, Elisha	"	18	"	Georgia	1863
Prickett, E. (dec'd)	"	"	Died 1868	Mo.	
Isaac, James S. and	Mary Prickett.				
Augusta, Thomas,	John, Ellen, Julia,			St. Clair Co. Ill.	
& Catherine Prickett					
Powers, N. J.	Makanda	Makanda	Drugs and Groceries	Tenn.	1865
Powers, Elinor A.	"	"	Wife of N. J. Powers	"	1865
Patterson, G. W.	"	"	Merch't, Far'r, & Grain Dr	Ireland	1858
Susan Zimmerman	"	"	Wife of G. W. Patterson	Union Co. Ill.	1873
Rendleman, Jeff. J.	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Jackson Co. Ill.	1843
Rendleman, Wm.	"	35	"	"	1843
Rendleman, Annie	"	"	Wife of Wm. Rendleman	Union Co. Ill.	1843
Rendleman, M.	"	35	Farmer and Fruit Grower	"	1869
Rendleman, Eliz.	"	35	Wife of M. Rendleman	"	1869
John J. & Unice A.	"	35	Ch. of M. & E. Rendleman	Jackson Co. Ill.	
Rice, J. S.	"	35	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Richland Co. Ill.	1868
Rice, M. L. Smith	"	35	Wife of J. S. Rice	Tenn.	1868
Rice, Willie P.	"	"	{ Children of J. S. and M. L. Rice }		
Rice, Ida Bell	"	"			
Robinson, M. S.	Carbondale	Sec. 17	Farmer	Ind.	1864
Robinson, A.W.(d)	"	"	Wf. of M. S. Rob'n, d. 1871	"	1864
Robinson, W. P.	"	Sec. 8	Farmer and Nurseryman	"	1863
Robinson, E. (d.)	"	"	Wf. of W. P. Rob'n, d. 1872	Ky.	1863
Springer, J. S.	Makanda	Sec. 15	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ill.	1867
Springer, Mary H.	"	15	Wife of J. S. Springer	Iowa	1864
Schwartz, Jacob Sr.	"	19	Retired Merchant	Pa.	1817
Schwartz, Mary P.	"	"	Wife of J. Schwartz	Ireland	1850
Schwartz, J. P.	"	"	Salesman	Jackson Co. Ill.	1853
Smith, G. W.	"	"	Boot and Shoe Shop	Cape Girardeau	1869
Smith, Dora C. C.	"	"	Wife of G. W. Smith	Union Co. Ill.	1869
Smith, Seva	"	"			
Smith, Charles	"	"	{ Children of G. W. & D. C. Smith }		
Smith, Hattie B.	"	"			
Smith, Harry	"	"			
Smith, J. T.	"	"	Salesman	Cape Girardeau	1869
Smith, Sarah E.	"	"	Wife of J. S. Smith	Ill.	1865
Shultz, N. L.	Carbondale	Sec. 8	Farmer and Fruit Grower	N. Y.	1873
Shultz, Mary J.	"	"	Wife of N. L. Shultz	Miss.	1873
Spence, Samuel	"	6	Farmer	Jackson Co. Ill.	1849
Spence, Perlina,	"	6	Wife of S. Spence	N. C.	1868
Stearnes, Silas	"	17	Farmer	Union Co. Ill.	1853
Stearnes, Susan	"	"	Wife of S. Stearnes	Ind.	1853

## TOWNSHIP 10. RANGE 1.—[CONTINUED.]

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Stearnes, John C.			Son of S. and S. Stearnes	Union Co. Ill.	1855
Stephens, Milton E.	Makanda	Sec. 29	Farmer	Tenn.	1876
Stephens, Matilda	"	Sec. 29	Wife of M. E. Stephens	"	1876
J. S., N. J., I. A.,	A. B.		Children of M. E. Stephens	Ky.	
T. M., M. M., S. J.	C. H. & E. M.	Steph'ns		Ill.	
Thompson, Jos. B.	Makanda	Sec. 27	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Va.	1872
Thompson, Sarah	"	27	Wife of J. B. Thompson	Will'm's'n Co. Ill.	1873
Tyget, Hugh	Carbondale	2	Farmer	Va.	1838
Wiley, Benj. L.	Makanda	29	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ohio	1860
Wiley, Emily Dav.	"	29	Wife of B. L. Wiley	Union Co. Ill.	1860
Wallace, V. P.	Carbondale	8	Farmer	Ky.	1844
Wallace, Carol'e S.	"	8	Wife of V. P. Wallace	Jackson Co. Ill.	1844
Waggoner, F. R.	"	5	Physician & Horticulturist	Ill.	1873
Waggoner, Eliza H.	"	5	Wife of F. R. Waggoner	Ind.	1873
Waldo W., Rose B. and F. W.			{ Children of F. R. & C. H. Waggoner }	Ill.	
R., Russell, D. and				Colorado	
Pearl Waggoner				Ind.	
Waldo, J. C.	Makanda	15	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Ohio	1863
Waldo, Hannah	"	15	Wife of J. C. Waldo	Delaware	1863

## TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 2.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Beasley, Robert A.	De Soto	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Will'mson Co. Ill.	1838
Bouscher, Samuel	Murphysboro	29	"	Somerset Co. Pa.	1839
Bouscher, Harmon	"	14	{ Directors of School }		
Butler, Giles H.	"	14	{ Dist. No. 2 T. 8 R. 2 }		
Bowlby, W. W.	"	28	{ Directors of School }		
Whipley, S. F.	"	28	{ Dist. No. 7 T. 8 R. 2 }		
Corey, George B.	"	13	Farmer and Miller	Worc'r Co. Mas.	1857
Cox, Davis	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio Co. Ky.	1845
Davis, W. H.	"	22	Farmer and Blacksmith	Floyd Co. Ind.	1839
Griffith, Cy. S.	"	21	Farmer, Stk. Rr. & Cont'r	Jackson Co.	1836
Griffith, John J.	"	"	Dec'd June, 1863	Somerset Co. Pa.	1836
Gray, Saml. H.	"	20	Farmer and Miner	Mont'g'y Co. Pa.	1855
Hall, H. H.	Elkville	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jackson Co. Ill.	1825
Hall, Phineas C.	"	"	Died in 1870	Ky.	1806
Holt, Johnson	Murphysboro	3	Farmer and Teacher	Green Co. Ind.	1851
Holt, Wm.	"	"	Died Nov. 3d, 1876	Mifflin Co. Pa.	1851
Harris, Benj. L.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Smith Co. Tenn.	1839
Harris, Achilles	"	"	Died Nov. 3d, 1867	Pittsylv'ia Co Va	1839
Hall, H. H.	Elkville	21	{ Directors of School }		
Lichter, H. H.	"	"	{ Dist. No. 4 T. 8 R. 2 }		
Imhoff, Henry	Murphysboro	29	Farmer and Blacksmith	Somerset Co. Pa.	1857
Imhoff, James	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1854
Imhoff, Andrew	"	29	"	"	1854
Imhoff, Augustus	"	27	"	"	1854
Kimmel, Philip, Sr.	De Soto	23	"	"	1840
Kimmel, Jos.	"	24	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1844
McGown, C. C.	"	12	"	Johnson Co. Ill.	1865
McGown, John H.	"	12	"	Will'mson Co. Ill.	1866
Pate, P., Jr.	Murphysboro	21	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1848
Pate, P., Sr.	"	21	"	" Tenn.	1841
Pile, John	"	20	"	Somerset Co. Pa.	1841
Rolens, Wm. R.	"	7	Farmer and Teacher	Guernsey Co. O.	1859
Rolens, W. F.	"	7	"	Ohio	1859
Saylor, Perry A.	"	30	Farmer and Carpenter	Somerset Co. Pa.	1844
Saylor, J. W. (dc.)	"	"	Died Oct. 4, 1865.	"	1844
Specher, Rev. D.	De Soto	23	Minister Ev. Luth. Church	Wythe Co. Va.	1869
Spangler, Josiah	"	12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Somerset Co. Pa.	1849
Snyder, Elizab. J.	Murphysboro	17	"	"	1850
Snyder, Christian	"	"	Died April 3, 1877	"	1850
Will, G. G.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Springfield, Ill.	1836
Wilson, T. M.	"	L's M's	Tchr. & Acct. Lewis' Mills	Jackson Co. Ill.	1854
Willson, M. Jane	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. Ill.	1831
Willson, J. A.	"	"	Died Sept. 11, 1858	N Y	1840
Wheeler, M. M.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Somerset Co. Pa.	1836
Wheeler, Logan	"	"	Died March 6, 1873	Ind.	1852
Walker, F. H.	De Soto	13	Farmer and Carpenter	Somerset Co. Pa.	1855
Younkin, Ephraim	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1836

## TOWNSHIP 10. RANGE 3.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Broder, Frank A.	Grand Tower	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1859
East, James P.	"	13	"	Jackson Co. Ill.	1829
Easterly, John R.	"	5	"	"	1847
Easterly, Geo. A.	"	5	"	"	1853
Weber, A.	"	7	"	Germany	1872

## TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 5.

Name.	Post Office.	Resid.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Came to Co.
Bradley, Martha Y	Shiloah Hill	Sec. 13	Farmer [died June, 1870]	Jackson Co. Ten	1839
Bradley, B. F. (d.)	" [R co II	13	Husband of M. Y. Bradley	"	
Cross, Thos. J.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1840
Cross, Minna	"	13	Wife of T. J. Cross	Randolph Co.	1874
Morgan, Jesse	"	12	Farmer	Kenton Co. Ky.	1850
Morgan, Maria	"	12	Wife of Jesse Morgan	"	1850
Thompson, J. C.	Campbell Hill	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Living'n Co. Ky	1847
Thompson, Cynth.	"	24	Wife of J. C. Thompson	Will'mson Co. Ill	1847
Webb, Eli	Shiloah Hill	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maine	1864
Webb, Martha Ann	"	13	Wife of E. Webb	Randolph Co.	1864
Will, D. G.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Somerset Co. Pa	1836
Will, Mrs. E.	"	25	Wife of D. G. Will	"	1840



# REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; do ordain and establish this constitution for the State of Illinois.

## ARTICLE I.

### BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up, the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

## ARTICLE II.

### BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights.
2. Due Process of Law.
3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed.
4. Freedom of the Press—Libel.
5. Right of Trial by Jury.
6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.
7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus.
8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished.
9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime.
10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial.

11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture.
12. Imprisonment for Debt.
13. Compensation for Property taken.
14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants.
15. Military Power Subordinate.
16. Quartering of Soldiers.
17. Right of Assembly and Petition.
18. Elections to be Free and Equal.
19. What Laws ought to be.
20. Fundamental Principles.

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

## ARTICLE III.

### DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

## ARTICLE IV.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. General Assembly elective.
2. Time of Election—Vacancies.
3. Who are Eligible.
4. Disqualification by Crime.
5. Oath taken by members.
6. Senatorial Apportionments.
7. & 8. Minority Representation.
9. Time of meeting—General Rules.
10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests.
11. Style of Laws.
12. Origin and passage of Bills.
13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments.
14. Privileges of members.
15. Disabilities of members.
16. Bills making Appropriations.
17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses.

18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited.
19. Extra Compensation or Allowance.
20. Public Credit not loaned.
21. Pay and mileage of members.
22. Special Legislation prohibited.
23. Against Release from Liability.
24. Proceedings on Impeachment.
25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing.
26. State not to be sued.
27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises.
28. Terms of Office not Extended.
29. Protection of operative miners.
30. Concerning Roads—public and private.
31. Draining and Ditching.
32. Homestead and Exemption Laws.
33. Completion of the State House.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

### ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

### ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein



prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

#### APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

#### MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

#### TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

#### STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

#### PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

#### PUBLIC MONEYS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days

after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

#### PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

#### SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
  - Changing the names of persons or places;
  - Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
  - Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
  - Locating or changing county seats;
  - Regulating county and township affairs;
  - Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
  - Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
  - Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
  - Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
  - Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
  - Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
  - Providing for the management of common schools;
  - Regulating the rate of interest on money;
  - The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
  - The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
  - The protection of game or fish;
  - Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
  - Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
  - Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
  - Changing the law of descent;
  - Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
  - Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
- In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

#### IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum



price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

1. Officers of this Department.
2. Of the State Treasurer.
3. Time of Electing State Officers.
4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election.
5. Eligibility for Office.
6. Governor—Power and Duty.
7. His Message and Statement.
8. Convening the General Assembly.
9. Proroguing the General Assembly.
10. Nominations by the Governor.
11. Vacancies may be filled.
12. Removals by the Governor.
13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons.

14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief.
15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor.
16. Veto of the Governor.
17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor.
18. As President of the Senate.
19. Vacancy in Governor's Office.
20. Vacancy in other State Offices.
21. Reports of State Officers.
22. Great Seal of State.
23. Fees and Salaries.
24. Definition of "Office."
25. Oath of Civil Officers.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

### ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

### ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

### GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers

whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

### VE TO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

### OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof he made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

### THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

### FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

### DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of \_\_\_\_\_ according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.



## ARTICLE VI.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
6. Election of Supreme Judges.
7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
9. Appointment of Reporter.
10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.

18. County Judges—County Clerks.
19. Appeals from County Courts.
20. Probate Courts Authorized.
21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
22. State's Attorney in each County.
23. Cook County Courts of Record.
24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
25. Salaries of the Judges.
26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
28. Justices in Chicago.
29. Uniformity in the Courts.
30. Removal of any Judge.
31. Judges to make Written Reports.
32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

## SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

*First District.*—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

*Second District.*—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

*Third District.*—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Colé, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

*Fourth District.*—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

*Fifth District.*—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

*Sixth District.*—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

*Seventh District.*—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

## APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

## COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

## PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

## STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

## COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may



be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally, shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

##### SUFFRAGE.

1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
3. Privileges of Electors.
4. Absence on Public Business.

5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
6. Qualifications for Office.
7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

##### EDUCATION.

1. Free Schools Established.
2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.

4. School Officers not Interested.
5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution,

controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

#### ARTICLE IX.

##### REVENUE.

1. Principles of Taxation Stated
2. Other and further Taxation.
3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.

7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
8. Limitation on County Taxes.
9. Local Municipal Improvements.
10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
11. Defaulter not to be Eligible.
12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, venders of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

#### ARTICLE X.

##### COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory Stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County Affairs in Cook County.

8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.



§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

#### COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be offered submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

#### COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

#### ARTICLE XI.

##### CORPORATIONS.

1. Established only by General Laws.
2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited.
3. Election of Directors or Managers.
4. Construction of Street Railroads.
5. State Bank Forbidden—General Law.
6. Liability of Bank Stockholder.
7. Suspension of Specie Payment.
8. Of a General Banking Law.
9. Railroad Office—Books and Records.
10. Personal Property of Railroads.
11. Consolidations Forbidden.
12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed.
13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends.
14. Power over existing Companies.
15. Freight and Passenger Tariff regulated.

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

##### BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and counter-signing, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent. below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent. below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

##### RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

#### ARTICLE XII.

##### MILITIA.

1. Persons composing the Militia.
2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline.
3. Commissions of Officers.
4. Privilege from Arrest.
5. Records, Banners and Relics.
6. Exemption from militia duty.

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.



§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### WAREHOUSES.

- § 1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
- § 2. Sworn weekly statements required.
- § 3. Examination of property stored.
- § 4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.

- § 5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
- § 6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
- § 7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee, and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

- § 1. By a Constitutional Convention.
- § 2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

### SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad.  
Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

#### MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

#### CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

#### SCHEDULE.

- § 1. Laws in force remain valid.
- § 2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures.
- § 3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.
- § 4. Present county Courts continued.
- § 5. All existing Courts continued.
- § 6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

\* \* \* \* \*

§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided, further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President*.



William J. Allen,  
John Abbott,  
James C. Allen,  
Elliott Anthony,  
Wm. R. Archer,  
Henry I. Atkins,  
James G. Bayne,  
R. M. Benjamin,  
H. P. H. Brownwell,  
O. H. Browning,  
Wm. G. Bowman,  
Silas L. Bryon,  
H. P. Buxton,  
Daniel Cameron,  
William Cary,  
Lawrence S. Church,  
Hiram H. Cody,  
W. F. Coolbaugh,  
Alfred M. Craig,  
Robert J. Cross,  
Samuel P. Cummings,  
John Dement,  
G. S. Eldridge,  
James W. English,  
David Ellis,  
Ferris Forman,

Robert A. King,  
Jas. McCoy,  
Charles E. McDowell,  
William C. Goodhue,  
Joseph Medill,  
Clifton H. Moore,  
Jonathan Merriam,  
Joseph Parker,  
Samuel C. Parks,  
Peleg S. Perley,  
J. S. Poage,  
Edward Y. Rice,  
James P. Robinson,  
Lewis W. Ross,  
William P. Pierce,  
N. J. Pillsbury,  
Jno. Scholfeld,  
James M. Sharp,  
Henry Sherrell,  
Wm. H. Snyder,  
O. C. Skinner,  
Westel W. Sedgwick,  
Charles F. Springer,  
John L. Tinchler,  
C. Truesdale,  
Henry Tubbs,

Jesse C. Fox,  
Miles A. Fuller,  
John P. Gamble,  
Addison Goodell,  
John C. Haines,  
Elijah M. Haines,  
John W. Hankins,  
R. P. Hanna,  
Joseph Hart,  
Abel Harwood,  
Milton Hay,  
Samuel Snowden Hayes,  
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Thomas J. Turner,  
Wm. H. Underwood,  
Wm. L. Vandeventer,  
Henry W. Wells,  
George E. Wait,  
George W. Wall,  
R. B. Sutherland,  
D. C. Wagner,  
George R. Wendling,  
Chas. Wheaton,  
L. D. Whiting,  
John H. Wilson,  
Orlando H. Wright.

ATTEST :—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary*.

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary*.

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | ss. *Office of Secretary.*  
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I, GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 24th day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of August, 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEO. H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State*.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.



# CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia, ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person

holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may by the cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each persons.

The privileges of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census, or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver



coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[\*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next sessions.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;—to controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to controversies between two or more States;—between a State and citizens of another State;—between citizens of different States;—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate juris-

diction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State: nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twelfth. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,  
President and Deputy from Virginia.

*New Hampshire.*  
JOHN LANGDON,  
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

*Massachusetts.*  
NATHANIEL GORHAM,  
RUFUS KING.

*Connecticut.*  
WM. SAM'L. JOHNSON,  
ROGER SHERMAN.

*New York.*  
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

*New Jersey.*  
WIL. LIVINGSTON,  
WM. PATTERSON,  
DAVID BREARLY,  
JONA. DAYTON.

*Pennsylvania.*  
B. FRANKLIN,  
ROBT. MORRIS,  
THO. FITZSIMONS,  
JAMES WILSON,  
THOMAS MIFFLIN,  
GEO. CLYMER,  
ARED INGERSOLL,  
GOUV. MORRIS.

*Delaware.*  
GEO. READ,  
JOHN DICKINSON,  
JACO. BROOK,  
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,  
RICHARD BASSETT.

*Virginia.*  
JOHN BLAIR,  
JAMES MADISON, JR.

*Maryland.*  
JAMES M'HENRY,  
DAN'L. CARROLL,  
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

*North Carolina.*  
WM. BLOUNT,  
HU. WILLIAMSON,  
RICH'D DOBBS S'aight.

*South Carolina.*  
J. RUTLEDGE,  
CHARLES PINCKNEY,  
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,  
PIERCE BUTLER.

*Georgia.*  
WILLIAM FEW,  
ABR. BALDWIN.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

\*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 12th amendment.



# AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

## ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

## ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

## ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in

distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person Constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

## ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office civil or military, under the United States or under any State who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.























